"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, warmer today; tomorrow fair, colder; high southwesterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,577. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GEN. FUNSTON DIES SUDDENLY IN HOTEL

Falls Unconscious When Playing with Child After Dinner at San Antonio.

RESULT OF HEART DISEASE

Suffering Acute Indigestion Recently, He Had "Fought It Out Alone."

PRESIDENT DEEPLY GRIEVED

Captor of Aguinaldo Had Led Adventurous Career—Pershing to Succeed Him.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 19.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Southern Department of the United States Army and one of the leading figures in the country's military history since his capture of Aguinaldo when commanding a Kansas volunteer regiment in the Philippines, died of heart disease tonight. He collapsed in a hotel soon after dining with friends and did not regain consciousness before his death a short time afterward.

General Funston was at his office today with no sign of ill-health. During dinner he seemed in his usual good spirits, and after the meal began to play with a child of one of the guests. He fell over unconscious before any one could reach him.

Lieut. Col. M. W. Ireland, Medical Corps, U. S. A., General Funston's physician, said tonight:

"General Funston's death was caused by angina sclerosis of the arteries of the heart. Death was almost immediate and without pain."

Was Under Physicinn's Care.

Colonel Ireland said General Funston had been under his care for the last two weeks, and for several days had been virtually well. Two weeks ago he had an attack of acute indigestion.

General Funston was 51 years old. Ever since March, 1916, when he was placed in command of all United States forces on the Mexican border, he had worked unusually hard. At critical times in border developments he frequently remained on duty continuously for twenty-four hours. The Pershing expedition and, of late, rearrangement of regular troops while providing for the return of National Guardsmen, exacted an enormous amount of detail work, probably exceeding that which fell to any other commanding General of the United States Army since the civil war.

Only today General Funston completed orders for the return of the last of the guardsmen. Because of the amount of work whach had fallen to him, his only recreation or relaxation for nearly a year had been occasional dinner parties with friends. Recently General Funston returned from an inspection trip which took him as far as Nogales, Ariz. That, with one trip to Brownsville, Texas, and a brief visit to Austin, Texas, last year, was the only occasion when he had been absent from his desk since the border trouble developed.

Fought It Out Alone.

Two weeks ago when General Funston suffered an attack of indigestion, he "fought it out alone," to use his own expression. Later he placed himself under the care of Colonel Ireland and regained normal health and spirits. Nevertheless, at dinner tonight he was particularly abstemious and ate only sparingly of the simplest dishes.

Colonel Malvern-Hill Barnum, General Funston's Chief of Staff, immediately notified the War Department of his chief's death. News also was dispatched to Mrs. Funston, who is visiting in California.

No arrangements for the funeral have been made.

NEWS AMAZES WASHINGTON.

President Grieved at Funston's Death—Baker's Tribute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—News of the death of Major Gen. Funston, fifth in lineal rank among the general officers on the active list of the United States Army, fell upon official and military circles in Washington like a thunderbolt shortly before 11 o'clock tonight.

The first news was flashed in Washington over newspaper special wires. Shortly before 11 o'clock the War Department telegraph office, which has a direct connection with San Antonio, received a brief message from Colonel Malvern-Hill Barnum, who is stationed at San Antonio, as Adjutant General of the Department of the South. This preliminary message stated that General Funston had died at 9:15 o'clock, but gave no further particulars.

President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker were deeply shocked at the news. The President and Mrs. Wilson were dining at the time at the home of Secretary Baker in Georgetown. It was Mr. Baker's annual dinner as a member of the Cabinet to the President. The news was communicated to the President by Secretary Tumulty.

General Funston was a tireless worker. In recent years he had no rest whatever, and the first impression here, although military officers had no intimation that General Funston was on the verge of collapse, was that hard work might have been a contributory cause to his sudden death.

Secretary Baker made the following statement tonight:

"General Funston's death is a severe loss to the army and to the country. During the troubles on the Mexican border his work has been difficult, exacting, and delicate. His conduct has been that of a soldier, and he has exemplified the high tradition of the American Army by his quick intelligence and effective action. Throughout it all the sympathy between General Funston and the War Department has been complete, and no shadow of disagreement

Continued on Page 5.

The little cigar that's "selling big"—In-B-Tween. Long Havana Filler Hand made—In-B-Tween. Keeps its bouquet down to the stub. Sizes of 21/2, 3, 31/2, 4, 41/2, 5. Manuel Cano & Co., Inc., Manufacturers, Fifth Ave. Adv.

DENTAL—Rare opportunity, exceptional, dental office, equipment and practice for sale; immediate possession desirable; principals only. 502 Times. Adv.

WAR NET CATCHES OLD DOMINION LINER

Coastwise Steamer Madison Entangled in the U-Boat Trap at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 19.—The Old Dominion steamer Madison, bound from Norfolk to New York, tonight became entangled with the anti-submarine net stretched across the entrance to Hampton Roads, according to reports received here.

At midnight the Madison was still held by the net.

A wrecking tug with three divers aboard left here late tonight to release the Madison's propeller from the meshes of the wire gate, but it is not expected that the steamer will be freed before daylight. No fears are felt for the safety of the steamer.

GOMPERS'S PEACE PLEA MEETS GERMAN REBUFF

Unions Cannot Help, Says Leader, Unless America Can Halt England's Starvation War.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Berlin Vorwärts, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, publishes the cablegram of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to Karl Legien, President of the German Federation of Trades Unions, and the reply of Legien in behalf of the German workmen.

Mr. Gompers cabled:

"Can you bring influence to bear on your Government so that a breach with the United States may be avoided?"

To this Legien replied:

"Since the war broke out the German laboring classes have worked for peace, and they are against every extension of the war. The refusal of the enemy to consider the sincere German peace offer, the continuation of the dreadful war of starvation, directed against our women and children and old people, and the open confession of our enemies that their war aim is the annhilation of Germany—all that has caused a sharpened submarine war.

"Influence on our side on the Government is only possible if America can persuade England to give up her war of starvation."

The following part of the letter of President Legien of the German Federation of Trades Unions sent to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and which was not embraced in the dispatch in the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen, received by way of London, has been received from the correspondent of The Associated Press in Berlin by wireless:

BERLIN, Feb. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"My influence with the Government would only then promise success if America succeeded in inducing England forthwith to discontinue her war of starvation, which she is carrying on in defiance of international law.

"Appeal to the American workingmen not to permit themselves to become the tool of the war-baiters and not to contribute further to the spread of war by traveling through the blockaded zone. The international working classes must unswervingly work for immediate peace.

"KARL LEGIEN."

BRITISH SMOKE DEVICE TO DEFEAT U-BOATS

Vessel Reaches Baltimore with an Invention Which Hides Vessels From Attack.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—The Donaldson line freighter Lakonia of Glasgow, provided with the new smoke device of the British Admiralty for use against submarine attacks, arrived at this port yesterday. The ship also carried a 3-inch gun mounted astern, and several trained gunners to man it. According to one of the gunners today the new device, perfected by British chemists and scientists, can generate enough smoke in several minutes to mask a vessel from the enemy's view for several hours.

The Lakonia encountered no submarine on the trip to this port, but she was twice chased for several hours on the last outward bound voyage, first by a German ship thought to have been the commerce raider Vineta, and later by a submarine in the Bay of Biscay. The Lakonia escaped both times by her superior speed.

CALLS ON FARMERS TO SAVE GERMANY

Empire, Blockaded, Stands or Falls with Its Agriculture, Helfferich Says.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, the German Imperial Vice Chancellor, speaking at a full meeting of the German Agricultural Council, is quoted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent as saying:

"England's war of starvation has from the first brought clearly before the eyes of the German people the fact that Germany stands or falls with its agriculture. Owing to the activity of the submarines and the failure of the harvests, England, too, is thrown back upon her agriculture; and, while I believe the English farmer will do his utmost to meet the situation, I prophesy his failure."

Regarding the submarine campaign, the dispatch adds, Dr. Helferrich declared:

"We considered the matter carefully and have dared. We are certain of success and will not allow that success to be wrested from us by anything or anyone."

After appealing for fresh efforts by the agriculturists, he added:

"Until the next harvest comes there is still a long and not an easy road to travel. Even the best economic plan for the next year and the most stubborn work and sacrifice on the part of the farmer for the coming harvest do not relieve us of the iron necessity of managing for a number of months with what we have in hand."

ARRESTED IN PLOT TO SPY ON ALLIES

Pro-Germans Charged with Sending Bogus Newspapermen to British Isles.

PLANS SENT TO GERMANY?

A. A. Sander and C. W. Wunnenberg Alleged to Have Engineered Scheme Here.

'SYMPATHETIC' INK LETTERS

Sander a Hearst Employe—Both Prisoners Deny the Charges, but Are Held.

Albert A. Sander, a former employe on the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung and now dramatic editor on W. R. Hearst's Deutsches Journal, and Charles W. Wunnenberg, who says that he is an American citizen, were arrested last night by the Federal authorities charged with sending bogus American newspaper men to England there to obtain military information to be forwarded to this country and thence sent to the Central Powers. Both men denied the charges, but they were held.

The prisoners are charged by agents of the Department of Justice and the Federal Secret Service with violating the Federal law against carrying on a military enterprise against a foreign country. Specifically they are charged with conspiring to employ agents to obtain military information, maps, and photographs in England and Ireland and sending them to this country for forwarding to Germany. The complaint was signed by Judge Learned Hand of the United States District Court.

Albert Sander is 35 years old and has been connected with the German-American Literary Defense Committee. As Executive Secretary of this organization he denied some time ago that his committee had anything to do with the scheme of bringing pressure on financial interests to stop American participation in war loans to the Allies. He made this denial after an article making such charges had appeared in The Providence Journal in July, 1915. He stated that the only work that his organization was engaged in was the printing of pro-German pamphlets, and said that these were written chiefly by Americans.

Offley Files Complaint.

Wunnenberg gave his age as 40. Both gave their address as the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn. The complaint on which they were held was sworn to by William M. Offley, Divisional Superintendent of the Department of Justice. The charges were prepared by John C. Knox, Assistant Prosecutor in charge of the criminal branch of the Department of Justice.

Sander is President of the Central Powers War Films Exchange at 150 Nassau Street. Wunnenberg is his assistant. Charles A. Oberwager, attorney, with offices in the Woolworth Building, is their counsel. He said last night that Wunnenberg was a citizen of this country; that, although born in Germany, he had been naturalized for twenty-five years. He added that he did not know whether Sander had taken out papers.

The men were arrested late in the afternoon, Sander in Brooklyn and Wunnenberg at the Nassau Street office. Both would be able to furnish bail this morning, according to Mr. Oberwager, who made a denial of all the charges on behalf of his clients.

According to Superintendent Offley, Sander and Wunnenberg hired men and sent them to Great Britain to get plans of military importance, and to transmit them to this country in packages and in letters written in "sympathetic" ink. Once here the information, it was alleged, was disseminated to agents of the Central Powers, principally Germany.

Tip from England.

Secret service agents have been working on the case for months, having received a tip on the alleged operations soon after the arrest in England of George Vaux Bacon, an American newspaperman. Bacon's photograph was forwarded to this country by the British Government, it was said, and through this the Federal agents declare they were able to connect him with the operations of the two men who were arrested last night.

The charges cover a period extending back to May, 1916, counsel for the prisoners admitted last night. According to information in the possession of the Secret Service a total of fifteen so-called newspapermen were employed by Sander and Wunnenberg, and ordered to England and Ireland. Letters and all sorts of military information, it is alleged, were forwarded to this country or brought here by one of their number, traveling as an American citizen.

The complaint more specifically charges that the defendants "did feloniously set on foot arrangements for a military enterprise to be conducted within the jurisdiction of the United States against the territories and dominions of foreign States with which the United States are at peace, namely, Great Britain and Ireland."

Innocent, Lawyer Says.

"As I see it and from the statements of my clients," said Attorney Oberwager last night, "the whole charges will fall down of their own accord. My clients think the Department of Justice has been victimized by some persons who have some unknown reason for wishing to prosecute them.

"My clients point to the fact that any information secured by them or their agents in Great Britain and brought to this country or mailed here and later sent to Germany would be valueless from every point of view in that however important the plans stolen from the British Government, they would have been changed or carried out long before the officials in Germany could receive them and act upon them.

"My clients have been engaged in conducting an exchange for films and other pictures of the war, chiefly pic-

Continued on Page 2.

COAST LINE'S "FLORIDA SPECIAL." Florida's Finest Train. 3 other all steel trains daily. 1185 B'way. Tels. Mad. Sq. 1600. Advt.

German Officials Still Expect War With Us; Our Consuls Leaving Through Switzerland

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 19, (via London.)—All Americans arriving from Berlin have reported that the situation in Berlin, so far as Americans are concerned, is little changed since the departure of Ambassador Gerard.

The Lokal-Anzeiger, the Tageszeitung, and sevarl other newspapers of Berlin and the provinces have printed unpleasant things about America and Americaps, but there appears to be no disposition to make trouble for Americans remaining in Germany.

The American Consular officials who did not accompany Mr. Gerard when he departed from Berlin are now leaving Germany, most of them by way of Switzerland.

Frederick Achenbach, Special Commissioner of the American Treasury Department in Germany and Scandinavia, and his brother and clerk, Charles Achenbach, who were to have gone with the Consular officials, arrived last night, having elected to come this way on account of their connection with Scandinavia. The same train brought Mr. Luetke, delegate of the American Red Cross, and Arthur Abrecht, a New York newspaper correspondent. Two other Americans whose passports were vised through the German Foreign Office, are expected tonight.

As far as known, no arrangements have been completed for the departure of Americans without official or newspaper status, although the general impression in Berlin is that this will soon be permitted.

The delay is not felt seriously by a large number of American residents who have determined to remain in Germany regardless of developments and who, with the usual optimism of Americans in a similar crisis, are becoming convinced that matters will not go beyond the present status of broken relations.

This, however, does not appear to be the impression of Germans, including those in official position, who seem to believe that the two countries are steering toward actual hostilities and that there is little chance of ultimately avoiding war.

Among the Americans still in Germany are several physicians and nurses attached to German-American Red Cross units, who were sent over after the National Red Cross withdrew its hospital units from the Central Powers in October, 1915. Dr. Eastman and two assistants, who were in charge of a Vienna hospital, reached Copenhagen just before the announcement of the submarine blockade, and are among the Americans stranded here, who are said to number about 400.

Many of these have been here two weeks or more, awaiting a steamer. Their funds are approaching exhaustion, and they have been unable to obtain more from home owing to the dislocation of mail and banking connections. A movement is afoot to call a general meeting of Americans to appeal to Washington to help them to reach their homes.

NEW WARNING SENT TO CUBA IN REVOLT

Wilson Announces That Rebels Will Be Held Responsible for Damage to Property.

GIVES SUPPORT TO MENOCAL

Insurgents Threaten Great Campaign of Destruction to Force Intervention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—If after the previous statements of the American Government there still remained hope among the Liberals that the American Government would take their part in an effort to overthrow the Government of President Menocal, it was finally extinguished by the note which United States Minister Gonzales transmitted from his Government to President Menocal today.

The question being asked in all circles tonight is what will be the ultimate effect of this support promised to the Menocal Government. In Government circles the belief is expressed that the rebels will now see the futility of their movement and give up the struggle. Liberal sympathizers, on the other hand, voice the opinion that, with the hope gone for American support of the rebels such as they received in 1906, they will now begin a campaign of destruction so great that it will force American intervention to restore order. They believe that, despite the American Government's threat to hold the revolutionary chiefs responsible for personal or property damage suffered by foreigners, the canefields can be fired by small bands with comparatively little danger of detection. Government officials' satisfaction at the support of the American Government in putting down the revolt could not be greater.

The American note is dated Feb. 19. An English translation from the text printed in a Spanish paper here follows:

"It is hardly necessary to observe that last week's events concerning the insurrection against the Cuban Government have retained the closest attention of the Government of the United States.

"The American Government has, in previous declarations, defined its attitude respecting the confidence and the support it gives the constitutional Government and the policy it has adopted toward any disturbers of the peace through revolutionary ventures. The American Government again wishes to inform the Cuban people of the attitude it has assumed, in view of the present events:

"First—The Government of the United States gives its support to and stands by the constitutional Government of the Republic of Cuba.

"Second—The present insurrection against the Constitutional Government of Cuba is regarded by the American Government in the light of an anti-constitutional and illegal act which it will not tolerate.

"Third—The leaders of the revolt will be held responsible for the damages which foreigners may suffer in their persons or their property.

"Fourth—The Government of the United States will examine attentively what attitude it will adopt respecting those concerned in the present disturbance of the peace in Cuba or those who are actually participating in it."

The Secretary of State, Desvernine, issued President Menocal's reply, which follows:

"I have the honor and satisfaction of receiving from the hands of the honorable President of the republic the memorandum which your Excellency placed in his hands this morning, fulfilling instructions from the Government of the United States. I am happy to ratify in the name of the President the expression of his satisfaction and pleasure which he himself this morning made to your Excellency, and I am ready to assure you that the Government and people of Cuba appreciate in all their value these conclusive and definite proofs which the Government of the United States offers on this occasion of its friendship to Cuba, and of the sealous interest which it has in the present and future of Cuba by making declarations of supreme importance for the cause of order and peace in Cuba, not only at the present time, but also in the future.

"Today once more the people of Cuba realize and all Americans will realize the immense strength of the friendship of the United States for the well-being and progress of our people under the guidance of republican institutions and for the lesson to those who wish by proceedings of force or sedition to disturb the serenity of great institutions.

"I take this opportunity of reiterating to your Excellency the testimony of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

PABLO DESVERNINE,
"Secretary of State."

A large number of political prisoners, arrested on conspiracy charges, were transferred today from the city jail to Cabanas Fortress, across the bay from Havana. This measure was taken because of the crowded condition of the jail and possibly also on account of rumors of an attempt at jail-breaking. Among the prisoners transferred were the Mayors of the towns of Guanabacoa, Santiago de las Vegas, and Bejucal. A special Judge in charge of conspiracy cases today decreed the liberty of fifty prisoners against whom conspiracy charges could not be proved.

Martinez Ybor, Cuban Consul at Tampa, today notified the Government that

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IN AMERICA—AN ENGLISH INN. The Manhattan, Madison Ave. at 42d St. —Advt.

PUSHCARTS BURNED IN RIOTS OVER FOOD

Women Attack Peddlers in Williamsburg and Brownsville When Prices Are Put Up.

DUMP GOODS IN THE STREET

Hucksters Hire a Hall to Tell Customers They Are Not to Blame for High Rates.

Food riots in which about 3,000 women participated occurred yesterday in the Williamsburg and Brownsville districts of Brooklyn. Peddlers' carts were overturned and set on fire and for hours the police reserves fought to restore order. The cause of the trouble was a sudden jump in prices. Many of the families in the poorer neighborhoods asserted that it was impossible for them to get enough to eat.

The disorders started in Belmont Avenue, between Rockaway and Stone Avenues, in Brownsville, at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the women of that thickly populated district turned out to do their shopping. Signs over the carts quoted onions at from 15 to 18 cents a pound, an increase of from 3 to 5 cents, and potatoes at from 5 to 7 cents a pound. One of the women who had not enough money to make her purchases started the rioting by upsetting a cart. As the peddler protested and gave chase to the woman who had attacked him another cart was overturned, and soon hundreds of women gathered about the spot. The reserves were called from the Brownsville and Liberty Avenue Stations and restored order by noon. The police estimated that there were at least 1,000 women in the crowd.

The riots in Williamsburg were an outgrowth of the earlier demonstrations. They began at about 4 o'clock in the tenement district bounded by Grand, South Third, Roebling Streets and Marcy Avenue, and when the first wagon was overturned there were from 300 to 400 women in the streets.

A woman who apparently was the ringleader of the trouble makers refused to pay the increased price, and when the peddlers would not sell her food, put her shoulder to one of the largest carts. In a moment and before the police could be summoned at least 1,000 women had joined the crowd. Several of them carried torches made of newspapers soaked in kerosene and with these they set fire to some of the carts which contained clothing and other inflammable material. Lieutenant Gillen led the reserves from the Bedford Avenue Police Station and for forty minutes the policemen fought with the excited mob.

After the peddlers had saved as much of their stocks as they could, they met at New Plaza Hall, at Grand and Havemeyer Streets, and decided to call a mass meeting of the residents of the district to put their side of the controversy before them. The time was fixed for 8 o'clock last night, but long before then the hall was filled to overflowing and a crowd of 1,500 had collected in the streets.

Abraham Zerring, who has several carts in the district, said that the peddlers were not to blame for the increased prices. Onions were selling as high as $15 a bag and potatoes at $10 a barrel at the Bushwick Terminal of the Long Island Railroad, he said, and many of the smaller peddlers found that they had to "chip in" to buy the supplies to furnish their regular customers.

While the excitement was at its height a woman appeared in the meeting room, followed by five little children, and forced her way to the speakers' platform. She cried out that her husband earned but $8 a week as a tailor's helper and that she was unable to buy enough food for her babies. Then she exhibited the children to the crowd as proof of her assertion that they did not get enough to eat. At this point the woman became so excited that Dr. A. H. Freidman was called. He gave her a relative and friends took her home.

Several peddlers told of their small earnings, one of them, Henry Elser, asserting that his profits for a week had been but 75 cents. As a result of the meeting a committee of five was appointed, headed by Dr. Freidman, to call upon the Mayor this morning and demand that drastic action be taken in regard to the high cost of food.

TO AID GERMAN SHIPPING.

Reichstag Will Vote 300,000,000 Marks to Reimburse Owners for Losses.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 19, (via London, Tuesday, Feb. 20.)—According to the Cologne Gazette, the Reichstag will appropriate 300,000,000 marks for the support of shipbuilding. The money to be distributed among shipowners in proportion to their losses in ships during the war, in seizures or otherwise.

The newspaper says that it is intended to enlarge the German merchant fleet by 1,500,000 tons.

GERMAN BREAD AT ITS BEST. Vienna Model Bakery, 1553 B'way, at 47th St. Adv.

STILL SEE PERIL OF CLASH WITH GERMANY DESPITE THE TALK OF POSSIBLE PEACE BASED ON SETTLEMENT OF MINOR ISSUES

Yarrowdale Men Have Not Yet Been Released; Lansing Has a Sharp Demand On Berlin Ready

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The State Department announced today that it had been informed through the Spanish Government that Germany had again declared she would release shortly the Americans taken into a German or Belgian port on the prize ship Yarrowdale.

It is not known by the department why Germany failed to keep her previous promises concerning these prisoners, and as late as Saturday the department dispatched inquiries to Berlin, through the Spanish Ambassador, with a statement that the United States "expected" the immediate release of these men.

No confirmation has been received of press dispatches saying these seamen have already been released, and it was said at the State Department that a "reasonable" time would be awaited for official information of such action by the German authorities before dispatching to Berlin a peremptory demand, already framed and ready to be sent, for their immediate release. This "release," it was said, would mean safe conduct for the prisoners to the German border.

SANK SUBMARINE ON VOYAGE HERE

Captain of the French Freighter Guyane Says Second Shot Destroyed the U-Boat.

ATTACKED IN BAY OF BISCAY

Rousselot Thus Avenges Torpedoing of the Bordeaux, His Ship, in December.

The French Line freighter Guyane, which arrived here yesterday from Bordeaux, was the first merchant ship to come to this port after having sunk a submarine by shell fire on her way across the Atlantic.

Captain Louis Roussellot, who told the story of his exploit reluctantly, said that he felt pleasure in having sent one of the enemy's undersea craft to the bottom of the Bay of Biscay because it was near the same spot that his former command, the Bordeaux, was torpedoed and sunk on Sept. 6, 1915.

"We left Bordeaux on Jan. 21," the Captain said, "with about 1,000 tons of cargo, for New York via the Azores, where I was to put in for coal. About 3:30 P. M. the next day I sighted a steamship painted black, with two masts and one funnel, flying the Greek flag, about five miles away on the port bow. A few minutes later I saw a submarine appear around the bow of the stranger and steam toward the Guyane at a speed of fifteen knots. Before I could decide upon any movement she fired a shot which fell short by some considerable distance, and I immediately went to starboard in order to get my stern toward the submarine, while the gun crew ran aft and got the three-inch gun run out ready for action.

"By this time the submarine was within four miles of our ship, and fired another shot from a bow gun, which also fell into the sea, some distance away. We fired the first shot from our gun. It splashed the water about 150 feet ahead of the submarine, which was still advancing. The commander of the undersea fighter apparently had the idea that our gun outranged his own, because he approached within three and a half miles of the stern of the Guyane when he fired his third shot, which hit the water almost on our starboard quarter.

Second Shot Hit U-Boat.

"Looking through the glasses, I realized that he was going to try to get closer up to launch a torpedo, which would have sunk our ship, as the Bordeaux was sunk, after the submarine had failed to get us with a gun. We could only steam nine knots. I told my gunner, who had had charge of the gun on the Guyane for the last twelve months and who had practiced frequently at barrels thrown into the sea in all kinds of rough weather, to take careful aim and fire when he got the chance.

"His second shot, which I watched through my glasses, appeared to me to hit the submarine squarely under the conning tower. A big column of water rose into the air directly over the submarine, and she disappeared. I waited for nearly half an hour, steaming slowly toward the place where the U-boat had gone down, to see if any of the crew came to the surface of the water, but could see nothing except a quantity of oil floating on the surface where the submarine had gone down.

"I firmly believe that the shell struck the submarine, because she could not have submerged instantaneously in the ordinary way. The undersea fighter was not one of the modern U-boats, but in my opinion was one of the craft which had been operating from Zeebrugge, in Belgium. She was about 185 feet long and about two and a half feet out of the water. Instead of having two four-inch guns, like the U-boat class, she had only one gun in her bow, which must have been considerably smaller than three-inch calibre, because our gun, which is barely three inches, easily outranged the submarine's.

"When asked if he had heard of the prize of $10,000 offered by a French Society in Paris to the crew of any French merchantman that should sink a German submarine on the Atlantic, Captain Roussellot smiled and replied that he had not. He and his crew only did their duty in ridding the sea of an enemy that would have destroyed them if the gunner had not made a lucky shot, he said. If such a sum of money was given, it would be divided among the crew of thirty-seven officers and men, besides himself, after a part had been given to the French Widows and Orphans' Fund and the French Red Cross, he added.

The man who fired the shot that sank the submarine is a well-built Breton sailor, more than six feet tall, with dark hair and mustache, and bronzed weather-beaten complexion. He was as modest as a schoolgirl when his ship-

Continued on Page 2.

For your stomach's sake drink Dr. Brink's Mineral.—Advt.

FOUR MORE SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS

Two Neutral Vessels, with Cargoes from Here, Reported Lost in the War Zone.

BRITISH CAPTAINS SEIZED

Taken on Board U-Boats as Prisoners—Norwegians Held on Submarine Eight Days.

Tonnage Sunk Since Feb. 1 Totals 257,872; 125 Ships Lost

The sinking of four more ships in the war zone established by the German blockade order was reported yesterday. Berlin reports in the last four days have told of the destruction of a larger tonnage than given in the reports from London and other sources, but in few cases have the names of the vessels destroyed been given. It has, therefore, been impossible to make a compilation of the German Admiralty's figures. The record of ships and tonnage sunk since Feb. 1, as given out from London and other places, follows:

REPORTED SUNK YESTERDAY.

Ships.	Tonnage.
Okement, British	4,349
Iolo, British	3,903
*Mar Adriatico, Spanish	2,410
**Dalmata, Norwegian	1,773
Reported sunk yesterday	12,435
Previously reported sunk	245,437
Total sunk since Feb. 1	257,872

SUMMARY OF SHIPS SUNK.

Other American	Other Neutrals	British	Other Belligerents
2	36	80	7

*Sunk Feb. 11.
**Sunk Feb. 9.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The sinking of two more British ships was announced by Lloyd's Shipping Agency today. This is the fifth successive day on which only British vessels have been reported lost in the war zone established by the German blockade order to take effect Feb. 1.

The ships reported sunk today were the Iolo, of 3,903 tons, and the Okement, of 4,349 tons. Two of the crew of the Iolo were made prisoners. The others were landed. The Okement was last reported as leaving Rio Janeiro on Dec. 1 for St. Vincent, Cape Verdi Islands.

The Captain of the British steamer Hopemoor, which was reported sunk on Feb. 16, was taken a prisoner on board the submarine, according to the other members of the crew, who were landed today.

Captain Jacobsen of the Norwegian ship Thor II., who, with his wife and daughter were taken aboard a German submarine after the sinking of his vessel two weeks ago, arrived in Copenhagen today, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Captain and his family spent eight days on board the submarine, and in the course of that time the U-boat sank two British steamers and a trawler. One of the steamers, according to the Captain, was loaded with ammunition, and as it was sunk without warning the explosion was so sudden and violent that the submarine was severely damaged and forced to return to port.

Two steamships out of New York, under charter to the Kerr Steamship Company, one Norwegian and the other Spanish have been sunk in the war zone, according to advices received by the company here yesterday. They were the Dalmata, Norwegian, which left Jan. 24 for Havre, and the Mar Adriatico, Spanish, sailing Jan. 16 for Bordeaux.

The Dalmata was sunk on Feb. 9 and the Mar Adriatico on Feb. 11. The latter arrived at Lisbon on Feb. 2 and was probably proceeding for Bordeaux when sunk. Officials of the Kerr Steamship Company said they did not believe either vessel had Americans aboard.

The Dalmata was a vessel of 1,773 tons gross, was 245 feet long, and was built at Port Glasgow in 1902. The Mar Adriatico was 2,410 tons gross, 295 feet long, and built in 1895 at Sunderland.

FLORIDA—GEORGIA—CUBA. Carolina Resorts. 4 steel trains via P. R. R.-Seaboard Air Line. Ind. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

WASHINGTON NOT SANGUINE

High Official Points Out That Main Issue of U-Boats Remains.

NO SIGN OF BERLIN YIELDING

Evidence Accumulating Slowly and May Cause Positive Action at Any Moment.

CONGRESS VISIT HELD UP

President, It Is Said Now, May Not Ask Advance Backing for Drastic Steps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A broad intimation from a supposedly well-informed source today that President Wilson might not ask Congress for advance justification of measures he might take to protect American ships and lives on the high seas, coupled with the equally broad intimation that danger of war with Germany was rapidly disappearing, is believed to have been interpreted too literally or to convey an erroneous impression of the situation. The intimation that the crisis in the relations of Germany and the United States was abating created amazement in high quarters, where the belief amounts to conviction that danger of a hostile clash is ever present.

One fear expressed in these high quarters, after it appeared that the idea had gone out that the war cloud was disintegrating, was that the people of the United States would come to believe that hostilities had been averted, only to be rudely awakened by the discovery that a conflict between the United States and Germany was certain.

It was not asserted that war was bound to come, but it was emphasized that statements, even from official sources, that differences between the United States and Germany were being adjusted satisfactorily, overlooked the fact that the main issue between the two Governments—that of ruthless submarine warfare—was still alive, and that there would always be the danger of war while Germany pursued the policy outlined in her submarine blockade proclamation of Jan. 31.

The impression that the war cloud was becoming nothing more than a harmless misty ribbon flying away in the distance grew out of suggestions concerning the visit of President Wilson to the Capitol Saturday to ask Senators for their views as to his recommending that Congress give him authority in advance, to be employed whenever he saw fit, to adopt measures to protect American ships and American lives on the high seas.

The suggestion of the President was based on the possibility that the present Congress, which will expire on March 4, might end before Germany committed an overt act against the United States that would compel this Government to resort to positive measures to protect the interests of its citizens. Unless advance authority were given to the President to employ the navy and perhaps the land forces to meet this condition it would be necessary, so the argument ran, for the President to call Congress in extra session. An extra session under such circumstances would be construed throughout the world and the United States as a war measure, whereas if the authority should be granted now, to be employed in the discretion of the President, the situation when it arose might be handled better and more conservatively as well as more expeditiously.

Against Giving Blanket Authority.

Senators and Representatives have been thinking over this suggestion since it was made. There is a general desire to stand by the President in this time and to give him hearty support, and it is not doubted that eventually they would adopt any recommendation that he made and persisted in. But an undercurrent of feeling exists that it would not be wise to surrender in advance to the Executive the war-making power of Congress or anything approaching it, or give him blanket authority to use the land and naval forces for purposes not clearly defined.

Congress would be willing, however, to make grants of authority to the President for specific purposes. These purposes, it is contended, should be well defined in the authorizing resolution, and if it were essential for the President to have greater authority to protect American interests and uphold American honor he could call Congress in extra session for that purpose.

Whether President Wilson has been impressed by these views and feels that it would be unwise to ask Congress to give him advance authority to use positive means to protect American interests from German aggression at sea, or has concluded that he possesses sufficient authority for that purpose without asking the consent of the legislative branch, are questions that were not answered today when it was said in an official quarter that the President had not made

any plans for appearing before Congress to recommend that advance justification of his acts in dealing with Germany be voted to him. The impression was gained that the President was inclined to let Congress adjourn without passing a resolution to permit him to use his discretion in the employment of means at his command to meet German violations of international law, directed against the United States or its citizens.

It was not denied that the President still had under consideration the question of asking Congress for advance authority, but this was not stressed. The statement that most impressed those to whom it was made was that the President had made no plans to go to the Capitol to seek justification for future acts that might involve the nation in war.

In this connection some interesting suggestions were made. The most important of these was that the situation, involving the United States and Germany, was improving. Reference was made to the slackening of submarine activity in the last few days and the adjustment of several causes of irritation, growing out of Germany's attitude toward Americans since the break in diplomatic relations, and it was hinted that the danger of war was not as great as it was last week.

Deplores Ultra Pacific View.

Elsewhere in official quarters, however, the view was taken that it was unwise to create any impression that danger of a hostile clash with Germany was passing away.

One official said that the newspapers, through stressing this or that irritating incident, had brought the country to believe that when these affairs were adjusted all our differences with Germany would have passed away. He cited as one of these incidents the action of Germany in holding sixty-four American seamen as prisoners of war after a promise had been made to this Government that they would be released.

The newspapers, he said, through their headlines and news reports of this affair, had given it an exaggerated importance in view of the assurances received indirectly from the German Government today that the men would be released "shortly." He also cited the reports about the detention of Ambassador Gerard in Berlin, the failure of the German Government to arrange for the prompt departure of American Consuls and their families from German territory, and the stories that American citizens were being prevented from leaving Germany. Mr. Gerard and those with him had left Germany in safety, the Consuls and their families were to be taken out this week, and there was nothing to show that other Americans would be treated differently, it was said.

The point was made that, as these causes for irritation disappeared one after another, the people of the country might get the impression that the United States had no further grounds for complaint against Germany and would decide that peace was assured. The fact was, however, it was said, that the prominence given to these comparatively minor incidents had obscured the real and paramount issue—the German Government's new methods of submarine warfare.

While Germany persisted in illegal submarine methods, sinking ships without warning or regard for the lives of innocent persons, the danger of war between the United States and Germany would be present, it was stated emphatically.

For the present this Government, it was indicated, was awaiting evidence that Germany was pursuing ruthless submarine warfare with entire disregard for American rights.

Incidents had occurred to indicate that unrestricted submarine warfare was going on in accordance with the announcement that caused the United States to break off relations with the Imperial Government, but investigations had not been completed in all cases, and the Government wished to be assured that Germany was carrying out her threat to sink on sight before it made its next move.

Danger Ever Present.

In these circumstances, it was said, the country would be deceiving itself if it thought that as soon as the cases involving Americans held in Germany and other causes of irritation were adjusted the danger of war would have disappeared. The crisis, it was stated, would remain as long as the German policy of relentless submarine warfare against merchant vessels, neutral as well as belligerent, continued.

Out of the intimation that the President might deem it unnecessary to ask Congress for advance authority grew the impression that the President might have concluded that he had sufficient authority to take measures to protect American lives and ships on the high seas without asking Congress to justify his course.

It has been agreed by the President and his Cabinet that the Government will be acting within its rights in furnishing armament to American vessels, and the only question in their minds is whether Congress shall be asked to sanction such move on the ground that it may be construed by Germany as an act of war.

What the President had in view in seeking advice from Senators on Saturday, as stated, was to enlist their advance justification of any action he might take in dealing with Germany was that after Congress adjourned he might find it necessary to send warship convoys with American merchant vessels crossing the Atlantic to protect them from U-boat attack.

It is not known that the President has reached the conclusion that he has authority to use naval vessels for that purpose, but in some quarters it is believed that he is inclined to the opinion that he has ample authority to protect American ships without calling on Congress to sanction the course he adopts.

Shipping Protests Pour In.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Demands that some way be found for relieving the congestion at Atlantic ports resulting from the holding of American and other neutral ships in port are pouring in at the White House and the executive departments. The disposition of the Administration, however, seems to be to await further development of Germany's policy. It is freely admitted that American rights are being violated, and that at what the President deems the proper time the United States must assert itself.

Those in charge of the work of preparing the nation for possible hostilities, which has gone steadily forward day and night since the severance of diplomatic relations, believe that the preparations have now reached the stage where the country's resources can be marshaled quickly for public service, if the need comes.

Secretary Daniels is preparing to appeal to American newspapers to refrain from publishing information as to the movements of American naval vessels or as to activities toward defense precautions that may be in progress at yards and harbors. He probably will seek the co-operation of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, as there exists no authority for establishment of a censorship.

The Navy Department suspended publication of its routine ship movement when the international situation became tense. It has no control over the press, however, to prevent publication of navy arrivals and departures, and these have been printed generally, particularly in Pacific Coast papers. Publishers will be asked to refrain from this practice in future as a patriotic duty.

Austria's attitude puzzles officials here, and there is hope that Ambassador Penfield will find some way to influence the Vienna Government not to sanction formally the extreme position taken by Germany. No answer has been received to a direct inquiry as to whether Austria intended to follow Germany.

The belief is still prevalent in official quarters and at the Capitol that the President intends to ask Congress for authority to protect Americans and their ships from illegal submarine attacks, and, as he is known to want no extra session if it can be avoided, it is thought that he will address a joint meeting of the Senate and House before March 4. It was stated authoritatively tonight, however, that nothing toward that end had been done since the President visited the Capitol and discussed the subject with Senators Saturday.

To Keep Canal Traffic Secret.

PANAMA, Feb. 19.—The Canal Zone authorities today ceased the publication of information concerning the movement of traffic through the canal.

Dutch Pacific Lines Resume Sailings

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 19, (via London.)—According to the Telegraf the Nederland and Rotterdamsche Lloyd Companies will shortly reopen their service with eight passenger steamers between Java and San Francisco. Ports of call will be Hongkong, Nagasaki, and Honolulu.

FALL ANNOUNCES SUPPORT OF WILSON

Bitter Critic in Past, but Now for Giving President Autocratic Authority.

SAYS CRISIS DEMANDS IT

Sees National Existence at Stake and Points to British and French Examples—Favors Espionage Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Fall of New Mexico, a Republican, one of the President's bitterest critics, especially with reference to his handling of the Mexican situation, declared on the floor of the Senate today that the people of the United States were confronted in the present crisis with the question whether this democracy was capable of perpetuating itself. He pointed out that Great Britain and France had found it necessary to confer on their premiers, Lloyd George and Briand, virtually the powers of dictatorship, and asserted that President Wilson should have the fullest possible power to act for the protection of American interests; it was something, he said, essential to the salvation of the Government.

The speech was made in a debate on the espionage bills, the passage of which Mr. Fall urged.

"We have all possibly seen matters in connection with the affairs of our Government which were subject to criticism," Senator Fall said. "That is one of the defects of our form of Government. It is one of the defects which we are now seeking to cure by vesting in someone in authority the power to protect the interests of the people of the United States where such authority is not vested at the present time.

"Senator Lee of Maryland has said that we are in a crisis. We are. But to my mind the crisis now confronting the people is much more serious as it affects them nationally, as it affects their form of Government and the perpetuity of their institutions, than as dependent upon the result of present negotiations or failure to negotiate with foreign countries of the world, no matter what the immediate result of such negotiations or failure to negotiate may be.

Our Democracy on Trial.

"In other words, I think the people of the United States are now on trial; that it is a question now as to whether this democracy is capable of continuing and perpetuating itself. Other democracies of the world, more democratic in their form of Government in many respects than this, have found that they were inefficient, that they were not prepared even to preserve their national existence. The Socialist Briand in France has been vested with more authority than Napoleon Bonaparte ever had when he was conqueror of the world—vested with absolute dictatorship by a democracy purer than ours, more nearly a democratic Government than ours, because they have found that the democracy itself could not compete with the autocracy headed by the Kaiser and the national efficiency worked out by the most autocratic Government in the world.

"The same thing has been discovered with relation to another democracy which is more democratic in many respects than ours—that of Great Britain. They have found that it was absolutely inefficient, that it was incompetent when confronted with the efficiency and competency of the autocracy of the Kaiser, and it has been necessary for the great democracy of Great Britain to confer the most absolute autocratic power upon Lloyd George, the most radical statesman Great Britain has ever known, the man who has gone further toward State socialism in Great Britain than any other prominent statesman has ever been able to go and who has carried the people of Great Britain with him.

"I say to you now that you yourselves, this legislative body, are incompetent and inefficient. You are proving to the people of the United States every day your inefficiency and incompetency to take care of the affairs of this Government. You are doing it either by acts of omission or acts of commission every day. It is a question as to whether we can preserve our form of government and protect ourselves in a crisis. While I have no reason personally to entertain any feeling of friendship for the present occupant of the White House, while I have been as severe in my criticisms of him, of his acts, or rather his failures to act, as any man in the United States, I believe that it is absolutely essential to the salvation of this Government now that some man who will act shall have the power to act in times of emergency.

Necessary to Control Spies.

"I believe that it is necessary that we should have laws which will enable us to control spies from other countries who now have access to the intimate secrets of this Government for its national defense. I believe Congress should vest in the executive department at this time absolute arbitrary powers, and I believe that without this this Government itself and the perpetuity of our democratic institutions are at stake.

"For that reason I am willing to yield something of my previous convictions with reference to one-man power. I am willing to support the man whom I have criticised just as far as he will allow me to support him, not, I may say, as the leader of a party who comes to the Capitol and seeks advice only from members of his own party—not that form of support; but I am willing to support him as the President of the United States in whom is vested the executive authority and who stands before the people of the world as the representative of this great Government of ours. To him I am willing to yield authority, and I am willing to vest him with the power necessary to carry it out."

ESPIONAGE BILL CALLED DESPOTIC

Cummins, Leading Fight Against Measure in Senate, Says We Are Spy-Mad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Overman of North Carolina, a member of the Judiciary Committee, asserted this afternoon that he had been informed that there were 100,000 spies in the United States. The statement was made in debate in support of the Espionage bill. After a discussion lasting all day, the Administration leaders attempted to keep the Senate in session tonight to pass this and its companion measures, but were unable to maintain a quorum. Passage is expected of the bills tomorrow.

The fight on the Espionage bill was led by Senator Cummins, who termed the measure a menace to the liberties of the people, in peace as well as war, and said its terms were so broad as to make it possible for the Administration in power to establish a virtual military despotism. "If the Czar of Russia were to see this law," he said, "he would feel greatly offended to think that he could not put a similar one into effect."

Senators Overman, Williams, and Walsh, for the Democratic majority, declared that the bill furnished sufficient safeguards of civil freedom, and that the dangers of the present situation demanded that the executive departments have power to prevent damage to the national defense either by the discovery of military secrets or by physical violence.

Senator Cummins at the beginning of the debate announced fourteen amendments to modify the bill; all were voted down in the course of the afternoon. A test vote tonight without a quorum present showed only five Senators opposed to the bill as drawn. Senators Lee, Works, Vardaman, and La Follette supported Senator Cummins in the debate.

"We have gone mad," Senator Cummins declared. "We have forgotten that we live in a republic. We're thinking only of spies—of German spies, of English spies. This bill will not help to catch either. There may be times when the business of the Government should be kept secret in times of war, but at other times it is unjust and un-American."

In reply the Senators in charge of the bill declared that the measure had been drafted under recommendations made by the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy and the Attorney General, and that its phraseology was framed in such a way that no person lawfully entitled to information could be convicted under it. It was pointed out that its drastic provisions went into effect only under an emergency proclamation by the President.

The American Union Against Militarism issued a statement tonight denouncing the bill, and will hold a meeting at the Hotel McAlpin in New York tomorrow to take further action.

TO COUNT ARMY AND NAVY.

America's Fighting Strength Will Be Appraised for the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Army and Navy Bureau Chiefs have been instructed to compile immediately an exact appraisement of the condition of the regular fighting forces of the country for the information of President Wilson. The report will deal with questions both of personnel and material. From it the Commander in Chief will be able to form an exact idea of the state of the nation's defenses.

The most immediate need in both the army and navy is for officers and men. Neither service has been able as yet to fill up the authorized strength. It will be shown in the reports, however, that every effort has been made to overcome this difficulty. Additional recruiting stations are being opened throughout the country, and the Navy Department is getting into communication with retired officers and enlisted men, as well as enlisted men discharged in recent years, with a view to drawing them into active service should the need arise.

It also will be shown that while there has been some speeding up of naval construction through the co-operation of ship builders having Government contracts, and also through the extension of labor hours at navy yards, radical measures will be necessary to accomplish important results in this direction. Authority to commandeer private plants and suspend the eight-hour law on navy contracts has been included in the pending navy appropriation bill.

The Navy Department is taking steps to render its executive work more efficient. By agreement with the War Department, thirteen more rooms have been transferred to the naval establishment in the State, War, and Navy Building.

It is probable that the Navy General Board, the office of Director of Communications, and the Naval Intelligence Office will be assigned new quarters in the building in order to place them in closer touch with Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations, and the Secretary of the Navy. They now are quartered in private buildings at some distance from the department.

Skirmishes on Italian Front.

ROME, Feb. 19, (via London.)—"On the whole front there were the usual artillery actions and minor skirmishes," says today's official announcement. "We took some prisoners."

WARNING BY WILSON AGAINST ZEPPELINS

President's Early Caution to the Kaiser About Air Raids on Cities Now Revealed.

ATTACKS ON LONDON TO END

But Expeditions Against the English Provinces Will Go On, If Only to Keep British Busy.

GENEVA, Feb. 19, (From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—The Zeppelin campaign against London has been found to be unprofitable. The cessation of German air attacks on the British metropolis after the latest appearances of the big dirigibles over the city last Fall has been due not to fortuitous circumstances, but to the deliberate determination of the German leaders to abandon these attacks, as has long been done in the case of Paris.

The correspondent, who was then in Berlin, was informed from a trustworthy source after the final London raid of the decision to send no more Zeppelins and sister ships of the Schuettelsans type against London. Air raids against England, the correspondent was told, would not be abandoned entirely. They were considered to be of great service in holding at home guns, airplanes, and men of the British aerial defense that otherwise would be freed for service in France, but in future the attacks would be directed against the provinces instead of London.

The next and final expedition of the year, on Nov. 27, was directed against the midland counties, in accordance with this prophecy, and resulted in the loss of two Zeppelins.

The predominant reason for the decision to discontinue attacks on London probably is the increasing strength and efficiency of the air defenses of the city, but the effect of the raids on neutral opinion, in view of the then contemplated peace overtures, may also have been a factor.

It may be interesting in this connection to record a bit of unwritten history of the war. In the early days of the conflict, when the air raids were just beginning, President Wilson caused to be conveyed to Emperor William and the German Government a personal and unofficial message which set forth that airship and airplane raids upon populous cities were looked on with disfavor by the American people, and contributed largely to stirring up anti-German feeling in the United States. In view of this the wisdom of their discontinuance was suggested.

The message did not fall entirely on deaf ears, but the views of the military party prevailed, and the air attacks, then the only German means of bringing home the realities of war to the people within the British Isles, continued. Later they ceased for a time, to the displeasure of an element which openly accused Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg of sheathing his weapon in deference to neutral opinion.

This element was appeased but little by Count Zeppelin's published letter to the Chancellor wherein the Count disavowed responsibility for this accusation. The raids were resumed with the object of tying up within the islands and eliminating from the Somme offensive as large a number of anti-airship guns, airplanes, searchlights, and men to equip them as possible.

Aside from this service, which is of considerable military value, the rôle of the Zeppelins in land warfare is now regarded in expert circles in Germany as decidedly secondary to their great value as scouting agents for operations of the fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—It was said at the White House tonight that nothing was known there of a letter written by President Wilson to Emperor William opposing Zeppelin attacks on unprotected English cities. The President himself could not be reached.

WAR COMPLICATES SUIT.

Figures in Litigation Over Sale of Tuckerton Wireless Station.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—The war in Europe figures in a decision just made in the Court of Chancery, involving the fight between French and German companies for possession of the big wireless telegraph plant at Tuckerton, in this State. The Compagnie Universell de Télégraphic et de Téléphonie sans Fil, a French company, brought the suit to compel the Hochfrequenz Machinen Aktiengesellschaft für Drahtlose Telephonie, a German company, and the United States Service Corporation to carry out an alleged agreement made in Paris Sept. 30, 1912, for the sale of the Tuckerton plant and the corresponding station at Eilvese, Germany, to the plaintiff. The war broke out before the sale was consummated.

This was an application of the plaintiff to set the case down for a hearing and to suppress interrogatories to German witnesses residing in Germany. Vice Chancellor Stevens heard the case. The defendants resisted the application and asked that the hearing be adjourned until the close of the war. Vice Chancellor Stevens refused to do this until after the war, but said the request of the defendants for six months time was reasonable in view of the European situation. He fixed the hearing for Sept. 12 next. The Tuckerton station has been involved in international proceedings during the war, compelling the United States Government to take charge of it.

TAKE MONEY OF AMERICAN.

German Officials Retain All of Miss Haviland's Funds Except 1,000M.

BERNE, Feb. 19, (via Paris.)—Miss Marie Haviland of New York, a music student, who had been in Germany a long time, arrived today on her way home after a ten-day trip from Warsaw, where she had been studying the last few months.

Miss Haviland was to have left Berlin with Mr. Gerard's train, but was unable to quit Warshaw on time because the written permission of the Berlin police was late in arriving, and at the eleventh hour she had to obtain the "disinfection certificate" required from all who pass the border into Germany. At the Polish frontier she missed her train because search of her baggage and person took so long, and she arrived in Berlin an hour after Mr. Gerard's train had left.

Thanks to the courtesy of the German Foreign Office officials Miss Haviland was not required to leave by way of Copenhagen, which rule is now in effect for all other Americans, but obtained after a week's delay permission to go to Switzerland by way of Lindau.

At the frontier she was again delayed several hours because two American addresses, which she had thoughtlessly noted on paper, aroused the suspicions of the authorities. She was released finally, but was required to leave all her funds in excess of 1,000 marks in accordance with a new rule.

NEW GERMAN WAR TAXES.

Coal and Railroad Imposts to Make Up Part of $312,500,000 Required.

BERLIN, Feb. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German budget for 1917, says the Overseas News Agency, provides in round figures for 1,250,000,000 marks (nominally $312,500,000) new income from taxation. Among other taxes levied will be those in the value of coal production and on transportation by rail and water. On the other hand, the service and public debt will be increased by the same amount.

The ordinary budget balance shows on both sides 4,941,876,060 marks, ($1,235,469,015.)

SANK SUBMARINE ON VOYAGE HERE

Continued from Page 1.

mates dragged him forward to speak to the reporters. He refused to give his name, and threatened all sorts of penalties to those who stood around him if they divulged it. All that the reporters could glean was that the gunner was known as "Gros Jean." He absolutely declined to have his picture taken, and hid from the photographers, who searched the decks in vain.

Ever since Captain Roussellot's former ship, the Bordeaux, was torpedoed, his great ambition has been to get his revenge on a German submarine. When he arrived in Quarantine each voyage from Bordeaux or Havre, the first question when the health officials went on board was:

"Well, Captain, have you got a submarine yet?" And each time Captain Roussellot looked down from the bridge, shook his head, and sadly said: "Non, non."

Things looked different yesterday morning. He was all smiles, and so was the pilot who stood beside him. When the usual question was asked about the submarine, Captain Roussellot shouted out: "Oui! Oui!" He thrust his hand forward horizontally to express the attack of a submarine, pointed at his gun, then shot his hand straight downward to tell the fate of the submarine.

The French freighter Honduras, belonging to the same company, had a similar experience to that of the Guyane when she exchanged shots with a German submarine about twenty miles outside Brest on Dec. 7 last. The freighter was hit twice on the superstructure by shells, which did not do any serious damage, and the submarine withdrew, as the fire of the Honduras was getting too near.

After entering his ship at the Custom House, Captain Roussellot went to the French Line office, 17 State Street, where he was congratulated by Oscar Cauchois, the general manager, and his staff, and later by the French Consul General. The Guyane is a single-screw vessel of 5,000 gross tonnage. There were no Americans on board.

Captain Rousselot was the guest of honor last night at a dinner at the Chevalier, 131 West Forty-fifth Street, where he was cheered and toasted. A large picture of President Wilson was placed in the hall, and there were scores of American and French flags. The diners joined in singing the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise." Three cheers were given for President Wilson. The dinner was arranged hastily by fifty friends and admirers of the Captain, who us the building as a clubhouse.

U-BOAT DECLINED OFFER OF A PILOT

Laid Her Mines in British Harbor and on Her Way Back Sank the Pilot Boats

BERLIN, Feb. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Deutsche Tageszeitung, says the Overseas News Agency, has received the following report from Great Headquarters:

"One German submarine had an order to block with mines three hostile ports. The task was carried out without incident at two of the places. The submarine when she approached the third port in the nighttime met a pilot boat. The pilot, who could not imagine that a German submarine could be so far from its base, spoke the submarine and asked whether it wanted a pilot. The submarine replied that the ship already had a pilot on board.

"The submarine then continued its voyage further up the river and placed its mines, which later had excellent results. On the way back the submarine again met the pilot boat, which was sunk."

NORTH SEA TRAFFIC BLOCKED, SAYS BERLIN

Returning U-Boats Report Tieup —Bring Back Four Captains as Prisoners—Tell of Nine Sinkings.

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 19.)—The Overseas News Agency announces that one German submarine has sunk the British steamer Gravina, of 1,140 tons, loaded with fruit; the Italian sailing ship Maria, of 1,080 tons, with a cargo of coffee for London, and the Swedish sailing ship Hugo Hamilton, of 2,560 tons, carrying saltpetre.

According to the Overseas Agency the sinking of these three vessels was the work of the submarine previously reported as having sunk with all vessels with an aggregate of 35,000. Her other victims were unnamed, but are described as follows:

A steamer loaded with war material worth 60,000,000 marks, bound for Egypt; a steamer of 8,200 tons, with a general cargo for Australia; a sailing ship of 2,000 tons, loaded with corn; a 3,000-ton steamer carrying coal to France; a sailing ship of 2,700 tons loaded with saltpetre for Bordeaux, three other steamers aggregating 5,000 tons, and six trawlers of a total tonnage of 900.

From these vessels eighteen prisoners, among whom were four Captains, were brought into a German port.

"Several submarines which have returned from voyages in the North Sea report that they saw no traffic there," adds the Overseas agency.

The British steamer Gravina hails from Liverpool. The above is the first report that she has been sunk. The only Swedish vessel named Hugo Hamilton is a motor ship of 2,144 tons. She left Colon Jan. 3 for Gothenburg. The Italian bark Maria was last reported as having left Pantos, on Oct. 18, for Baltimore. She belongs in Naples.

SAYS GERMANY BROKE FAITH.

Westminster Gazette Condemns the Sinking of the Law.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Westminster Gazette points out that the sinking of the American schooner Lyman M. Law, if by a German submarine, constitutes, like the declaration by which it was preceded, a breach of the treaty between Germany and America to which Germany herself appealed when the relations between the countries were severed by trying to induce Ambassador Gerard into reaffirming it.

The Westminster reprints portions of the treaty of Sept. 10, Articles 12 and 13 of which have particular application to the Lyman M. Law case. The treaty of 1828 reaffirmed the twelfth article of the treaty of 1799. Among the signatories of the latter treaty was Benjamin Franklin.

CALLS U-BOAT WAR A FAILURE.

Head of Furness-Whity Line Says British Shipping Is Not Affected.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—Lord Marmaduke Furness, Baron of Grantley, head of the Furness-Whity Line of steamers, on an inspection trip of the Baltimore shipping terminals today, declared that Germany's new submarine policy is having no more effect upon English shipping than her old policy had.

"Our own line," he said, "has lost thirty-one ships during the war, but we are replacing them two to one. When the war is over our facilities will have more than doubled."

He said the war would never finish until the Allies had achieved victory. He said the Allied Powers had fully agreed about that.

Fifty per cent. of his ships, he said, had been requisitioned by the British Government for secret service work and food and troop transportation.

STANDARD OIL TANKER SAILS

Waco, for Copenhagen, Carries Ten Americans—Boriquen Is Safe.

The Standard Oil Company yesterday resumed its steamship service to European ports, which was suspended when the German restrictions were announced, by the sailing of the American tanker Waco for Copenhagen, loaded with petroleum in bulk. The vessel was unarmed, and it is understood will call at Halifax for examination by the British authorities. She is commanded by Captain R. H. Pull of New York, and has a crew of thirty-five, including nine Americans besides the Captain.

These are George Brodthage of Illinois, mate; J. M. Surer of New York, second mate; Olaf Maatson of Brooklyn, third mate; Eucford Murphy of Montclair, N. J., chief engineer; C. W. Thompson of Ohio, first assistant engineer; Charles Jakobsen, of New York, second assistant engineer; Stanley H. Shaw, New York, third assistant engineer; A. R. Lendeman of Massachusetts, chief steward, and H. Chapman of Bert, Mich., wireless operator.

The American freighter Algonquin, loaded for London, still remains at her pier in Brooklyn and has not yet got all her crew together.

The agents of the American Line received notice yesterday that the 15,000-ton freighter Manchuria left London five days ago for New York and passed safely through the submarine and mine danger zone in the English Channel. She has no passengers, but carries a crew of 200 men, of which 50 per cent. are Americans. Her safe passage has encouraged the management to consider the dispatching of her sister ship, the Mongolia, from New York, but no definite day has been fixed for her departure. The vessel has been ready for sea for some days, but was held up after the break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany. She is commanded by Captain E. Rice, and has not yet got her crew together. Since the publication of the German note on Jan. 31 American sailors and firemen have demanded an increase of 50 per cent. in their wages, in view of the war risk.

Barber & Co., agents of the American steamship Dochra, which was the first to sail under the new conditions, announced yesterday that she had passed Gibraltar safely on her way to Genoa.

The Cunarder Ascania sailed yesterday afternoon for London with six passengers and will take more on board when she calls at Halifax. She was followed down the bay to Sandy Hook by the French liner Chicago, which carried 101 cabin passengers, of whom eighty-six were citizens of the United States. She had also thirty-seven passengers in the steerage.

The Swedish freighter Carlsholm also sailed for Gothenburg via Halifax and the northern route past the Faroe Islands.

The agents of the Scandinavia-American Line said they were expecting a cable dispatch from Copenhagen informing them that arrangements had been made to send the Hellig Olav to Copenhagen via Halifax.

The American freighter Boriquen, which has been reported two weeks overdue on her voyage from Liverpool to England, to Boston, has been sighted off Bermuda in tow of a Dutch steamship, according to a message received here yesterday by the agents, the Garland Steamship Company.

The Cunarder Ordunia, arrived at the Ambrose Channel Lightship last night from Liverpool with passengers and mails and will dock early today.

The American liner Philadelphia, which left Liverpool on Feb. 14 with thirty-eight Americans and other passengers on board, was reported 1,235 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon, and is expected to dock Thursday forenoon.

Five other steamships that arrived yesterday from European ports inside the area barred by the German submarines were the British freighters Folia from Bristol and Sebastian from Rouen, the French freighter Guyane from Bordeaux, the Belgian steamship Exmaut from Cardiff, and the Dutch freighter Noordwyk from Rotterdam.

Carstairs Rye

IN 1809, the City Hotel, near Trinity Church, was a popular rendezvous for New York connoisseurs—but even then Carstairs Rye was a 21-year old favorite.

The succeeding century or more has *added* to the quality reputation of Carstairs Rye.

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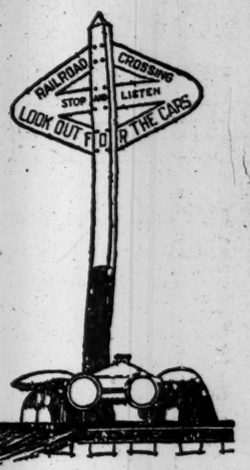

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Socony Motor Gasoline puts more power in your car. Every gallon the same wherever you buy it—and the best dealers carry it.

STANDARD OIL CO. *of* NEW YORK

Watch daily and Sunday papers for lists of dealers selling SOCONY Motor Gasoline.

ARRESTED IN PLOT AGAINST ENGLAND

Continued from Page 1.

tures taken from the lines of the Central Powers. Theirs has been a legitimate business."

"I don't know a thing about this affair," Sander said last night. "These charges are lies. I knew Bacon, who I understand is mentioned in the case, only very slightly. The whole thing is ridiculous."

It was A. A. Sander, who, with Arthur W. Matelkat, another reporter for the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung, on March 1, 1915, was charged with attempting to force Mrs. Richard P. Stegler, chief witness against Captain Boy-Ed, former Naval Attaché at the German Embassy, and other Germans connected with passport frauds, to recant her charges. Sander and Matelkat, it was alleged, induced Mrs. Stegler, wife of a German reservist indicted at that time for obtaining a fraudulent passport, and another woman, a Miss Hoffman, to accompany them to an apartment at the Hotel Grenoble at Fifty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue.

After having attempted to embarrass the women, it was alleged that the two reporters demanded that Mrs. Stegler sign a recantation of her charges, and upon her refusal to do so they had her arrested on the charge that she had struck Matelkat on the head with a cane and had thrown a seltzer bottle at him.

Mrs. Stegler when arraigned was not only discharged, but Magistrate Barlow expressed disappointment over his inability to send the complainants to the workhouse. There was no charge against them.

Sander and Matelkat explained that they had induced Mrs. Stegler to go to the apartment in order to force her to tell the truth and to expose her real character. As loyal friends of Captain Boy Ed and others accused in the fraudulent passport conspiracy, they asserted that they felt it was only their duty to force her to tell the truth.

Mrs. Stegler subsequently signed, insisting that everything she had said about Captain Boy Ed was the truth. The action of both reporters was repudiated by the editors of the Staats-Zeitung.

At the offices of the Staats-Zeitung it was said last night that Sander had been employed there as a reporter until a year and a half ago, when he left to become dramatic critic and a special writer for the Deutsches Journal. Sander came to this country from Prussia.

Nature has produced in the Concord Grape a rare combination of fruit acids and sugar.

Welch's is just this "fruit nutrition in fluid form."

A small breakfast glass daily will demonstrate its beneficial qualities.

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THE NATIONAL DRINK

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

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Churchill's Wonderful Review, with its 20 beautiful girls, adds infinite pleasure to the enjoyment of an evening of refined entertainment.

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PACIFISM MAY COST DR. HALL HIS OFFICE

Minister Will Not Be Renominated Chaplain of Sons of American Revolution.

CHAPTER LIKELY TO DISSENT

Resolution Expected to be Introduced at Annual Meeting Tonight —Pastor Stands by Words.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, who preached pacifism on Sunday to the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which he has been chaplain for five years, will not be renominated for that office at the annual meeting of the society tonight at the Hotel Martinique.

Because of the indignation expressed by many members of the order who heard his sermon, the Nominating Committee, which met yesterday at the call of its Chairman, Walter B. Hopping, took his name from the list of the nominations. A resolution will probably be introduced by Clarence Brown Tubbs or others of the order who were most incensed at Dr. Hall's sermon, placing the chapter on record as dissenting from the pacifist views put forth in Dr. Hall's sermon. In this sermon Dr. Hall advocated William J. Bryan's plan of a nationwide referendum on questions of peace or war and said that he was proud of being known as a pacifist and that, if any one handed him a white feather in contempt, he would wear it with pride.

Louis Annin Ames, President of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; James de la Montanye, Treasurer, and other officers refused to be quoted, but made it clear that they believed the society by a large majority was opposed to the views of the chaplain and favored the nomination of another chaplain whose views accorded better with the patriotic character of the order. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt belongs to the Empire State Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and has received notice of the regualr annual meeting today. Some of the sons have requested him to try to be present to lend his voice for the purpose of expressing the feelings of the order on Dr. Hall's sermon.

Dr. Hall had heard yesterday that he would not be renominated by the society and appeared to be reconciled to it. He said:

"If the Sons of the American Revolution do not like my views, the sensible thing for them to do is to get another chaplain. I cannot modify my views to conform to theirs. All that I want is that they should base their action on what I actually said, and for that reason I am having the manuscript of my sermon, which I followed word for word, printed for distribution among them.

"My views are well known to the members of my church, which includes a number of the members of the Sons of the American Revolution. There should have been no surprise at my sermon yesterday, since it expressed views which I have repeatedly preached. These are solemn times, and I felt it to be my duty to speak my thoughts, not to seek to please. I preached my conception of 'Pro-Americanism,' which I entitled my sermon. It is a serious situation if a minister cannot express his own well-known views from his pulpit without exciting indignation meetings. A man can be for war or for peace and still be a good American, but it is un-American to seek to choke off the expression of a man's convictions. On the other hand, the Sons of the American Revolution are certainly free to have any one they wish for a chaplain. I did not seek the position, and I have nothing to say if they want another whose views may be closer to theirs."

HUSTING REBUKES PACIFISTS

Peace Possible Only if Wrong Yields to Right, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Husting of Wisconsin made public today a letter which he has sent to F. E. Withrow of La Crosse, Wis., a constituent, in reply to a set of resolutions calling for an embargo on all shipments to all belligerents and asking that American citizens and American ships be forbidden to enter the war zone in order to prevent war. Senator Husting's reply carries a strong rebuke for organized propaganda intended to divide sentiment in the United States and insists that the question of peace or war lies with Germany, not the United States. "Peace and good will between the United States and Germany," he says, "can be secured only by wrong yielding to right, and not right yielding to wrong."

"We are not invading Germany's rights," he says in his letter. "On the contrary, Germany has been, is invading, and threatens to continue to invade our rights." After speaking of the President's efforts to preserve peace, he asserts that the President has been seriously handicapped by various persons and organizations who have aroused "a settled conviction abroad that the American people are not a unit in support of their Government, but are divided in spirit, purpose, and allegiance.

"These clamors and misdirected efforts of many of our people in the end may prove to have brought about that which they fear and were most anxious to avoid and prevent, namely, war.

"While we have already severed diplomatic relations with Germany, and war clouds appear upon the horizon, yet war may even now be averted if Germany should become convinced that our people stand back of our country against Germany as unitedly and determinedly as the German people stand back of their country against the United States.

"Let the people of Germany, insist upon it that their Government cease its wanton killing of our citizens and desist from practices which are contrary to the rules of civilized warfare. Let not our citizens demand of their own country, which is admittedly in the right, to yield to a country which is concededly in the wrong. Peace and good will between the United States and Germany can be secured only by wrong yielding to right, and not right yielding to wrong. The issue of war or peace in the present crisis lies with Germany and the German people, not with the United States.

"It is clear that we have not changed our position or increased our demands. It is Germany which has changed her position and now is doing, or threatening to do, what nearly a year ago she admitted she had no right to do and promised not to do. President Wilson, therefore, is making a last effort before resorting to the arbitrament of arms to hold Germany to that solemn promise. America expects every American to do his duty in this and every other crisis."

MANY REPUDIATE PEACE SOCIETY PLAN

Hamilton Holt, Dr. Williams, and Professor Clark Won't Attend Biltmore Conference.

ONLY WANT PROPER PEACE

Bryan Asks Why His Treaty Isn't Invoked Even if Germany Didn't Sign It.

The American Peace Society issued the program yesterday of a private conference of peace workers to be held in the Biltmore on Thursday and Friday of this week. The speakers announced included prominent men who have been connected with all phases of peace movements ranging from the most radical anti-war agitation to the League to Enforce Peace. A few hours after the program was made public the League to Enforce Peace announced that "the statement that it was to be represented was without its authorization and knowledge and without foundation. The League to Enforce Peace was not created for the purpose of attempting to interfere in the present war, nor to attempt to prevent this country from protecting its citizens and defending its honor."

The league as such was not mentioned in the program published by the American Peace Society, but three members of its Executive Committee—Dr. Talcott Williams and Professor John Bates Clark of Columbia University and Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent—were listed among the speakers. All three, according to the statement of the League to Enforce Peace, have said that they would not attend, and the Executive Committee of the league unanimously voted on Saturday not to send representatives to the conference.

The program of the conference, as announced, includes two sessions on the topic, "The Present Crisis: What Shall We Do?" At the first of these George W. Kirchwey is to preside, and Dr. Edward Cummings, Meyer London, and Dr. Charles H. Levermore are to speak. Jackson H. Ralston is to have charge of the second meeting on the present crisis, and it was at this session that Dr. Talcott Williams was listed to speak. Felix Adler would address this meeting also, according to the program.

Another session is scheduled dealing with the World's Court League, another on plans for the unification of pacifist societies, at which Senator Henri La Fontaine of Belgium, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Mrs. Fanny Fern Andrews, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, and Dr. James L. Tryon are listed to speak; and a final meeting on "The Society of Nations: A Constructive Peace Program," at which the speakers announced are Dr. James Brown Scott, Professor William I. Hull, Theodore Marburg, Professor John Bates Clark, Hamilton Holt, and George W. Kirchwey.

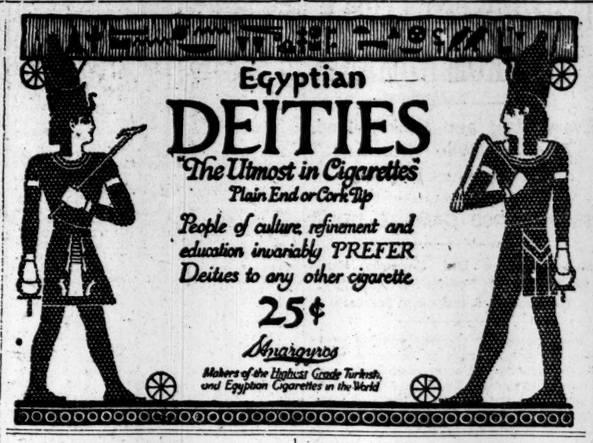
The program was given to reporters yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the Emergency Peace Federation, which occupies the same offices as the American Neutral Conference Committee, and is conducted to a considerable extent by the same persons. When the organization of the Neutral Conference Committee was announced some months ago a list of the names of those who organized it was given out, and some of the persons mentioned afterward denied connection with it.

Notable among the speakers was to be Mr. Marburg, former Minister to Belgium, who has been conspicuous as an advocate of a firmer stand by the United States and an opponent of pro-German and pacifist activities.

The federation announced yesterday the organization of a branch in Boston and preparations to organize another in either Louisville or Lexington, Ky. It is also preparing a peace pilgrimage of college students to Washington on Washington's Birthday, at which more than a hundred representatives of Columbia, Cornell, Yale, Vassar, Goucher, Washington, Wellesley, and Pennsylvania are expected to be present. The New York party will leave Wednesday night after the anti-war meeting at Cooper Union, and the other delegates will join it at Philadelphia and Washington. The students will meet the pacifists of Congress, and hope to get an audience with the President.

William Jennings Bryan yesterday wrote to the federation recommending his peace treaties as affording an honorable way out of the situation created by the "unintended injuries" done to this country by Germany. In his letter he says:

"As this treaty plan, offered to all the world—and the offer has never been withdrawn—gives us an honorable means of adjusting all disputes with all nations, it surely affords an honorable means of adjusting a dispute arising out of unintended injuries done by a nation, which has indorsed the plan, although no treaty has been negotiated. Is it unreasonable or unpatriotic to urge, as a means of preventing war, the employment of a plan used by the President and approved by the Senate, the United States, and nearly all the rest of the civilized world?"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NEW "AGREEMENT" STORIES.

Germans Print Photographs of Alleged Anglo-Belgian Documents.

BERLIN, Sunday, Feb. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 19.)—"The Nordeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes photographic reproductions of detailed Anglo-Belgian agreements regarding the landing of British troops on the Continent and their transport on Belgian railroads into Belgium," says an Overseas News Agency article today.

"The documents had been exchanged between the British and Belgian military authorities. They were found in the Brussels archives, and furnish detailed proof that in 1906 the entire detailed plans of mobilization against Germany had already been arranged between the Belgian and the British army.

"The British list of troops, called the 'Field Army Establishment,' includes one infantry brigade, one cavalry brigade, one mounted infantry brigade, one division and one army corps. As points of disembarkation the British document names Calais, Boulogne, and Cherbourg, where the troops could be landed within a fortnight in order that they might be sent to Belgium. For this, two routes were selected, in order that all possibilities might be prepared for. The first route was to Brussels, Louvaine, and Aerschot; the second to Dinant, Ciney, Namur, and Flawinne. In each case the exact schedule for the hours of starting and arrival was inserted, the immediate French and Belgian stations were specified, and the points of disembarkation, whence the British troops came, indicated.

SOUTHERN WOMEN TO HELP.

Richmond Anti-Suffragists Offer Their Services to the Nation.

Women of the South will come forward to help the whole country if their services are needed. This announcement of their intention has been received from Richmond by the National League for Woman's Service at 105 West Fortieth Street, of which Miss Maude Wetmore is Chairman and Miss Anne Morgan Treasurer:

The women of the Capital City of Virginia, formerly the Capital of the Confederacy, in behalf of the women of their State of Virginia, freely offer to the nation the same services they gave to the Confederacy from 1861-1865. This means that whatever they can give in money, services, or substance, according to their respective capacity and ability, will be at the command of their country.

This move is under the direction of the anti-suffragists of Virginia, who since the beginning of the Mexican trouble have been working for preparedness. The meeting at which the statement was drawn up was called by Mrs. Francis D. Williams, President of the Virginia Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

NAMED FOR TRADE BOARD.

President Picks St. Paul Publisher and Ex-Governor Fort.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—William B. Colver, a St. Paul newspaper publisher, and John Franklin Fort, former Governor of New Jersey, were nominated by President Wilson today as members of the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. Colver is a Democrat, and succeeds Edward N. Hurley of Chicago, Chairman of the commission, who recently resigned. His term will expire in 1920.

Ex-Governor Fort will serve out the unexpired term of George S. Rubles of New Hampshire, who was nominated by President Wilson when the commission first was appointed, and served until last Fall, but who never was confirmed by the Senate because of the opposition of Senator Gallinger. Mr. Fort is a Republican. During the present Administration he has acted as a Special Envoy of the United States to the Dominican Republic, and later to Haiti.

ROOSEVELT SILENT ON ARMY

Will Neither Affirm Nor Deny That He Is to Lead Force to Europe.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt refused yesterday to affirm or deny a published story that in the event of war with Germany he planned to lead an expeditionary force to Europe and to command it there under the Entente Generals. The outline of the Colonel's supposed scheme, as printed, included the statement that in the event that he found his own plans would conflict with those of the War Department, the Colonel would cross the border and assemble his cohorts in Canada, where much experience in quick equipping and training of volunteer units is available.

Though all efforts to get Colonel Roosevelt to make his tentative plans clear were unavailing, many of his friends and supporters were inclined to be incredulous that he proposed going so far. It was pointed out that thousands of applications had poured in upon him for places in the suggested division, but this was in the belief that the force was to be used as a unit of the United States Army and not as a foreign legion abroad.

SHELLS TO BE MADE HERE.

American Concerns Get Contract Originally Awarded to English Firm

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The award of contracts for 14,500 fourteen-inch shells to American concerns was announced today by Secretary Daniels, as a result of material reductions from the original bids. The Midvale Steel Company receives a contract for 5,000 shells, the Crucible Steel Company 5,000, and the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company for 4,500. The price is $500 a shell.

Through this reduction, Secretary Daniels estimates that the department will save approximately $447,000, as compared with the original bids, in which the figures were so high that a contract was awarded to Hadfields, Lt., of England. Hadfields, however, was unable to conclude the contract because of objections from the British Government. Hadfields' figure on the 14-inch shells was $356.

The American concerns have agreed materially to reduce the time proposed in their original bids and will work day and night on the orders.

HAD TO DETAIN O'CONNOR.

Mercantile Marine Company Answers Suit of Harlem Liquor Dealer.

The International Mercantile Marine Company filed an answer yesterday to the suit of Michael J. O'Connor, a Harlem liquor dealer and owner of the Leitrim estates in Ireland, for $100,000 damages for having detained him on the American Line steamship St. Louis after the vessel arrived at Liverpool in October, 1915. The plaintiff said that he was held a prisoner, notwithstanding the fact that he was an American citizen and had a passport issued by this Government.

The steamship company explained that O'Connor was detained in accordance with the alien restriction order of 1914, and that he was therefore in the custody of the British Government and in that of the company. It further set forth that the master of the St. Louis acted as the representative of the British Government. If he had failed to comply with the order of the officer who boarded the ship he would have been subjected to both fine and imprisonment at hard labor.

DIDN'T ORDER FLAG DOWN.

Berlin Denies That Whitlock Was Commanded to Lower It.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A Reuter's dispatch from Amsterdam says that it is denied, in a telegram from Berlin, that the German authorities at Brussels ordered Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, to lower the American flag over his legation.

The State Department at Washington received advices last Thursday that Mr. Whitlock had been requested, but not ordered, by the German military authorities to lower the American flag from the Brussels legation.

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ABOVE ground this is a magnificent structure, a tribute to modern architecture.
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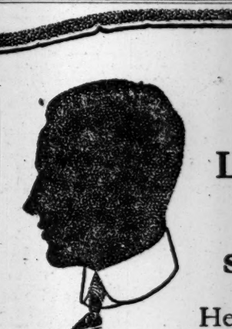

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Popular with many. See "Logwood" today.

You will find the "Logwood" shape in higher and lower E&W models. Choose the height which best suits you—it is *your* best style.

E&W Collars 15 cent
EARL & WILSON
The best Style is your Style

NEW WARNING SENT TO CUBA IN REVOLT

Continued from Page 1.

he had filed charges against Drs. Ferrara and Cabrera for libeling the authorities of Cuba.

Santa Clara advices today indicate that José Miguel Gomez is in a tight position about half way between the south coast and the Cuba Railroad and nearly due south of Sancti Spiritus. Government forces under Colonel Pujol and Consuegra are gradually closing on him from three sides, while the navy will block his escape by sea. The Government is putting its greatest force to extinguish Gomez first before taking up the campaign in Oriente Province. General Gerardo Machado, who was Secretary of Government under Gomez, is reported to be out with a small band in Northern Santa Clara Province. All other provinces are quiet.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 19.—Guillermo Fernandez Mascaro, Conservative candidate for the Governorship of the Province of Oriente, was captured near Firmeza and has been brought to this city and is now under arrest.

Rafael Aguirre, manager of the sugar mill at Palma, President Menocal's property, has arrived here and is conferring with the Military Governor. He has been assured all protection and the sugar mill will continue grinding. The Cuba Railroad will run a train to the Contra Maistre sugar mills and is expected to transport 5,000 bags of sugar to this city tomorrow.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held today to discuss the situation. The meeting was dissolved, as the members were not able to reach an agreement.

A rumor that a commission will be appointed in Washington to investigate the situation here has caused great satisfaction.

The steamer Tivives, property of the United Fruit Company, will arrive here from Kingston, Jamaica, without clearance papers, the Cuban Consul there having refused to issue them.

SEE GERMAN ACTIVITY IN CUBA AND MEXICO

Washington Hears Teuton Reservists Are with Both Carranza and Villa Armies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Officials of the Government are of the opinion, possibly based on official advices, that German agents have had a hand in the revolutionary outbreak in Cuba. They will not admit that anything official has been received, but say privately that the trouble began about the time the break came in the relations between the United States and Germany.

Information has been received here, which some officials apparently believe is authentic, that a considerable number of German reservists have joined the Carranza forces and that a few German reservists are with the Villa army. It is reported that the number of these reservists who have joined Carranza is between 200 and 300, but this report could not be confirmed in any official quarter.

It is understood by those who have obtained this information that if war should come between the United States and Germany the German reservists in both Carranza and Villa armies would seek to unite the two opposing Mexican forces against the United States.

HEAR MENOCAL IS CONFIDENT.

Washington Officials Believe Wilson Will Give Him Every Chance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Dispatches from Cuba today indicate increased confidence on the part of the Government in its ability to control the situation and suppress the revolt. A member of the Cuban Cabinet was quoted as saying that even if half the army should prove to be disloyal, still the present administration, enjoying the benevolent neutrality of the United States as between the Government and the insurrectionists, because of its superior organization, control of military supplies, and domination of the situation generally, would be able shortly to crush the rebellion.

The Cuban Government expects the United States to keep watch over the republic's ports and to prevent the landing of filibusterers. The most serious peril to the Government, it was said, would be through admission to the island of arms and ammunition from the United States or from Central American countries. Cuban officials hold that it is the duty of America under the Platt amendment to prevent the introduction into the island of war supplies from foreign countries except for the use of the established and constitutional Government.

American naval vessels in Cuban waters are expected to keep a sharp lookout for filibustering expeditions and to prevent them from approaching the Cuban coasts. It is understood that the American warships were sent to Santiago to shut off the insurrectionary forces in control of that city from receiving supplies by sea.

Administration officials here believe that the United States will avoid intervening in Cuba as long as possible, and that every opportunity will be given to the Cubans themselves to compose their differences before this country interferes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. — Orestes Ferrara and Raimundo Cabrera, spokesmen for the Liberal Party in Cuba, are here to represent the rebels before the State Department, but it was said at Secretary Lansing's office that no effort had been made by them so far to see any one connected with the Government. It was intimated that they would not be received as representatives of the rebels and that in the present situation little consideration would be given any representations they might make.

The suggestion that a State Department commission be sent to Cuba to review the election returns still is under consideration, but it appears probable that a decision on the proposition will not be hastened.

LIBERALS ARE DISAPPOINTED.

They Believed Wilson Would Treat Them, It Is Said, as Roosevelt Did.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—The supporters of the Liberals, who hoped that the United States would take their side against the constituted Government have awakened to the realization that there is a difference between the Administration of President Wilson and that of Colonel Roosevelt. This realization came with the announcement from Washington that no party would be recognized that reached power through revolution or illegal means. The Liberals were under the impression that because Colonel Roosevelt and W. H. Taft practically took their part, allowing them in their revolution of 1906 to retain the horses and other booty they had stolen, and practically forcing the late President Estrada Palma and his officials to resign, that they could expect similar treatment from Mr. Wilson.

The Havana Post of this morning reminds the Liberals editorially that they had no reason to expect the same treatment from President Wilson that they obtained from President Roosevelt because the Wilson Administration declared its attitude toward Cuba on the very day of the inauguration of President Menocal, nearly four years ago, when Dudley Field Malone, who represented the United States at the inauguration here, outlined the Wilson policy in his public address to President Menocal.

SEE NO SUGAR SHORTAGE.

Importers from Cuba and Producers Say Mills Are Not Affected.

Large importers and producers of Cuban sugar are confident that there will be no shortage of the raw product because of the uprising in the island republic. Although the revolt comes in the middle of a late harvest season, nothing more than a short crop is anticipated. Reports to producers here indicate that mills, even in territory controlled by the rebels, are running, and there is no indication that any cane has been burned.

A. T. Atkin, Secretary of the Cuban-American Sugar Company, said yesterday that all the mills of this company, which is one of the largest operating on the island, were in operation. A few mills, he said, had been forced to run shorter hours because of military exigencies. Mr. Atkin expressed the opinion that the revolt would not last long. The reports of the company indicated swift and efficient action on the part of President Menocal in suppressing the uprising. Consul General Dolz of Cuba said he expected the revolt to be entirely crushed in the next three weeks. He announced that 10,000 rifles had been purchased from the United States Government and had been shipped by way of Key West and Havana. Twenty-eight machine guns and 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition also are on their way to Havana.

Dr. Orestes Ferrara, representing the Liberal Party here, was unable to communicate yesterday with General Gomez, the former Cuban President, who now is commanding the Liberals. Dispatches from Commander Fernandez at Santiago de Cuba were to the effect that the rebels were moving on Chaparra, the largest mill of the Cuban American Sugar Company, and expected to take Manzanillo at any moment.

Continuing To-day and To-morrow, the

Annual Sale of Men's Winter Overcoats

Formerly $30, $28, $25, $23, $20

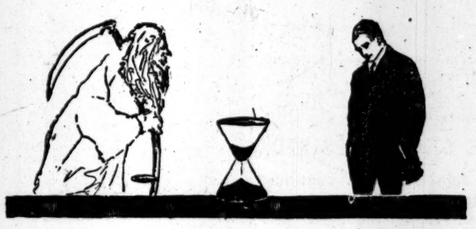
Now $17

¶ Market conditions are such that we cannot hope to offer these coats next season at their *regular* prices, therefore the logic of securing one of these fine garments for future use needs no elaboration.

¶ Every model, fabric and coloring shown this season is well represented, in a range of sizes sufficient to assure satisfactory selection to men of almost every proportion. **A small charge for alterations.**

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

T. R. TRIPLER & Co.
"PERFECT" DRESS TIES
50c to $1.00
PIQUE LAWN
The tie with the tab that buttons back and front.
42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE



Franklin Simon Clothes had to be last to be first

For years we wanted to cater to New York men and wouldn't, because machine-made, ready-for-service clothes did not appeal to us.

A more important reason was that they would not appeal to a Franklin Simon clientele.

One cannot survive on Fifth Avenue without a sense of proportion.

THEN, three years ago, we conceived the idea of making *Hand-tailored Clothes*, combining custom workmanship with ready-for-service convenience, at a ready-for-service price.

We eliminated the mechanical processes from the ready-for-service garment, and restored to it the fine, sensitive, tell-tale touches of the human hand.

And we proved, incidentally, that progress is sometimes a matter of procrastination, for while Franklin Simon *Hand-tailored* Clothes are last in point of Time, they are first in point of Tailoring.

Spring Suits and Topcoats $25 to $50

HAND TAILORED at the price of those that are not

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

The Clevelander

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM
The Steel Car Route

This is the all-steel overnight Pullman train from New York to Cleveland—the business man's train via the Short Line Route.

It leaves Pennsylvania Station 6.40 P. M. (connection leaves Hudson Terminal 6.40 P. M. also), Newark 7.02 P. M., arrives Cleveland, Euclid Avenue, 7.17 A. M., Union Station 7.30 A. M. (Central Time).

Through Club Car, Drawing-room Sleeping Cars, Compartment Car, and Restaurant Car serving dinner and breakfast. Sleeping Cars to Akron, Youngstown, and Niles.

Companion train eastbound—**Buckeye Limited**—leaves Cleveland (Central Time) 5.15 P. M., arrives New York 8.15 A. M. (Eastern Time).

'Phone "Madison Square 7900"

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
The Standard Railroad of the World

PUTS LOAN TOTAL AT $3,500,000,000

Chancellor Bonar Law Informs Commons About Britain's 'Amazing Financial Efforts.'

COUNTS ONLY NEW MONEY

Rush at Close So Great That More Than 200,000 Subscriptions Were Not Dealt With.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The new money subscribed to the new British war loan is at least £700,000,000, (almost $3,500,000,000,) exclusive of contributions from the banks, according to a statement of Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made in the House of Commons today. The number of applications received for the war loan on the last day was so large, he said, that 200,000 or 300,000 were not dealt with, and the result would not be known until next week.

"I am glad, however," the Chancellor went on, "to be able to say that the loan has succeeded to a greater extent than I expected, but not greater than I hoped. I hope, however, that what I have just said will not encourage exaggerated estimates, which might create the danger that what I consider amazing financial efforts of this country would be minimized when the actual figures were known.

"When I was asked what amount of new money I considered necessary to make the loan a success I stated a figure which was larger than I expected but not than I hoped. That figure was £600,000,000. Without taking into account direct contributions from banks, which it is desirable to avoid, that figure already has been exceeded. The excess will certainly amount to £100,000,000."

Mr. Law also announced that the British Government had decided upon very drastic restrictions of imports. The new measures, he added, would affect the allies of Great Britain and the British dominions. A statement regarding the steps to be taken, he said, would be made on Thursday.

Financial London Pleased.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 20.—Chancellor Bonar Law's announcement that the new money subscribed to the "victory" war loan certainly exceeded £700,000,000, (nearly $3,500,000,000,) was greeted with hearty cheers in Commons and was received with no less satisfaction in the City, where the result of the loan more than fulfilled expectations and justified the claim that it constitutes a record in the financial history of the world.

When the loan was first issued very few financial experts in the City thought that more than £400,000,000 in new money was obtainable without subscriptions from banks, and in view of the fact that the Government already had been borrowing at the rate of £25,000,000 a week in exchequer bonds and Treasury bills right down to the eve of the issue. The impressiveness of the loan in the eyes of Germany and of neutral nations will have been vastly increased, as one financial expert points out by the fact that this huge sum, equalling in amount the whole British debt before the war, has been raised in five weeks, not by forced measures, but merely by a great publicity campaign and nothing to the public appearing to be exhausted by its efforts. It has been obtained, moreover, at a time when the Government is raising revenue of over £500,000,000.

One satisfactory feature of the loan is the large number of small subscriptions which are regarded as the clearest indication that the country as a whole is ready to back the Government in every possible way. The Times says:

"They have responded to the call of patriotism in every section of the nation in a manner and with a result, the meaning of which is past all misunderstanding or misinterpretation, whether among our friends and allies or in the ranks of our enemies. We desire to avoid all hyperbole or extravagance of language in our own comment on this national achievement, but this nation may well be proud of the result of the loan and its message will speak to the world in no uncertain accents.

"It will be a legitimate source of satisfaction to our new war Cabinet, and will strengthen their hands as an overwhelming vote of confidence from the British people. While we are still without fuller figures, which will show the real extent and character of this financial triumph, there are some things worth pointing out at once about the broad result. One is that, amazingly successful as it is, it certainly is not the limit of what might have been attained. If anybody is disposed to imagine that the pockets of the public have been drained dry by the response to the loan, he must be very blind to actual conditions throughout this country."

MANY WOMEN TO AID BRITISH ARMY AT FRONT

Will Be Enrolled in Noncombatants' Posts, Releasing Men for Fighting.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 20.—According to The Express the military authorities are developing a scheme under which women will be substituted for men in several noncombatant posts in the army, both in Great Britain and France, such as cooking, canteen work, bookkeeping and clerical work, thereby releasing thousands of men.

The Express says that already 30,000 women are employed in army work as cooks, waitresses, motor drivers and similar occupations, but the new scheme will open vacancies for many thousands.

Revise Exemption to Get Fighters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 20.—The Times says this morning that it understands that it has been decided to revise the exemption certificates of all men under 31 years of age. It adds that there are reasons to believe that matters will not be allowed to rest at this stage. Revision of the exemptions of men of 30 is not expected to supply the number necessary for the first of military requirements at the moment, namely men physically fit for the fighting line. Unless these are forthcoming from the large number of young unskilled men, still in industries or other civil employment, it may be necessary to raise the military age from 41 to 50.

SMALLPOX FOUND AT ESSEN

84 Cases Reported—Magdeburg, Hamburg and Berlin Also Affected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 19, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Thirty-four cases of smallpox are officially reported at Essen, four of them fatal. A telegram to the Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung says that the Essen Municipal Health Committee is urgently appealing to the population to undergo vaccination. The German press admits that smallpox now exists at Essen, Magdeburg, Hamburg, and Berlin.

Herr von Loebell, Prussian Minister of the Interior, announced in the Diet on Saturday that the smallpox outbreak of 1916 was not yet completely suppressed, and attributed its introduction to immigrants from Volhynia. Tuberculosis increased by 2,000 cases last year, he said, but typhus had considerably declined. Spotted fever had been introduced from Poland, but there had been only isolated cases.

BIG GUNS' ACTIVITY RENEWED AT VERDUN

Paris Reports Heavy Bombardment on Both Banks of Meuse —Patrol Encounters in Alsace.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads as follows:

The activity of the artillery of both sides was quite marked in the sectors of Avocourt, Cote du Poivre, and Bezonvaux. Our batteries effectively shelled the German organizations north of Damloup.

In Alsace a surprise attack against the adversary lines at Barrenkopf, north of Münster, enabled us to capture ten prisoners.

The announcement issued this afternoon follows:

Patrols were active in the region of Burnhaupt-le-Haut. The night was calm everywhere else.

On Saturday night a Zeppelin flew over the French coast in the Department of Pas de Calais as far as the environs of Boulogne and dropped a number of bombs without result.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The official communication from British Headquarters in France tonight follows:

We carried out a successful raid this morning east of Souchez. A hostile mine shaft was blown up and several occupied dugouts were destroyed. We took a few prisoners.

Beyond the usual artillery activity on both sides, there is nothing further to report.

BERLIN, Feb. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British attacks today near Messines and Armentières, on the Franco-Belgian front, were unsuccessful, says the War Office announcement tonight. The statement says:

British advances this morning southwest of Messines and north of Armentières failed. Other than these, nothing of importance occurred on the western front, where the weather is unfavorable.

The statement issued earlier in the day says:

Along the greater part of the front there has been dense fog, which has limited the activity of the artillery and the airmen, permitting only reconnoitring operations. Numerous enterprises of the enemy failed because of the vigilance of the troops in our trenches. Our reconnoitring troops succeeded in bringing in several prisoners.

FRENCH FORCES CUT OFF.

Berlin Says Large Numbers Surrendered in the Champagne Attack.

BERLIN, Friday, Feb. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 19.)—Details of the fighting incident to the German attack on the French lines in the Champagne on Feb. 15 are given today by the military critic of the Overseas News Agency.

"The fighting south of Ripont," he writes, "took place on the same ground where General Joffre in the Autumn of 1915 sacrificed thousands of French soldiers in fruitless attacks. By a bold thrust on Feb. 15 the Germans ejected the French on Hill 185 from a trench system almost one kilometer deep and more than two and one-half kilometers in breadth—a system which had been maintained by the French since Sept. 25, 1915, and fortified after the most modern methods. The French, in addition to losing a large number of men in prisoners, killed, and wounded, lost important observation points.

"At down the German guns bombarded the works, the fire being directed with excellent effect in the clear, bright weather by German airmen and observers. In a brief time the hostile trenches were leveled and the French artillery silenced. The barbed wire entanglements had been cleared away by the fire, the dugouts penetrated by heavy shells, and the entire trench sector crushed.

"At a given moment the German attacking forces sallied from their trenches and pushed irresistibly ahead, capturing four lines of the French position. At several places stubborn fighting with rifles, hand grenades, and the bayonet took place. Cut off and decimated by the German fire and buried in their trenches and dugouts, the French were compelled to surrender in groups. The German losses were small in consequence of the complete success of the careful artillery preparation.

"French counterattacks which were launched in the evening and on the following morning in an effort to recapture the lost height broke down with the heaviest losses."

SAYS GERARD ACTED AS SPY FOR ENGLAND

Reventlow Accuses Him of Having Delivered Casement to the British Hangman.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 19, (via London.)—Count von Reventlow devotes the leading editorial in the Berlin Tageszeitung today to an attack on James W. Gerard, the former American Ambassador, whom he accuses of having used his official position deliberately to transmit important war information to the Entente by way of America.

"Many indications," he writes, "have continually pointed to the theory that the uncontrolled cable service and letter service to the United States permitted to the American Embassy has also been an uncontrolled method of communication with London and Paris. This was best illustrated in the events which led to the capture and execution of Sir Roger Casement. Thus London learned in good time of the enterprise which led Casement to the Irish coast, and his capture followed. American Ambassador Gerard and his personnel were the ones who delivered the honorable Irishman to the hangman."

An attack on American newspaper service from Berlin is appended, and the article closes with an expression of hearty thankfulness that Mr. Gerard has left the country.

GERARD SEES POINCARE AT ELYSEE PALACE

Gets More Information About Pflug, Former Embassy Employe, Held in France.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—James W. Gerard, the former American Envoy to Germany, was received today at the Elysee Palace by President Poincaré. He had already met Premier Briand and other notable men in Paris and desired to pay his respects in an unofficial capacity to the President before leaving this city.

President Poincaré manifested the greatest interest in Mr Gerard's visit, and their half-hour's conversation covered many points.

Mr. Gerard today received additional facts concerning Oscar Pflug, the former employe of the embassy at Berlin who is being detained at Pontarlier by the French authorities. Pflug's replies to questions put to him at the frontier were considered unsatisfactory, and he was held pending further investigation.

His name does not appear in the public records of the American diplomatic or consular employes, he having been engaged provisionally at Berlin during the crush of business. His case is being considered at Washington as well as by the French Government, and it was said here today that he would not be allowed to remain in France. It was added that the information which Mr. Gerard received today would aid both Governments in determining the further procedure regarding Pflug.

Commons Suspends Grand Juries.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A bill suspending Grand Juries for the period of the war and six months thereafter has been adopted by the House of Commons.

TEUTONS GOT LITTLE OIL FROM RUMANIA

Every Plant and Tank Ruined, American Who Witnessed Their Destruction Says.

$500,000,000 DAMAGE DONE

But Invaders Did Capture Huge Supplies of Foodstuffs, Largely Because of Rumanian Traitors.

Ever since the German armies overran the greater part of Rumania there have been two directly conflicting versions of the amount of spoils they seized there. The Germans have claimed large seizures of petroleum, lubricating oils, cereals, and miscellaneous supplies; the Rumanians, through the Allied press, have asserted that the oil supplies were destroyed before the German advance, the oil wells wrecked, and the greater part of the food supplies burned.

What might be termed a neutral statement of the facts about the oil supplies, the petroleum wells, and the food spoils was obtained by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday from an American recently returned from Rumania and long resident there, who was thoroughly familiar with conditions in the oil fields, and was a witness of the measures taken to destroy supplies and wreck the wells, and of the success that attended these measures. His testimony showed that the German assertions as to oil supplies were probably exaggerated, but that the invading armies did undoubtedly succeed in seizing large accumulations of foodstuffs.

The American's attention was called particularly to the recent reports from Germany on the food and oil seizures in Rumania.

One of the latest reports from Berlin, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Feb. 11, told how more than 400 river steamers and some 2,700 tugboats were engaged in carrying supplies of food and raw material up the Danube from Rumania to Germany and Austria-Hungary. Later Der Tag of Berlin printed the statement of a German Army officer who had spent considerable time in inspecting conditions in Rumania to this effect:

German Report on What Was Done.

"The scene offered by the petroleum district of Ploechti is indescribable. It has already been told how Colonel Thompson, the British Military Attaché, prepared the ground for a thorough work of destruction when the German armies were on the verge of breaking through. For six weeks he traveled through the entire district, took minute observations regarding the oil wells and the machinery at hand, and worked out a regular plan of campaign for the systematic destruction of everything that could be of any use whatever to the invading enemy. To every place, to every boring, to every derrick, gangs of men were assigned who were to do the work of destruction at a given moment.

"When it had gone that far, however, events followed each other so rapidly that only part of the work of destruction could really be carried out. Colonel Thompson invented the system of 'nailing up' for destroying the wells. He had bundles of 10 to 14 inch spikes dropped into the deep borings, filling them to the top. At the same time similar methods of destruction were put in action, all the derricks were burned down, the supplies on hand set on fire, in short, everything was done that could make the entire oil district of no use to us. But they didn't succeed. The undamaged supplies of petroleum, calculating oil, &c., are big enough to keep us from experiencing any shortage of these things. Especially of lubricating oil is there an inexhaustible supply at our disposal, so that the English prediction that Germany would have to give up fighting because of a shortage of lubricating oil has been disposed of forever.

"In reality, the Rumanian oil industry is ruined, and it will not be able to recover in decades from the blows just received from the English Allies. On the other side of the medal we see that the oil companies, in which American and Dutch capital is interested to a special degree, will now be compelled to import machinery for the purpose of reopening the wells, something which will probably be very beneficial to our exchange rate. For, of course, these things will have to be paid for in gold. If the companies are not ready to do this, the German military administration will, on its part, leave no stone unturned in an effort to put the oil wells in operation again as quickly as possible. Then the companies would have to stand the costs of this work and would only have the right to claim compensation for the quantity of petroleum that would be released.

"Only in the neighborhood of Campina did everything remain uninjured; just in the spot where German capital is the most interested. There was a very good reason for that. For if the oil wells and the stock of oil on hand had also been set on fire here the retreat of the Rumanian Army, which has the task of holding the position at Sinaja as long as possible, would have been completely cut off.

"That enormous quantities of grain and corn have been found in the country is known already. In every part of the country the barns and granaries are holding grain, some of it unthrashed and some already thrashed. Most of the corn has been cut in such a way as to leave a stubble of from ten to fourteen inches high, among which wheat has been sown, which already looks very promising."

Again, writing from Bucharest on Jan. 2 to the German press, a correspondent asserted that, according to the statements of the best authorities, including the managers of the local industrial firms, the damage inflicted upon the oil wells and stores of oil owned by American, German, British, French, Belgian, Hungarian, and Dutch capitalists by Colonel Thompson's men amounted to about $80,000,000. He said the refineries were not damaged to any great extent, and that the Standard Oil plant at Plochti was found capable of being put into operation at once.

Untrue, Says American.

The American interviewed by THE TIMES reporter flatly denied that the Teuton invasion of Rumania could have brought into their possession any great supply of petroleum. The Rumanian oil fields, he said, were so completely destroyed by British interests prior to the German arrival that no methods, no matter how effective, could put those fields into operation again for at least a year and a half. He estimated the total loss at more than $500,000,000. Having been a witness to the destruction of the Rumanian oil fields, the operator said he knew of his personal knowledge that not a single tank or refining plant fell into the hands of the Germans in a condition in which it could be used.

All the resources and supplies of the oil district in Rumania were destroyed, said this American, one day before the German Army entered Rumania, the work of destruction being carried out under the guidance of Colonel Thompson, himself a prominent British oil contractor. Colonel Thompson had all the borings plugged with spikes, which were turned upside down and so fastened that they could not be fished out. Thousands of tanks were "nailed up" in this fashion, while all the remaining tanks were set on fire. Altogether, more than 10,000 tanks were destroyed, among them being a considerable amount of Standard Oil and other American property.

"On the day that this work was done," he continued, "it looked as though the whole of Rumania were going up in smoke. Day turned into night with a sky of flaming red. Nothing could be seen for miles around but dense volleys of smoke, signifying the destruction of millions and millions of dollars' worth of property. Nothing was left for the Germans. Colonel Thompson made a good job of it; not a tank, not a refining plant escaped destruction, no matter what the nationality of the interests that owned or operated the property.

"In the total destruction of the oil fields, the Germans lost a prize they eagerly hoped to possess. For weeks before they invaded Rumania, we could see the Teuton airplanes hovering over the oil fields, like birds of prey. They were already counting their chickens, but they counted without Colonel Thompson. As soon as Rumania entered the war, her Government confiscated all the oil property held by German and Austrian interests, in the Campina district. Contrary to the German report that this section was left totally undamaged, I can say for a fact that Campina was swept as clean by fire as any other part of the oil district."

The destruction of the oil property at Campina, the American said, did not interfere with the retreat of the Rumanian Army, which tried to hold Sinaja as long as possible. The Rumanian Army came through with a greater loss of men and supplies, however, than it would otherwise have suffered. The operator also denied that the Standard Oil plant at Plotchi was left unimpaired. Having been stationed near Plotchi himself, he knew that all of the Standard Oil property had been completely wrecked.

"It is not a fact, however, that any of the oil plants were destroyed by Standard Oil people," he declared.

As for the practical advantages that Germany might have from holding possession of the oil districts, the operator said it was not true that the oil companies in which American and Dutch capital was interested, would be compelled to import German machinery for the reopening of the wells. So far as American interests were concerned, and they embraced fully one-sixth of the entire oil district, he was certain that the tools and supplies used for the reopening of the wells would be imported from the United States. He did not believe that the Germans themselves could operate the oil field, because they had proved so unsuccessful in trying to work the Galician oil fields which the Russians had destroyed.

"The Germans have been at those fields for two years now, but they have not produced a barrel of oil," he added.

He admitted, however, that the Germans did obtain possession of an enormous quantity of wheat and food products which English interests had accumulated. When Rumania entered the war, he said there was more than $50,000,000 worth of English grain on hand. Realizing there would be no way to save the wheat, the agents of the Allies in Rumania at the time tried to consume it by pouring oil over it. They did not succeed, however, and most of the wheat, including the entire food supply consigned to the Rumanian Army, fell into the hands of the Germans.

Treachery in Rumania.

"It is my firm conviction," said the man interviewed, "that the Rumanian Government was permeated by a treacherous German influence, just as the commanding positions in the Rumanian Army were held by Teuton officers, who were prepared and eager to betray their trust. This is proved by the fact that they deposited the food supply for the Rumanian Army in the Dobrudja district, where it could be readily seized, as it was, at the very opening of hostilities. There was no good reason to put it there, unless it was the clear intention of the officials who had charge of the food supply to make the army helpless. If it had had enough food, the Rumanian Army would have proved itself a great fighting organization. Developed under German officers, it was one of the finest armies in the world. Hindenburg said he had that army he could lick the French or Russians any day. The Rumanian soldier takes cold steel better than any soldier in the field."

In leaving Rumania with his family, the American was a member of a party of ninety men, women, and children, who fled from the oil district before the German advance. The party was crowded into four box cars, two being used for sleeping and living quarters, one for foodstuffs and another for baggage. It took them fifty-one hours to get to Jassy, which is normally a six-hour journey. At Jassy they were hitched on to a Russian military train, which carried them to Petrograd.

Although only a thirty-six-hour run in normal times the journey to the Russian capital consumed ten days, during which the members of the party suffered considerable hardships from want of food. They found the price of food in Russia prohibitive. Apples were 50 cents apiece. At Petrograd the party got better traveling accommodations, and proceeded by way of Finland to Gottenberg, Sweden, where most of them boarded ship for America, landing in New York forty-eight days after they started.

ASKS GERMANS TO SELL THEIR GOLD VALUABLES

Imperial Bank, Urging the Sacrifice, Also Advises Disposal of Jewels in Neutrals' Hands.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 19.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin prints prominently an appeal by the President of the German Imperial Bank for all German men and women to sell their gold valuables to the Imperial Bank and dispose of all jewels held by them in neutral countries through a diamond agency.

The appeal says that the sacrifice of gold and jewels, which the bank demands, forms a part of the necessary supply work, but that all classes do not fully recognize the necessity of this further sacrifice.

The President in his appeal adds that he does not yet need to demand the sacrifice of gold ornaments of especial historical, artistic, or ethical interest, but he does require all gold ornaments outside this category.

GREECE STILL HANGS BACK

Allied Explanation for Continued Enforcement of Blockade.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The French, British, and Russian Legations at Athens have published a statement explaining the reasons for the continuation of the blockade, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from that capital.

The chief reason is that the requirements of the Entente ultimatum to the Greek Government, especially with reference to the delivery of arms, have not been fulfilled completely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Greek Legation tonight issued another statement, based on advises from Athens, in which the allegation is reiterated that the Entente blockade of Greece is causing starvation. The statement follows:

"The Royal Greek Legation is in receipt of further information in regard to the dreadful effects of the blockade which has put Greece into the pinchers of starvation since Dec. 8.

"The scarcity of food is making itself felt. In several provinces deaths from inanition have been reported—six deaths in the Province of Jeninna, seven in the Province of Preveza, and five in the Province of Calamata. The very poor quality of flour has helped in provoking an epidemic of dysentery and of ptomaine poisoning, particularly among the children and the old people. These cases of poisoning, which have proved sometimes to be fatal, have been reported even in Athens.

"These diseases will grow worse and will continue even after the blockade shall be raised, because of the drudgery imposed by England and her Allies upon the Greek merchant fleet, which will deprive the country of its means of transportation.

"The cargo boats loaded with wheat and flour which had arrived during the blockade, instead of simply being detained by the Allies to be turned over after the blockade might be raised, have been turned over to the Revolutionary Committee.

"Despite these ordeals, the Greek people have not lost their presence of mind, but endure the dreadful effects of the blockade with courage and pride."

After Sickness or Operation
doctors prescribe *SCOTT'S EMULSION*—it contains the vital elements nature craves to repair waste, create pure blood and build physical strength.
No Alcohol or Opiate
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 12-23

POOR TEAM WORK OF GERMAN CENSORS

They Pass and Suppress Identical Dispatches by Different Correspondents.

FEW OF THEM ARE LINGUISTS

Recruited from Consular Service, They Nullify Privileges Granted by Military Officials.

BERNE, Feb. 19, (From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—According to statements made to the correspondent, before his departure from Berlin with former Ambassador Gerard, by public men in Germany, the German Government did not awake until long after the beginning of the war to the desirability of making a favorable impression on public opinion in neutral countries, or at least of getting for its side of the case a hearing in the neutral press. An outlay of untold hundreds of thousands of marks has since been made, with the employment of not inconsiderable staffs of officers and men and with constantly changing systems, in the effort to achieve the desired ends.

Correspondents from neutral countries have experienced constant difficulty since the beginning of the war in attempting to report facts in an unbiased manner. In the thirtieth month of the war Germany applied the same newspaper methods to American, Dutch, Scandinavian, and Spanish newspaper men as in the first months. The censorship has been the main source of trouble, largely because it has been working at cross purposes with the very officials who have had it in their power to adjust the difficulties. These officials usually have recognized faults which have been pointed out, and have made the most earnest efforts to facilitate the gathering of news, but never have altered materially the censorship system which set at naught all they and the correspondents did, effectually damming up the streams of news which had been opened.

Consuls Installed as Censors.

Soon after the outbreak of the war the Foreign Office mobilized Consuls who supposedly were familiar with foreign languages and installed them as censors. In reality, few of them are well versed in any language except German. None of them had any conception of newspaper work or any military or political knowledge which gives especial qualification for the task. The correspondents speedily came into conflict with these censors, and the Government, discovering that something was amiss, attempted to remedy the trouble. However, its efforts consisted of opening up additional channels of news, which the censors stopped.

The Foreign Office created the so-called Central Bureau for Foreign Service, which flooded neutral countries with photographs and wild literature written from the German point of view, merely translated into Dutch, Swedish, or Rumanian. This literature damaged rather than assisted the German cause in Holland, for instance. It was amended when Dutch correspondents told the Foreign Office that Holland wanted real news.

The constantly increasing number of correspondents in Germany, all seeking an opportunity to see something of the war and to obtain news, led to the establishment of what was known as the Neutral War Press Bureau. Theoretically this bureau was headed by Major Deutelmoser, a man well qualified for the post, but he was so occupied with other things that he delegated this work to a subordinate. This bureau existed from October, 1915, until last Summer. Under its auspices correspondents traveled to various fronts, submitting all dispatches for censoring. It became apparent quickly that the bureau was at odds with the Foreign Office. It sought to extend its jurisdiction so as to censor everything written, and while its censors clashed with those in the Foreign Office the correspondents got the worst of things.

As the weeks passed the newspaper men found it almost impossible to write of the interesting things they saw. Furthermore, the tendency of the bureau was to send them to points on the front where they saw little of importance. Everything they did write was censored, in each instance according to the individual ideas of the men to whom the dispatch went. Correspondents of whatever nationality were not disposed to protest at suppression of military information, but they did insist that some degree of fairness be applied to the treatment of their dispatches.

The Government eventually discovered that the bureau was not a success under Major Deutelmoser's subordinate, and also that its own press bureau for German newspapers was not operating as it should. In consequence there followed a reorganization of the entire press system. The men from the Foreign Office were displaced, although the old censors were retained. The Neutral Press Bureau was shelved, except for the old censors. There was created a so-called military department of the Foreign Office, under Colonel von Haerten, a keen and wide-awake man, and Baron Pletenberg, both of whom have an understanding of foreign points of view. They were ruled by the conviction that neutral correspondents themselves were the best judges of what they wanted.

Arbitrary Rulings of Censors.

Colonel von Haerten provided facilities for obtaining the economic as well as the military news insistently asked for and acted on suggestions made to him. He was able to send correspondents to active points on the front. Nevertheless he or those above him retained the same censors, who up to the present have acted in an arbitrary manner inexplicable to neutrals. For example, they frequently held back the very information which had been furnished by the Military Department itself, and refused to pass apparently innocent news items published in the German press, which were picked up and telegraphed from Holland, Denmark, or Switzerland. In some cases one correspondent's dispatch on a given subject would be passed, while an identical article from another would be held up.

The military department succeeded in having an order issued on all fronts that correspondents were to see everything there was to be seen, and that all possible courtesies were to be extended to them, but the censors were then permitted to blue pencil the resultant dispatches. On the first trip arranged by the department two American newspaper men flew over the entire Somme sector in an airplane, in accordance with the order to show correspondents everything possible. Their reports of the battle seen from the air were suppressed. The airplane staff was brought up on the carpet and all but cashiered. The incident was closed when one correspondent's story was released, while the other's was held up and is still among the archives at Great Headquarters. There were no indications of favoritism on national lines, however, as is shown by the fact that the correspondent whose account of the airplane flight was held up succeeded in sending another dispatch unchanged, which, when presented in German by the correspondent of a German-American newspaper, was not permitted to pass.

These and countless similar cases indicate that genuinely earnest efforts have been made by the German authorities to put newspaper men in possession of real news, but that their efforts as often as not have been partially or entirely nullified by the censorship, against which every neutral correspondent in Berlin has complained repeatedly.

By a curious coincidence it was a man unacquainted with newspapers who early in the war told the German Foreign Office that it could hope to interest neutral, and specifically American, public opinion only if it offered news of such value that American newspapers would willingly pay for it. Gradually officials in the Foreign Office and elsewhere have adopted this view, but only to a limited degree. The foreign correspondents in Berlin are still flooded with "literature" written in German by Germans from the German point of view, while each day news which the correspondents desire to transmit is suppressed and must find its way out by the medium of German newspapers or by word of mouth, to be distorted or misunderstood.

German Newspapers Muzzled.

As relating to the German press, the censorship is very severe. It is the more effective because there are no blank spaces in the newspapers to indicate to the reader what has been eliminated. Protest has followed protest against the muzzling of newspapers in regard to political as well as military news, but the only letup has been along economic lines. Newspapers are now able to discuss with some freedom food and similar conditions, and even to criticise the economic administration. Criticism of the Government, and specifically of the party of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, is still forbidden, and a number of newspapers still remain under the so-called preventive censorship, being obliged to submit political articles to the censor before they are published.

LULL ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

Recent German Exploits as Recounted by Overseas News Agency.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 19, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Except for scouting operations, there has been little activity along the fronts in Russia, Galicia, Rumania, and the Caucasus, according to today's War Office statement. The text reads:

Western front: During Saturday night the enemy discharged four gas waves on our positions in the vicinity of Dubatovka, south of Lake Wishenew.

Rumanian and Caucasus fronts: Scouting reconnoissances and infantry firing are proceeding.

BERLIN, Feb. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An absence of important developments along the entire front in the eastern theatre and in Macedonia is reported in today's Army Headquarters statement The text reads:

Eastern front: Nothing important has occurred.

Macedonian front: There have been skirmishes between outposts and isolated artillery firing. Two hostile airplanes were shot down.

"A Russian attempt to drive mine shafts against our positions near Zborow, Galicia, recently, was frustrated by an unexpected counterthrust on our part," says the Overseas News Agency. "Our task was to capture the enemy's positions by storm, find the entrances to the mine shafts, and blow them up.

BERNSTORFF PARTY PLEASED

Surprised at Consideration Shown by Inspectors at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 19.—The interruption of the homeward voyage of Count von Bernstorff and other German diplomatic and consular officials formerly accredited to the United States, caused by the British Government's inspection here of the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII., probably will not be more than one week. The examination of passengers, which began on Saturday, was said to be half finished tonight, and it was thought that the steamer might be ready to proceed by next Saturday.

From some of the officials who have been aboard the Frederik VIII. it was learned tonight that the German passengers, from Count von Bernstorff to the minor consular attachés, have expressed themselves as satisfied with the manner in which the inspection is being conducted. The Germans are said to have been surprised at the consideration shown them.

Although the Frederik VIII. and its passengers are still subject to the regulations imposed to prevent unsanctioned communications with the shore, telegrams to Count von Bernstorff and members of his party from various points in the United States were delivered aboard ship today after passing through the hands of a censor.

Shackleton Will Come Here.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the antarctic explorer, who recently rescued the survivors of his expedition from Ross Barrier, cabled yesterday from Wellington, N. Z., to friends in this city that he would pass through the United States on his way back to London. He is expected to arrive in San Francisco near the end of next month.

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MAYOR'S CRY, 'LIAR,' BRINGS FIGHT OFFER

Invited Outside by Attorney for West End Association at Riverside Hearing.

MITCHEL SAYS HE'S READY

Clash Occurs When Lawyer Charges He Backed a Bill to Further "Land Grab" by Central.

Mayor Mitchel, white with anger over the charge that he had secretly sponsored a bill to turn park property over to the New York Central Railroad, denounced Charles L. Craig, attorney for the West End Association, the author of the charge, as a "deliberate, malicious, and vicious liar," at yesterday's public hearing on the proposed west side project. Mr. Craig, his voice trembling with rage, glared at the Mayor and dared him to quit the hearing and repeat his statement in City Hall Park. Mr. Mitchel made no move to accept the invitation, but retorted that he would repeat the statement anywhere and any time the opportunity presented itself.

The incident grew out of one of a series of bitter arguments which made the session the stormiest the city officials have held thus far on the proposed relocation of the New York Central's rails on the west side. Mayor Mitchel, speaking coolly and deliberately, continued to make acrid references to Mr. Craig's veracity until the close of the session, and the latter, sometimes smiling coldly, and at other times blazing with wrath, taunted the Board of Estimate for what he styled its lack of jurisdiction properly to inquire into the various features of the proposed railroad undertaking.

Borough President Marks, who is opposed to the contract sought by the railroad with the city, assured Mr. Craig at the conclusion of his argument late in the evening that he "had greatly enjoyed" his "intelligent and illuminative address" and had derived much valuable information from it.

Mr. Craig's Charges.

The clash between the Mayor and Mr. Craig centred about the bill known as Senate bill No. 1,449, introduced at Albany on March 10, 1913, by former State Senator Henry W. Pollock. This sought to repeal an act of 1884 extending Riverside Park west of the Central right of way about 1,400 feet to the bulkhead line. It was taken to Albany by Edward McGoldrick, representing the city at Albany, and was intended, according to the interpretation of Mr. Craig, secretly to pave the way for the expansion of the New York Central's rails in that park.

Mr. Craig led up to a reference to this bill by calling attention to certain so-called "curious developments" in the past. He said thousands of square feet of fill from Aqueduct excavations had been quietly hauled to the park property west of the railroad right of way. Mr. Mitchel, he pointed out, was then President of the Board of Aldermen and Chairman of the Port and Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate.

Finally he asserted bluntly he had been informed that Mr. Mitchel, apparently working with a full knowledge of the alleged secret aims of the railroad, had sponsored the bill seeking to repeal the act extending Riverside Park. The intimation was that the railroad was to get the made land between its tracks and the bulkhead.

"That is a lie," cried Mayor Mitchel hotly. "Any one who says that that bill came from my office is telling a lie."

"I am merely stating the facts as they came to us," asserted Mr. Craig, "and we are ready to go before a competent tribunal and present the facts."

"You are a malicious, deliberate, and vicious misrepresenter of the facts," said Mr. Mitchel, leaning forward in his seat and snapping out the words

Invited Him Into the Park.

Mr. Craig continued to face the Mayor. "You come out in the park if you want to indulge in personalities," he cried angrily.

Mayor Mitchel left the room a few minutes later to get the records of the Corporation Counsel bearing on the measure in controversy, but returned just as the session was about to adjourn for luncheon.

"When I tell a man he doesn't tell the truth," said he, referring to these records, "I usually have reason for it, as I had in this case. That bill was sent to Albany on the request of the Park Commissioner, presented by a lawyer and signed by George L. Sterling, the then Acting Corporation Counsel. After the bill had been introduced without my knowledge, the minutes of the Board of Estimate contain an item showing that the President of the Board of Aldermen (Mr. Mitchel) offered a resolution opposing the bill. This resolution was adopted and the bill was defeated. I am quoting the record from the Corporation Counsel's office, which has just been brought to me."

"May I say in regard to that—" began Mr. Craig.

"You may say anything you please," broke in Mr. Mitchel, "but what I have said stands."

"What I wanted to say," continued Mr. Craig, "was that on the 24th day of March, 1913, which was a considerable time before April 10, when the resolution was introduced by the President of the Board of Aldermen in the Board of Estimate, the West End Association adopted a resolution which was put into effect by the killing of the bill, and on the 1st day of April that bill was as dead as a door nail."

The reference was to a resolution condemning the bill, followed by the journey to Albany of a delegation from the association to fight the measure.

"You're one of those malicious, persistent, and vicious misrepresenters of the facts," insisted Mayor Mitchel.

Mr. Craig continued to remonstrate, but Mayor Mitchel brought his gavel heavily down on the desk with the exclamation, "That is one lie nailed!"

This seemed to settle the controversy, so far as the records disclosed, but during the noon hour ex-Senator Pollock explained it had been his understanding, at the time he introduced the bill, that it had the support of the Mayor.

"The bill was handed to me by Edward McGoldrick, representing the city at Albany," he said. "I recall it had the stamp of the Corporation Counsel's office on it, and Mr. McGoldrick said that it was an approved city bill and asked me to introduce it, which I did. I understood at the time that it had been prepared by Mayor Mitchel, who was then President of the Board of Aldermen.

"When I found there was something wrong with it, I telegraphed to Mr. Mitchel, asking him whether he was for this bill. On April 1, 1913, I received from him the following reply: 'Am neither in favor nor opposed to Senate bill No. 1,449.'

"I do not recall who told me that it was Mr. Mitchel's bill, or just how I got the impression that he was back of it, but the impression was strong enough in my mind to cause me to telegraph to him. As soon as I learned there was something wrong I dropped the bill, and it died in the Senate Committee on Cities."

Charles B. Stover, who was Park Commissioner in 1913, said last night that he had no recollection of having indorsed the bill as asserted by the Mayor.

"Mr. Mitchel probably confused a bill I sent to Albany at about the same time," Mr. Stover said. "My bill also was handed to Senator Pollock and was signed by George Sterling, the then Acting Corporation Counsel. But my bill sought to perfect the park scheme rather than to work to the other way. It provided for a filling in of land up to a new bulkhead line established by the Secretary of War. I was always so heartily in favor of the development of Riverside Park that I could not conceive of my backing any such bill as that referred to at the public hearing."

Mr. Craig suggested that the Mayor probably had confused the Stover bill with a measure advocated by Calvin Tomkins, the then Dock Commissioner. Benjamin Cresson, Deputy Commissioner under Mr. Tomkins, corroborated this view in a dispatch from Trenton, where he is now the engineer for the New Jersey Terminal Commission.

"During 1913 the negotiations with the New York Central were being conducted," Mr. Cresson's message read in part, "and it was the opinion of the Dock Department that, so long as the land was set aside by the Legislature for park purposes, the transfer to the railroad could not legally be made."

He added that so far as he knew, Mr. Mitchel had had nothing to do with the bill.

Scream in the Afternoon.

Mr. Craig continued to criticise the contract when he resumed his address at the afternoon session.

He insisted that the proposed railroad yard at Manhattanville was only another pretext for the New York Central to capture the water front. He contended that a terminal east of the railroad's present right of way, between 120th and 132d Streets, near Broadway, would be better, and he announced his willingness to produce data in proof of this contention. Invited by Mayor Mitchel to do so, he retorted:

"I will not attempt to do it before the Board of Estimate because it has no adequate jurisdiction and cannot examine witnesses and compel the production of records, but am willing to prove it before the Public Service Commission."

"If you have any information that would be helpful, produce it," insisted the Mayor.

"I will if you will withdraw your objection to the Ottinger-Ellenbogen bills transferring entire jurisdiction to the Public Service Commission. It seems to me you gentlemen would be willing to have this problem solved, regardless of what man or set of men are to do the work."

"We are. That is why we are willing to accept suggestions even from you," retorted the Mayor. "But we see no reason why the Board of Estimate should transfer its work to the Public Service Commission."

The hearing was adjourned until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to enable the members of the West End Association to attend the funeral this morning of John C. Coleman, President of the organization, who died suddenly on last Saturday. It is probable that the other civic organizations opposed to the west side project will complete their arguments on Wednesday. Those in favor of it will then be heard.

CALL FOR REFERENDUM ON THE RIVERSIDE PLAN

Bill by Wagner and Callahan Would Have People Pass on Contract with Central.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—A bill providing for a referendum to the people of New York City on the matter of the west side improvement plan was introduced tonight by Senator Robert F. Wagner and Assemblyman Joseph M. Callahan, Democratic leaders of the Legislature. Under the terms of the bill the city would have the power to compel the railroad to remove the Eleventh Avenue and west side nuisance, and if the railroad did not within six months make the alterations which the Board of Estimate deemed necessary, then the city would be empowered to abate the nuisance.

The bill also gives the board power to remove railroad tracks from grade crossings in the city, and forbids the board to grant waterfront lands or lands under water in perpetuity to the railroad company.

HINT OF BASEBALL TAX.

Committee Chairman Says the Movies Should Not Be Singled Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—It is more than possible that the Wheeler Legislative Committee, if it decides to recommend a tax on the motion picture industry, will include a recommendation that a tax also should be levied on the money taken in by all other theatres and by baseball and football parks.

"The committee does not feel that it would be fair to tax the motion picture theatre, which is essentially the poor man's amusement," Mr. Wheeler said tonight, "and let the receipts of houses charging ten and twenty times as much go free."

It was learned tonight that while in New York City the Wheeler Committee unofficially investigated the way in which the motion picture shows there were conducted on Sunday. The committee is convinced that for New York City, at any rate, the open show on Sunday is far from a bad thing.

IRATE MAYOR DENIES BULLOCK'S CHARGES

Mitchel Calls Tammany's Investigator "a Whipper Snapper from the Gutter."

ROCKAWAY SALE ALL RIGHT

Mayor Adds That He Is Tired of Use of W. H. Reynolds's Name by "Chronic Libelers."

Mayor Mitchel hotly denied yesterday the charge made by William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, maintained by Tammany Hall, that the officers of the Neponsit Realty Company profited illegally by the sale of land in Rockaway to the city, which it is now proposed to turn over to the Federal Government for fortification purposes. Bullock also charged that the Mayor and Controller Prendergast were the active agents in having the purchase sanctioned by the Board of Estimate, and that the Controller certified to the purchase of the land for $1,250,000, although the city held an option on the property for $1,225,000.

"All of Bullock's insinuations are false," said the Mayor with anger. "He knows they are false, and makes them for his own political purposes. The land in question was bought under condemnation proceedings, and if Bullock charges an excessive price was paid he is charging fraud against the Supreme Court and its Condemnation Commission. The case was tried by Mr. Squiers of the Corporation Counsel's office, and the award was fought and tested to the limit, and was confirmed in spite of the contest."

The Mayor then took up another Bullock charge—that former Senator William H. Reynolds, who, the Mayor recently declared, was his friend, shared in the company's profits made in the sale. He said:

"As to Mr. Reynolds, both then and shortly afterward, and now, I found out he had no interest whatever in that transaction. That it what I have been informed by persons who know intimately about Mr. Reynolds's business affairs. Unfortunately he is not here to answer for himself, which he undoubtedly would. I understand he is out West.

"I am getting very tired of the reiteration of Mr. Reynolds's name in connection with city matters, and if any one of the regular organized chronic libellers and slanderers of character, like William Randolph Hearst, will make such a statement over his own signature I'll deal with it. But there's no use dealing with a whipper snapper from the gutter like Bullock. Or if the owner of The Brooklyn Standard Union, also in the chronic libel business, will do the same I'll deal with him, too."

The Mayor was asked if there was any truth in the report that he was waiting for the resignation of Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith. He replied:

"That is not true. A misunderstanding has arisen. After this matter came out at Albany Mr. Smith came to me as any honorable man would and said that resignation was in my hands. But Mr. Smith is still Dock Commissioner, and is going to remain so. His part in this whole matter is just that of any conscientious city official. He made a mistake, just as you or I might have done."

Asked if the Walker bill, to give the Dock Commissioner power to cede city lands under water, would be reintroduced, the Mayor replied:

"We will first get out of the way the Government defense proposition at Rockaway. After that is done this other matter will be taken up. The mistake was made in confusing two meritorious measures."

Director Bullock returned to his attack again last night, and issued a statement in which he said:

"I will engage in no billingsgate duel with Mr. Mitchel. Instead, I leave it to the public to decide whether or not Mr. Mitchel, by his vituperation, measures up to the dignity and decency becoming the Mayor of the City of New York.

"On June 5, 1913, the city paid $1,341,600.44 for Rockaway Park into the hands of Remsen Johnson and Clifford S. Kelsey. These men, with William H. Reynolds, William M. Greve, and Frank Bailey, all were mentioned in my report. Will Mayor Mitchel inform the public how much these men, directly or indirectly, contributed toward the expenses of his election as Mayor?

"Controller Prendergast says several years have passed since he has had much to do with the Rockaway Park purchase. But Mr. Prendergast has been actively interested at a more recent date. On Jan. 8 last I wrote him, requesting the names of the private appraisers hired by him, with the amounts of their appraisals on the park site. I ask Mr. Prendergast if it is not true that on the day he received this letter all possible records in the Department of Finance in the Municipal Building were abstracted from the files and deposited in the Bureau of Contract Supervision in the Board of Estimate?

"Furthermore, if Mr. Prendergast will not name these appraisers to me, will he not name them, with their appraisals, to the accredited representatives of the newspapers? Apart from the fact that these appraisals are public records, and so open for public examination, it seems of importance that the public should know whether or not Mr. Prendergast hired a Reynolds appraiser on Rockaway Park, as he did on Reynolds's Dreamland and Reynolds's South Brooklyn property.

"I also ask Mr. Prendergast to inform the public why he kept his own office, as Controller of the city, open until 4 o'clock in the morning to put over the city's option on Reynolds's Dreamland? The Dreamland option was voted by the Board of Estimate on the same day as the option on Rockaway Park. Controller Prendergast's report for this Dreamland option bears date of July 27, 1911. The Board of Estimate meeting was on the same day, and the option was voted that day. I ask Controller Prendergast why was it necessary for him to keep his office and the other necessary machinery of his department open until 4 o'clock in the morning in order to sign his report and rush the Reynolds option through the Board of Estimate? Why was Reynolds favored in this way? What urgent public interest requfred it?"

SEC'Y BAKER REPUDIATES BILL

Denies Knowledge of Any "Companion Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The muddle surrounding recent legislative activities in connection with the Federal project to fortify Rockaway Point was deepened tonight when Robert F. Wagner, minority leader in the Senate, was informed from Washington that Secretary of War Baker had denied all knowledge of or interest in the Mills "Companion bill," introduced a week ago, ostensibly with the backing of both the War Department and the New York City authorities. The "Companion bill," known at the preceding session as the Walker bill, bore the name of Senator Ogden L. Mills, but was introduced while he was absent from the Capitol.

It was represented, as an emergency message from the War Department point of view, as a supplement to the Rockaway Defense bill, also introduced in the name of Senator Mills, which gave the City of New York power to cede certain lands wanted for the Rockaway fortifications to the Federal Government. The defense measure proper has become a law. The "Companion bill," which would have empowered New York's Sinking Fund Commissioners to dispose of lands under water to private interests in the borough of Brooklyn and Queens, was pigeonholed after it had been denounced as "a gold brick wrapped in the American flag."

Senator Wagner received his information regarding Secretary of War Baker's attitude in this telegram from Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives:

"Secretary of War informs me that he has no information regarding efforts to pass bill authorizing City of New York to relinquish rights to private parties, and, so far as he is aware, the United States has no interest in such legislation."

Legislators who gathered here tonight for the week received a communication from Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith of New York, in which he assumed full responsibility for the "companion" bill and declared that Colonel Frederick W. Abbott of the United States Engineering Corps, attached to divisional headquarters in New York, had insisted that such legislation must be enacted if the fortification project at Rockaway Point were to be carried out.

Senator Wagner declared that in a long-distance conversation with Congressman Fitzgerald the latter said Secretary Baker had informed him that the Rockaway Defense bill was all that was required for War Department purposes.

Senator Mills was as positive as Dock Commissioner Smith that Colonel Abbott and William Todd Wilcox, who represented the War Department here when the Mills "companion" bill was drafted, had insisted its passage was essential to the Rockaway fortification project. He said:

"As soon as I heard of Senator Wagner's telegram I telegraphed to Secretary Baker to find out whether Colonel Abbott and Mr. Wilcox had the right to speak for the War Department, or what they were doing. I have not heard from him yet. I do not propose to be the 'goat,' and I do propose to find out who, if any one, is playing politics here."

A bill to take the place of the Mills "Companion" bill was virtually agreed upon at a conference tonight between Senators Brown, Wagner and Mills, and if the present plan is carried out this measure will be introduced by Senator Mills tomorrow. It will provide that only such lands under water as are needed for the fortifications may be ceded by New York City authorities to the adjacent upland owners.

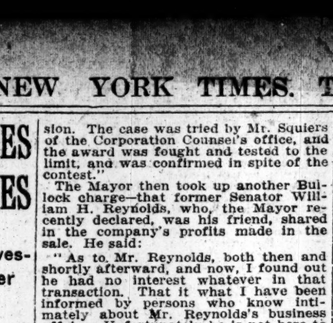
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Congressman Fitzgerald said tonight he had no personal knowledge of the controversy over the Rockaway land matter.

"I was merely requested," he added, "to ask the War Department if it had any interest in this bill to cede certain land to private parties and was informed by the department that it knew nothing about the bill. As requested, I submitted a query to the War Department received a reply, and forwarded a self-explanatory telegram to Senator Wagner."

GEN. FUNSTON DIES SUDDENLY IN HOTEL

Continued from Page 1.



THE LATE MAJ. GEN. FUNSTON.

has arisen. I am deeply grieved personally at his death, and feel that the loss to the country is very great."

The statement was made by a high official of the War Department shortly before midnight that Major Gen. John J. Pershing would automatically take over the temporary command of the Department of the South. General Pershing is next in rank in the Department of the South to the Commander in Chief of the department. It was also asserted that without a doubt Major Gen. Pershing would receive permanent command of the department on account of his soldierly qualities and his excellent conduct of the punitive expedition sent into Mexico in pursuit of Villa. He is now stationed at El Paso, but will go at once, it is understood, to San Antonio.

The officers on the active list of the army ranking Major Gen. Funston, in the order of their rank, are: Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Commander of the Department of the East; Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Commander of the Western Department, and Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Commander of Central Department, with headquarters at Chicago. Major Gen. Arthur Murray, who ranked immediately ahead of General Funston, was recently retired.

General Funston was in active work almost to the hour of his death. Only a few hours before news of his death arrived here the War Department received from him an official telegram relating to affairs of the Department of the South. There was nothing in his message indicating that he felt even indisposed.

GENERAL WOOD SHOCKED.

Says the Army Will Mourn Funston's Loss Very Deeply.

"I am very much shocked and grieved," said Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of the East, in a statement issued here last night after he had been informed of the death of General Funston.

"The country has lost one of its most efficient and valuable officers at a time when he can ill be spared. He won his way to the highest rank in our army through the gallant and efficient performance of duty wherever assigned. The army will mourn his loss very deeply."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Major Gen. Scott, the Chief of Staff of the army, was deeply affected by General Funston's death tonight.

"General Funston's unassuming ways endeared him to all with whom he was associated," he said, "and his military efficiency earned the confidence of the War Department. The Secretary of War recently sent him a commendatory letter about his conduct of affairs on the border, while his service in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake and at Vera Cruz will not soon be forgotten. Personally, I feel the loss of a real friend."

WAS CAPTOR OF AGUINALDO.

Funston Won National Fame First in the Philippines.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, who was affectionately known as "The Bantam of the Army" and "The Little Man of War," had one of the most variegated and adventurous careers of any modern soldier. He was at various times student, railroad conductor, agent of the Department of Agriculture, leader of insurgents in Cuba, and finally a commanding officer in the United States Army.

Probably his greatest exploit was the capture of Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent who had defied the United States so long. Funston accomplished this feat with the aid of only ten Kansas volunteers, after a perilous hike. In addition, he became prominent as the commander of the American expedition that occupied Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1914, when he was Military Governor of the city until November of that year.

General Funston was born in New Carlisle, Ohio, and was in his fifty-second year. His father was Edward Hoge Funston, and the future General was reared on a farm in Kansas, with which State he was identified until the day of his death. His family had removed to Kansas in 1881, and General Funston, although he approved of the simple life for others, decided to strike out for himself as soon as he was able.

As soon as he was old enough he went to the University of Kansas, where he soon acquired the name of a good student and a first-class fighting man. In those days he weighed about 100 pounds, and William Allen White, the editor, who was his classmate, often used to tell how the little student thrashed the village bully, who weighed 200 pounds, and haled him to the jail. His college career lasted two and a half years, ending in 1888, when he found it necessary to work. He got a job as a railroad conductor on a line that ran to the Mexican border. As a conductor he made a success, his willingness to fight being of great assistance in those tumultuous districts. It is related that a drunken cowboy went at him with a "gun" once, and the little conductor kicked the revolver out of his hand and chased him two miles.

Reporter and Botanist.

In 1890, Funston became a reporter in Kansas City. A year later he was appointed a special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture. He sought this post because he had heard that there would be certain activity and much premonition was right, for he was sent as a botanist on the famous Death Valley Expedition. Always anxious for fresh fields and new countries, the rawer the better, General Funston soon volunteered for service in Alaska and the adjacent parts of the British Northwest, where he spent two years.

His desire for adventure was fully gratified. On one of the expeditions he crossed Alaska to the Arctic Ocean and travelled from the McKenzie River to Behring Sea, 3,500 miles. During the Winter of 1893-94, he camped in the Klondike, which was then sadly in need of law and order and it is said did his best to make life safer and maintain order. Following this, General Funston made a perilous trip down the Yukon River in a canoe.

The Department of Agriculture work becoming moriotonous, the young Kansan went to Mexico, where he became thoroughly acquainted with the country and perfected his knowledge of Spanish. Then came an attempt at coffee planting in South America, which ended as soon as he realized that it was not his forte.

The insurrection against Spanish rule in Cuba then claimed Funston's attention. He decided that machine guns would win the revolution, and he became an expert in their use. In 1896 he landed in Cuba and offered his services to General Gomez, who immediately placed him in command of his artillery. Funston took part in twenty-two battles, was wounded three times, and made his artillery the bane of the Spanish Army. Shortly before the Spanish-American war, General Funston obtained leave of absence and started for Cuba to meet a Ranger Captain at the Miller Hotel in Brownsville and immediately sought to find the attitude of the Ranger force toward the commander of the border army.

Captor of Aguinaldo.

Shortly after his return home the Spanish-American war started, and Funston was commissioned Colonel of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers. The regiment was sent to the Philippines. There Funston took part in the Northern Luzon campaign under General Arthur McArthur, and became famous over night for the capture of Aguinaldo. He did this by a clever ruse and without firing a shot. When the news of the capture of the rebel chieftain was flashed across the Pacific, the Kansas Colonel became a national figure.

On May 1, 1900, Funston was promoted to be a Brigadier General of Volunteers for crossing the Rio Grande at Calumpit on a small bamboo raft in the face of a heavy fire and establishing a bridgehead by which troops were enabled to cross and win the battle. He also received the Congressional Medal of Honor. He was wounded at San Tomas, but continued at the head of his brigade until the end of the campaign.

General Funston returned to this country in 1901, and commanded successively the Departments of the Colorado, the Columbia, the Lakes, the Southwestern Division, and California, and later was placed in charge of the Army Service Schools. After this General Funston was sent abroad again, and during 1911-13, was Commander of the Department of Luzon, and during 1913-14 of the Department of Hawaii. During January, 1914, he was appointed Commander of the Second Division of the United States Army, and in April of that year commanded the Vera Cruz expedition. When at Vera Cruz he was promoted to be a Major General, then being 49 years old.

In February, 1915, General Funston was placed in charge of the Department of the South, with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, and a year later was placed in command of the entire American military force along the border from California to Texas, and also of the movements of the United States troops in Mexico in pursuit of Villa.

REVERED ON THE BORDER.

Funston Esteemed by Soldier and "Gun Toter" Alike.

Among the 150,000 men who were under the command of General Funston along more than 2,000 miles of treacherous border country, and among the countless army of "gun-toting" border Texans who bowed to his command with just as much obedience as if he had had complete control of them, the department commander was never known as General Funston except in a formal way. He was known among them, as he was little taller than the army height limitation of 5 feet 4 inches, as "the little man," or "the little guy."

The note of affection in the way soldiers and Texans used that name contrasted sharply with the sobriquet given him by Mexicans who feared him because of his bold methods. They called him "chicito diablo"—"the little devil."

Although the General had asked Governor Ferguson when the series of raids first began to keep the Texas Rangers from the river outposts, "the little man" was admired beyond measure by the men of that organization.

Perhaps the only English correspondent who thought the border trouble important enough to command his attention met a Ranger Captain at the Miller Hotel in Brownsville and immediately sought to find the attitude of the Ranger force toward the commander of the border army.

"A remarkable person, this General Funston, they say," ventured the correspondent, "somewhat like Napoleon, small and of much the same vigor and boldness."

Napoleon, hell!" said the Ranger Captain. "France never had no General like 'our little man.' He ain't like nobody and there ain't nobody like him. Give 'chicito diablo' fifty rangers and send him after Villa, and he'd get something. But when they do send him after this Villa they'd better send along a chaplain and an undertaker."

Settled Border Disputes.

Whenever there was any trouble between the civil authorities and the soldiers along the border the Texans never thought of going to the commanding General of the district.

"Send it up to 'the little man right away," was the advice taken when there was any trouble. And the commanding General of the department, although he had the intricate affairs of an army of 150,000 men to manage, and was forced every day to rearrange his lines and dispose troops differently, never neglected to mediate in all disputes between citizens and soldiers.

That famous order designating newspaper reporters as "pests" was not issued because Chicago newspaper men had sent in "fake" stories of a fight with Mexicans on the very outskirts of San Antonio, according to committees from the border towns who went to complain to the General about the way reporters were writing about the scourges of rattlesnakes and tarantulas and about $1 shaves and $2 ham and eggs. It was sent out because one man had sent in a column of matter to a New York newspaper about the "rapacity" of a soda water dealer in reducing the size of a 5 cent stein of root beer.

"That's the limit," said General Funston, himself an old newspaper man. "Any man who thinks he's a war correspondent and who wastes telegraph tolls and expensive white paper in writing about root beer is a pest. I'll do some writing myself." And he dictated the order.

General Funston was noted for his frank way in talking to correspondents. When General Scott made a remark that he had remained up until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning expecting to hear that Pershing had been attacked, General Funston remarked:

"I stayed up all night, too; not one night, but many. I called for soldiers and I got only men, thousands and thousands of them, but not armies. They had to be put into brigades and divisions and regiments one day, and unscrambled and put together on paper the next day as a new batch came in. They had to be fed and clothed, and equipped and trained, and some of them had to be petted, but we didn't do much of that. I didn't stay up to hear the news. I stayed up with a tremendous job of getting armies down where something would happen to them; or, with luck, where something would happen to the other side."

The General was not sensitive about his size. When he met one newspaper correspondent who was far below his stature and far below the regulation army size of "the little man" smiled, drew himself up to his full height of five feet four, and said:

"Well, well, you're the first man I've met down here who was smaller than I, and I'll bet $2 I can lick you, even if you are regulation size."

Wanted to Talk It Over.

When the correspondent asked if the General had the $2 in his pocket "the little man" laughed and said:

"Yes, yes, of course. But let's sit down and talk it over first. That's sometimes the best thing to do when you can get a man who can understand you. Try to talk him out of it or tire him out by talking to him and then lick him. But when you get a man who refuses to understand and punch him on the nose fast and hard."

"The little man" was extremely modest in his dress. Unlike many of the militia Generals who went to the border, the supreme commander did not have the finest silk-finished and silk-faced uniforms. Plain khaki was good enough for him, he said, and he had his suits laundered over and over until the original color was gone, and there was nothing to distinguish him from many other officers save the unusual sharpness of his eyes and the two stars of his rank as General on his shoulder straps.

The General was known throughout his command as a tactful man. His action in handling the negro regiments and in keeping them out of trouble with regiments from the Southern States, his quick action in the controversy between General O'Ryan and Colonel Johnston, as well as other difficult matters, was praised everywhere.

WAR.

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Mrs. Funston Prostrated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Mrs. Frederick Funston, who is visiting with her three children at the Presidio, was informed tonight by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Western Division of the death of her husband. She is prostrated with grief. The children are Frederick, Jr., 13 years old; Barbara, 8, and Elizabeth, 3. Mrs. Funston was Miss Eda Blankhart before her marriage.

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BAKER SENDS THANKS TO MILITIA OFFICERS

Writes Regimental Commanders That Guard Averted Danger of War with Mexico.

PLANS TO RETURN TROOPS

Units Will Be Sent from Border in Two Lots—First Is Expected to Start Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary of War Baker today sent an official communication to the regimental commanders of all the militia units who have served on the Mexican border, thanking them for the services of their officers and men to the country. His letter follows:

"I wish to thank you and the officers and men of your organization who went to the border in response to the call of the President for the valuable service which you have rendered the country. When the National Guard was called into the service of the Federal Government the lives of men, women, and children along the frontier were in grave danger owing to the formidable bandit raids from the Mexican side of the boundary. It is not too much to say that had these raids continued there was danger of international war.

"From the time of the arrival of the units of the National Guard on the border the raids ceased and the tension between the two countries began to relax. It is the hope and belief of the Government that the presence of the units of the National Guard, together with the units of the regular army on the border and in Mexico, and the presence in mobilization camps of the National Guard in readiness for such service, had made possible a peaceful solution of a difficult and threatening problem."

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 19.—The general plan to be followed in sending all National Guard organizations home from the border for muster out, in accordance with War Department instructions, was announced by General Funston today. The 50,000 troops to be moved have been divided into two contingents, and units embraced in the first contingent have been arranged in four groups. It is estimated that four weeks will be required for the movement of these four groups, after which the homegoing of troops in the second contingent will be started.

Organizations of the first contingent will begin departing within the next few days, according to headquarters. The Fourth Illinois Infantry, at Camp Wilson, probably will start the movement by leaving for Fort Sheridan Thursday. Troops of the border States, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, will be the last to be released.

The following organizations are included in the first group: First Indiana Infantry and Battery D, field artillery; Batteries E and F, Connecticut field artillery; Third District of Columbia Infantry, Troop A, cavalry, and Battery A, field artillery; Second Florida Infantry, First Battalion, Georgia field artillery; all except Company D, Third Kentucky Infantry, Field Hospital 1, and brigade headquarters; Battery A, New Hampshire field artillery, and Field Hospital 1; Battery C, New Jersey field artillery; First New York Cavalry, Twelfth Infantry and brigade headquarters; Second North Carolina Infantry, and brigade headquarters; Second South Carolina Infantry, Second Arkansas Infantry.

The second group includes the Second and Eighth Ohio Infantry and headquarters of the Second Brigade; Kentucky Ambulance Company 1, First Infantry, less Company A, and Company B, Signal Corps; Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, and Third Field Artillery; Third North Carolina Infantry, Ambulance Company 1, Field Hospital 1, and Troops A and B Cavalry; Third Pennsylvania Field Artillery; First and Third Tennessee Infantry; First Battalion and Battery D, Virginia Field Artillery.

The third group includes Batteries A and B, Michigan Field Artillery, Company A, Engineers, and Company A, Signal Corps; First Battalion Ohio Field Artillery, First Battalion Signal Corps, and Sixth Infantry.

In the fourth group are Ohio Ambulance Companies 1 and 2, Field Hospitals 1, 2, and 3, First Battalion, and Company D, Engineers, and Third Infantry.

LANSING REPLIES TO CARRANZA'S NOTE

Noncommittal on Embargo—Bolivia Urges Firm Stand Against U-Boat Attacks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Lansing today sent a note to the Mexican Government, acknowledging receipt of General Carranza's note to neutrals in which was proposed an embargo on all supplies and munitions to belligerents as a means of oringing the European was to an end. Secretary Lansing's reply neither approved nor disapproved the suggestion of an embargo.

The Government of Bolivia, in a note just delivered in its behalf to the Mexican Government, replying to General Carranza's, takes a firm stand against submarine attacks on neutral merchant vessels as practiced by German U-boats, and proposes that the American neutral States make a formal declaration on the subject.

The Bolivian proposal is that the American neutral States stand behind this line of policy, namely, that "the attack of submarines against neutral merchant vessels is contrary to all law even within the zone of blockade, and can only apply legitimately against them under cases arising out of the law prize."

The interpretation placed on this idea here is that the Bolivian Government wishes neutrals to insist that submarines encountering merchant vessels should deal with them, if at all, under the laws of cruiser warfare, sinking no vessels without warning or without safety of human life, unless the merchant ships resist or try to escape, and that neutral ships, even then, should only be sunk when found carrying contraband and when otherwise subject to capture as lawful prizes.

The Bolivian proposal is, however, narrower than the policy that has been followed by the American Government. The code which Bolivia thinks the American neutral States should insist upon having observed deals only with submarine attacks on belligerent merchant vessels. In the submarine controversy with Germany President Wilson has said that American lives should not be jeopardized or lost through submarine attacks, without warning, against belligerent, as well as neutral, merchant vessels.

DENIES VILLA LEFT MEXICO.

Aid of Bandit Leader Calls Report a "Carranzista Lie."

John W. Roberts of 120 East Thirtieth Street, who has had varied experiences in Mexico and on the border as a newspaper correspondent, gave out last night this telegram, which he said he had received from Rafael Castro, one of the "Generals" of the bandit leader, Villa:

Las Cruces, N. M., Feb. 19.

John W. Roberts, New York City:

I have been informed about the report in New York that General Villa has gone to Japan. This is a Carranzista lie circulated to relieve the fear which Carranza soldiers hold for General Villa. Please do me the favor to deny the same and say that I saw my General only three days ago. His plans for a terrific campaign with 12,000 men against Carranza have been completed and he expects in a few weeks to be in absolute charge of the Mexican situation. He asked me to make public the fact that he is friendly to the American Government and does not wish trouble with your country. I greet you affectionately.

GENERAL RAFAEL CASTRO.

Roberts said that Castro was known as Villa's "executioner." He said he thought the information in the telegram was authentic.

CUNARDER SINKS SCHOONER.

Dustin G. Cressy Rammer in Harbor and Crew Is Forced to Jump.

"After successfully buffeting wind and sea from Jamaica to New York, the four-masted schooner Dustin G. Cressy was run down and almost cut in two by the outwardbound Cunard freighter Valeria at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Captain Gould and the seven men of the schooner's crew had no time to launch lifeboats or to get lifebelts. The schooner sank so quickly that they had to jump overboard. The collision was seen by the pilot of the Health Officer's boat Staten Islander, who came at full speed and picked the men up.

The Captain of the Valeria, John Stewart, was hurrying to pass through the Narrows before sunset on the first leg of his journey to Liverpool. The schooner was making a tack out of the channel toward her anchorage off Stapleton, and had all sails set when the freighter struck her on the starboard side amidships abaft the galley. The sailing vessel heeled to starboard and went over on her beam ends in sixty feet of water in the channel, with her port rail and rigging and her head sails showing above the surface. The cargo of dyewood from Black River, Jamaica, which is very heavy, kept the schooner submerged.

Soon after the collision the Valeria came to anchor and Captain D. J. Roberts, the Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line, went down the bay on a tug to see what damage had been done to her bow plates, and to ascertain if it would be necessary to have a survey made today before the freighter proceeds to sea. She has 10,000 tons of war munitions aboard.

The Dustin G. Cressy was bound for Stamford, Conn., to discharge her cargo, which was consigned to a chemical factory. She was a vessel of 862 gross tonnage, and was built at Bath, Me., in 1912, for Samuel R. Percy. She was 182 feet long.

The Valeria was formerly the Den of Airlie, a single-screw steamship of 5,065 gross tonnage, built at Glasgow in 1911.

Wrecking tugs will try to raise the schooner today. The liability falls on the Cunard Line, for the rule of the sea is that a sailing ship has the right of way over a steam-driven craft.

PANNILL REFUSES MEDICINE.

Wandering Paralytic Who Seeks Aid of Elks Declines Free Offer.

An offer of free medical treatment, made yesterday to H. C. Pannill, the paralytic, whose travels in a wheel chair during his campaign to induce the Elks of the country to support him would form a link of miles reaching around the world and would in addition lap over for one-half its circumference, was declined by the patient on the ground that he had been previously assured that a surgical operation only gave prospect of aiding in his recovery. Dr. La Forest Fotter, at Broadway and Seventieth Street, who had read in the newspapers of Pannill's case, sent him an invitation to present himself at his office.

Pannill responded, accompanied by his nurse, Miss Catherine Jerick. The physician suggested that he go as a free patient to the clinic at 235 East Twelfth Street for chiropractic treatment and study of his case. Pannill replied:

"Dr. Harvey Cushing of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, has examined me and has assured me that I have nine chances in ten for recovery through the proper operation. In my effort to live, I am trying to arrange things so that he can perform the operation."

Dr. Cushing is a lecturer at Harvard University. He was at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, when he examined Pannill. Although the latter's survival of a broken neck and marked improved condition were considered remarkable at that time, Dr. Cushing advised the paralytic to live in the open air for six months or a year before undergoing the operation.

It is to get funds for this purpose, Pannill says, that made it necessary to come here. A friend, he asserts, has provided him with means for paying his way temporarily at the Hotel Remington.

DUKE NOW A PLAIN CITIZEN.

Tagliavia Renounces Title Along with His Allegiance to Italy.

Information that first papers taken out by aliens did not confer citizenship, and that only those having their second papers would be immune from any proceedings this country might take against Teutons in the event of war with Germany, caused a rush for second papers yesterday at the County Bureau of Naturalization. First papers dated as far back as 1910 were produced. During the day 82 second papers were issued, but only 296 first papers were issued, a distinct falling off.

County Clerk Schneider said many Germans and Austrians who had taken out their first papers evidently had no intention of proceeding further toward citizenship. He said it ought to be made plain that first papers meant nothing more than a declaration on the part of the applicant that he intended to become a citizen.

In the Federal Bureau 146 first and 24 second papers were issued. One of the applicants was Francis Tagliavia, otherwise known as the Duke of Alagona. In renouncing allegiance to the King of Italy he also renounced his title. Tagliavia was born in Palermo thirty-nine years ago. He lives at 463 West Twenty-third Street, and is employed as a shipping clerk.

YOUNG ROCKEFELLER ARMED

John D., Jr., Gets from Judge Nott Permit to Carry a Revolver.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., got permission from Judge Nott in General Sessions yesterday to carry a revolver during the present year. In his application Mr. Rockefeller said that he frequented many lonesome roads in the vicinity of his home at Pocantico Hills, which made it necessary to be armed. He got a similar permit in 1915.

Heath Sues Former Employer.

Julian Heath of 175 West Eighty-eighth Street, whose wife is President of the National Housewives' League, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover $30,000 from Wallace C. Abbott, President of the Abbott Laboratories, a chemical company, of which Heath was formerly New York manager. Heath alleged that Abbott wrote him a letter last April discharging him on the ground that he hadn't heeded Abbott's advice to quit drinking. Abbott said in the letter that he intended to send a copy to Mrs. Heath in order that she might know why her husband had been discharged, and warned Heath against attempting to injure the Abbott laboratories in any way because of the company's action.

NEW FIGHT TO PASS COLOMBIAN TREATY

Solicitude for Safety of Canal Prompts President to Again Urge Ratification.

FEARS PLOTS ON BORDER

May Prove Hotbed of German Intrigue if Strained Relations with Southern Republic Continue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Administration intends to revive at this session of Congress the fight to obtain ratification of the treaty with Colombia by which the United States is to pay to that country $15,000,000 as reimbursement for the loss of Panama and the cession of the Canal Zone. Under its terms both countries "express sincere regret that anything should have occurred to interrupt or to mar the relations of cordial friendship that had so long existed between the two nations."

Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, will attempt to bring the matter before the Senate in executive session, and if he is unable to secure favorable action on it before March 4, the question probably will be submitted to a special session of the Senate after inauguration.

The chief consideration which has made the President especially anxious at this time that the treaty be confirmed is that he believes such action would immediately remove any friction existing between the two nations and tend to protect the southern boundary of the Panama Canal Zone from conspiracies should hostilities begin between the United States and Germany. His advisers fear, it is understood, that, with the present uncertain relations between the United States and Colombia, unfriendliness toward the United States might easily create a very fertile field for the development of plots against the vital Panama Canal artery between the two oceans and thus cripple the operations of the United States Navy.

Other Measures to Protect Canal.

It is known that the Administration has been making every effort to forestall danger to the Panama Canal from any source in the South Atlantic. The purchase of the Danish West Indies was one step in this direction, and the stringent measures which have been taken to put down disturbances in Santo Domingo and Haiti, together with the recent firm stand of the State Department against the Cuban rebellion, were taken chiefly with a view to possible hostilities with Germany and the protection of the Canal from German conspiracies.

Another factor in the situation is commercial. Colombia is making plans for extensive expenditures for internal improvement, and many American firms have been anxious to bid for the contracts. They have learned, however, that the Colombian Government is unwilling to entertain American offers so long as the question of the pending treaty is left unsettled.

The Westinghouse Company, it is learned, submitted a bid for one contract which was lower than that of any of its competitors, but was told that it could not be considered so long as the treaty remained unratified. The State Department, it is understood, has been flooded with similar complaints in the last few months, and there has been some fear that commercial relations with Colombia might be actually disrupted. Other South American countries, through sympathy with Colombia, have shown something of the same spirit.

It seems doubtful if the Administration will be able to get the treaty through the Senate. It has been the subject of a long contest, in which the Republican leaders have held out firmly against confirmation, and last week Senator Lodge gave informal notice that he and other Republicans would block any movement to revive the project.

Objections to the Treaty.

Its opponents say the treaty would be undignified, and that a dangerous precedent would be set should the United States apologize and pay indemnity for the Panama revolution and the taking over of the Canal Zone. The original treaty, as drafted by Secretary Bryan and signed on April 6, 1914, by representatives of the two Governments, provided for a payment of $25,000,000, and the expression of regret for the interruption of cordial relations was made by the United States alone. In deference to the strong protest which arose, the apology was later extended to both sides and the sum was cut down to $15,000,000.

The treaty aroused special opposition from Theodore Roosevelt and his friends on the ground that it was intended to discredit the methods by which the Canal Zone was obtained. Many persons not in sympathy with the Roosevelt policy in dealing with Colombia felt that, for the United States now to admit that it had acted high-handedly and to consent to make a money payment for Panama would weaken the position of the United States in South America. Friends of the Wilson Administration, however, asserted that the Taft Administration had approved the principle of the treaty and that, to establish a good understanding with the other South American republics, as well as with Colombia, it was necessary to make full reparation for the revolution which gave the United States the Canal Zone.

It would require a two-thirds vote of the Senate to ratify the treaty. There are only a few days remaining in the present session, and a small group could easily prevent its passage by a filibuster. The Democrats hope, however, that they will be able after March 4 to secure enough Republican votes to make the necessary two-thirds.

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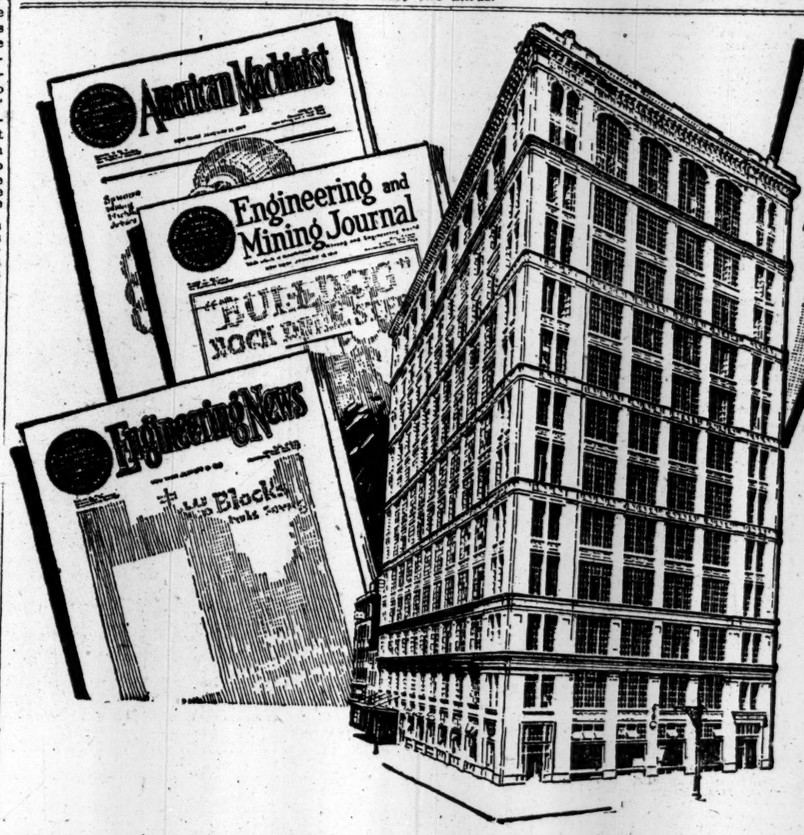

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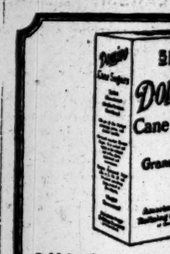

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NEW PRINCESS PLAY IS THE BEST OF ALL

"Oh Boy" Is an Uncommonly Pleasing and Spirited Musical Comedy.

BEGUILING SONGS BY KERN

Anna Wheaton and Some Clever Lyrics Make Handsome Amends for a Commonplace Book.

OH, BOY—A musical comedy in two acts, book and lyrics by Guy Carlton and P. G. Wodehouse, music by Jerome Kern. At the Princess.

Briggs.....Carl Lyle
Jane Packard.....Marion Davies
Polly Andrus.....Justine Johnstone
Jim Marvin.....Hal Forde
George Budd.....Tom Powers
Lou Ellen Carter.....Marie Carroll
Jackie Sampson.....Anna Wheaton
Constable Simms.....Stephen Maley
Judge Daniel Carter.....Frank McGinn
Mrs. Carter.....Augusta Haviland
Miss Peregrine Budd.....Edna May Oliver
A Club Waiter.....Jack Merritt

"Oh, Boy," which was received last evening with loud and pardonable acclaim, is the fourth of the Princess Theatre musical comedies in the series that began with "Nobody Home," gathered momentum with "Very Good, Eddie," reeled as from a mortal blow with "Go to It," and rallied splendidly when "Oh, Boy," came to town. The fourth is the best of all. It is the best by virtue of a competent and frequently beautiful cast, some really clever lyrics, for which P. G. Wodehouse is under suspicion, and a dozen utterly beguiling melodies by the inexhaustible Jerome Kern. You might call this a musical comedy that is as good as they make them if it were not palpably so much better. Certainly it is the happiest attempt to duplicate the success of "Very Good, Eddie." Indeed, if the Princess Theatre's passion for short titles had not been overmastering, it might have been called "Even Better, Eddie."

The first-night enthusiasm, however, must be tempered by the realization that the book is conventional to a degree and simply destitute of invention, that the lyrics protrude from it like gems in a setting of common metal, and that in the last act the authors indulge in that novel and convulsing comicality of bringing on a pious, elderly woman, and having her get utterly though innocently drunk.

The story is able to unfold only because every one in it is idle frequently and without inspiration. Thus the blameless George Budd cannot explain the presence in his rooms of Jackie Simpson, who plays Modesty in "Experience" (same management) and must, people think, be a mighty good actress in daring evening wear, she takes refuge from the police by invading George's flat on his wedding night, holding up his friend at the point of a gun and so wringing from his ashen lips the just observation that she is dressed up to kill. So George passes her off as his Quaker aunt, whereupon she tries to make good and is driven to such excesses as "Thee said a mouthful," and "Yea, verily, bo!" And then everyone goes to the Country Club for the drunken scene, and in order to show up the chorus men in polo togs. Peace is declared shortly after 11.

This unvarnished narrative gives no hint of how bright the lyrics are, nor how pleasing to the ear is the tinkling melody which Jerome Kern can write by the mile. As he writes half the musical comedies in town, you would expect him to run dry, but he was never better than in "Oh Boy."

The leading rôles are well done. In particular, Anna Wheaton and Marie Carroll are winning. Anna Wheaton sings and dances with all her energy, plus a dash of devilry of which no one would have suspected her capable from her demure performances long ago in such chaste rôles as Liza in "Peter Pan" and Pitti-Sing in "The Mikado." Marie Carroll's soprano is small and sweet, and it helps well her advent into musical comedy. Tom Powers, too, is not undone because they give him music to sing. Then there is that old reliable, Hal Forde, to say nothing of Justine Johnstone, who gets in on her looks, and Marion Davies, who adds a bit of a voice to those credentials.

All the girls are fair to behold, but not all the comedians are excruciatingly funny. Carl Lyle and Stephen Maley are not mirthful, and their material is deadly. Not these, but Jack Merritt, with his talented hair, stirs the heartiest laughter of the evening. This brilliant young man has been hiding his light under a bushel since "A Pair of Sixes." It fairly glows in the second act of "Oh Boy," a musical comedy that has more music than comedy, but is nevertheless an exceedingly diverting entertainment.

M. MAURICE, DANCER, HURT.

He Breaks His Kneecap and His Leg Is in a Plaster Cast.

M. Maurice, the dancer, did not appear in the Century revue last night as the result of an injury to his knee suffered last Thursday. On that day M. Maurice danced at the entertainment given at the Century for the benefit of various war charities, and during his performance he came down on his left knee several times. The last time he struck a glass button lying on the stage floor, and although his leg pained him he continued to appear at the Century and the Hotel Biltmore, in both of which places he dances with Florence Walton.

The pain had increased so by yesterday that an X-ray examination was made by Dr. Philip Grausman of 13 West Fifty-eighth Street, and it was found that the left kneecap was fractured. The leg was immediately put in a plaster cast, and when he will regain the use of the limb is problematical.

Vachel Lindsay Recites His Verses.

Vachel Lindsay, the poet, gave a recital of some of his verses yesterday afternoon in the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre. The matinée was the third of a series of similar entertainments by modern authors. Mr. Lindsay's program included "Pocahontas," "The Broncho That Would Not Be Broken," "The Tiger Tree," "Mary Pickford," and "John Bunny." The last-named two were of especial interest because Mr. Lindsay is a film enthusiast and has written a book called "The Art of the Moving Picture." The last number on the program was "King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba," and the audience joined in its rendition, reading parts of it designated on printed slips for them.

Rudolph Ganz Heard Again.

Rudolph Ganz gave his third New York recital in Carnegie Hall last evening, when inclement weather did not discourage an audience of distinguished appearance in the horseshoe of boxes. The Swiss pianist was heard in Liszt's variations on a theme by Bach, "Weinen Klagen"; Beethoven's sonata, "Appassionata," and the sonata in B flat minor of Rachmaninoff, which Mr. Ganz gave earlier this season. In conclusion there were pieces of his own and others of Granados, Saint-Saëns, Sibelius, and Dohnanyi.

See a 'Joker' in Queens Light Offer.

Asserting that there was a joker in the proffer by the New York and Queens County Electric Light and Power Company to reduce its rates voluntarily, the West End Citizens' League of Woodhaven protested yesterday to the Public Service Commission against accepting the proposal. The league asks the Service Commission to have the corporation's property valued in order that it may determine what is a fair return upon the stock investment.

Urge Planting of Home Gardens.

The Home Garden Committee of the International Child Welfare League, announced yesterday that it had just completed a plan by which it hoped to encourage the production of food supplies in home gardens so that in the event of war many families would be in part self-sustaining. The committee hopes to interest the Governor of every State in the plan.

'CHOIR REHEARSAL' PLEASES

Clare Kummer Dramatizes a Bar of Music for Sallie Fisher.

Clare Kummer, who wrote "A Successful Calamity" and "Good Gracious Annabelle," and who once composed a ditty called "Dearie," which was so widely warbled that it threatened to become a public nuisance, has put these two of her talents not into a napkin but into a vaudeville sketch which served yesterday afternoon to bring Sallie Fisher back among us at the Palace. This was "The Choir Rehearsal," a fresh and pleasing little comedy, with its setting in a Way Down East living room back in the seventies. Esmeralda, who is so much of a heretic that she sometimes wishes her Grandfather Tucker had never settled Tuckertown, and who uses scented soap, though her more pious neighbors insist the Lord would have scented us if He had wanted us that way, has been prayed over and banished from the choir for singing right out in meeting a real song, with a real tune and everything. "A Wonderful Thing Has Come Into My Life" was the burden of its inescapable refrain, and the new minister, who reinstates her, explains to the Elders that that meant religion. Esmeralda had thought it meant love, but he whispers to her that it is all the same thing.

Miss Kummer has really taken a seductive bar of melody and written a bit of a play about it. This was received yesterday afternoon with an enthusiasm that could not be accounted for merely by the presence of the entire "Successful Calamity" company, and that was manifested despite the fact that Miss Fisher's was the only voice in the company. Even that has seen better days.

Miss Kummer may dramatize the airs that visit her dreams. Harry Carroll plays and sings his in vaudeville, and is much admired there, largely because he is the personification of what is meant when the musicians say "molto vivace," and the rest of the world says "lots-a-pep." The week at the Palace is also enlivened by McIntyre and Heath, who have revived an old war-time sketch which they have not used for years—probably not since the civil war. Then Clark and Verdi are in the bill, and there should be a word for the sensational acrobatics of the Four Readings and for Libonati, who can make the xylophone do things of which no one ever thought it capable.

ACT PINERO'S 'DANDY DICK.'

Cutler Comedy Club Pleases a Large Audience at the Plaza.

The Cutler Comedy Club presented Pinero's "Dandy Dick" last night at the Plaza before a large and appreciative audience. Dancing followed the farce.

Frank T. Corbett appeared as the Very Rev. Augustin Jedd, and Seymour Nelson Fox as Sir Tristam Mardon. Edmund M. Strauch was Major Tarver, and Alfred Nathan, Jr., Mr. Darbey. Blore, the butler, was Girard R. Lowrey, and Ernest Greene, Jr., was Noah Topping, the constable, while John F. Thompson appeared as Hatchman, a groom.

George S. Piner cleverly represented Georgiana Tidman, the widow, and Philip N. Sprague took the rôle of Salome, and Cameron O. Macpherson, Sheba, the dean's daughters. Alexander H. Brawner, Jr., was cast for Hannah Topping.

Among the patronesses were Mrs. Alwyn Ball, Jr., Mrs. Arthur H. Cutler, Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. Edward E. Hall, Mrs. Charles G. Kerley, Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, Mrs. Alfred Nathan, Mrs. Henry B. Slayback, Mrs. Jesse I. Straus, Mrs. Hicks Arnold Weatherbee, and Mrs. George E. Woods.

"RIGOLETTO" SUNG AGAIN.

A Chinese Among Caruso Standees Who Wait in Line Five Hours.

"Rigoletto" was repeated at the Metropolitan last evening, Caruso and Barrientos earning great applause in the early arias, and again under Polacco's leadership, with Perini and De Luca in the quartet.

The social Monday house was reinforced by the Caruso standees, who lined up in a drizzling sleet on Broadway at mid-afternoon. The famous "queue" was not all the tenor's countrymen, the man in front of the line being an elderly and smiling Chinese, who talked in English and French with those near him about the performance they waited five hours to see.

Evelyn Starr, Violinist, Plays.

Evelyn Starr, at her third and last violin recital of the season in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, played with Richard Epstein the sonata in A minor for violin and piano by Paderewski, a work occurring on more than one program this week, and which Miss Starr prefaced with Bach's E major concerto, and followed with the concerto of Mendelssohn. The young Nova Scotian played with unusual smoothness of tone, too powerfully at times for piano instead of orchestral support.

Suffragists to Hear Lady Aberdeen.

Lady Aberdeen is to speak on "Women and War" and will discuss suffrage at a mass meeting of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 28, in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. This is to be a "protest meeting" against withholding the franchise from women and will immediately precede the departure of the New York delegation to the national convention of the union, which is to be held in the National Theatre in Washington on March 2, 3, and 4. Delegations representing different States and women voters will call upon the President immediately after the inauguration ceremonies.

Talks on Woman's Part in Crisis.

Maude Ballington Booth and her daughter, Miss Theodora Booth, addressed the audience at the Broadway Theatre last night on the part young women could play in the present crisis and in the event of war. Miss Booth is President of the Girls' National Honor Guard, which is distributing coffee and sandwiches to militia men guarding public works, and the proceeds from the showings of a film at the Broadway yesterday were donated to the fund for purchasing these commodities.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Sir Herbert Tree will begin his five weeks' supplementary tour at the Montauk in Brooklyn next Monday night. He will play the rôle of Cardinal Wolsey in "Henry VIII." Lyn Harding will be the King, and Edith Wynne Matthison the Queen.

The program the students of the Washington Square Players' School of the Theatre will give tomorrow afternoon will be made up of the letter scene from "The Merry Wives of Windsor," Stanley Houghton's "The Dear Departed," Harry Kemp's play in blank verse, "Boccaccio's Untold Tale," and Helen Kitteridge's "The Wedding Guest."

George Arliss will begin his return engagement next Monday night at the Knickerbocker. His first offering will be a revised version of J. M. Barrie's "The Professor's Love Story," with a supporting cast that will include Jeanne Eagels, Molly Pearson, Mrs. Arliss, Ethel Lane, Violet Kemble Cooper, Grant Stewart, Reginald Denny, Edgar Kent, Arthur Eldred, and Malcolm Morley.

Annette Kellermann has offered a prize of $100 for the best design for a bathing suit, comfort, color, and appearance to be the three things considered. Sketches submitted should not be larger than 8 by 10 inches.

To forestall attempted infringements, the sketch, "Submarine F-7," recently added to the Winter Garden revue, will be introduced in the three shows from this music hall now on tour.

"Boys Will Be Boys," a new operetta, was produced last night in the Playhouse at Wilmington, Del., by Fred C. Whitney. The cast included Nanette Flack, Dolly Castles, Lucille Saunders, Laneeta Levay, Sam Ash, Frank Egenieff, Lew Christie, and James W. Castles.

Margaret Edwards was added to the cast appearing in the midnight revue on the Century Roof last night. Miss Edwards performed two dances, in one of which she gave her impressions of the styles of Ruth St. Denis and Princess Rajah.

Michio Itow will give another matinee recital of Japanese dances Wednesday afternoon of next week at the Comedy. He will be assisted by Tulle Lindahl, a Danish dancer.

Marguerite MacCarton and John Marrone, whirlwind dancers, were added to the cast of "Have a Heart" last night at the Liberty. Two new songs, "Daisies" and "Look in His Eyes," were introduced. Both were sung by Margaret Romaine.

The second of the series of special matinees of the Molière comedy, "The Imaginary Invalid," will be given this afternoon at the Harris.

REFUGEE REPORTS POLES PRUSSIANIZED

Says Germans Are Systematically Exploiting and Oppressing Them.

ANTI-SEMITISM IS RAMPANT

Jews Forbidden to Build Houses and Not Allowed to Leave Their Own Towns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Only with great difficulty, and on definite and approved business grounds, will the Germans allow travelers from Poland to come westward. The following interview, therefore, which was obtained at Rotterdam yesterday with a certain Pole who had arrived from Warsaw, cannot fail to be of interest, as giving a general idea, from which detail is necessarily omitted, of conditions in that city and other parts of Poland under the German heel:

"I would sooner die than return. By every possible means Germany is Prussianizing Poland, refraining from no methods to attain this end. Vast areas of our forests have been cut down and the wood exported to Germany, thus, in the opinion of many, permanently and irreparably injuring our sources of wealth.

"With all speed Germany is sending a number of police agents into Poland to dragoon, depress, and mishandle the population. In all our schools now it is compulsory to learn German, all teachers even suspected of opposing or disliking this order being arrested and imprisoned. Practically all public life and the activities of our economic and intellectual societies are forbidden.

"There is also a very strong propaganda in full swing against the Jews, and measures of an outrageously unlawful kind have been put in force against them. When a Jew presents himself for a passport to travel outside his own town he is formally asked his religion. When he replies he is a Jew the military become abusive, remarking: 'Ah! a Jew! Also a smuggler and a traitor. We grant no passes to such people.' No Jew is allowed to build a house, and this in spite of the fact that there are 350,000 Jews among Warsaw's round million of inhabitants; nor are Jews allowed any hand in the administration of the country.

"Within two hours after the German troops entered Warsaw the German secret police, provided with lists, made searches in more than 200 houses, arresting a large number of quite innocent people. All the prisons of Warsaw and the adjacent Praga are filled with Polish citizens who have spoken perhaps only a word or two indiscreetly, while great numbers have been shot. Spies are everywhere.

"The City of Warsaw shows scarcely any life. Many zones have been made into prohibited areas, where the general public is not allowed. Moreover, Jews wearing their long caftans may not even enter Warsaw's popular park known as the Jardin de Saxe.

"Food is extremely expensive, as elsewhere, and if there is any food surplus in one district it may not be transported to another district under pain of imprisonment. Bread is supplied under an official rationing scheme.

"In spite of their great misery, the Polish population endure patiently, never abandoning the hope of deliverance by the Allies' victory. Business is in a serious condition throughout the country. Many big houses, including some important banks, have become bankrupt. Among the banks which have failed is that of Wilhelm Landau, also the house of Peretz, also the firm of Goldfeder. These failures have of course caused the deepest distress.

"The Polish population under Austrian domination have much less reason to complain. The Austrians, I assure you, are not Germans, and it is not without good reason that the Poles always say: 'The Austrian is our brother.' All that is forbidden in the parts occupied by Germans is allowed in that occupied by Austrians."

WHITMAN PICKS BARHITE.

Explains That Aldridge Declined Service Board Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—In sending to the Senate tonight the nomination of Special County Judge John A. Barhite of Monroe as Public Service Commissioner for the Second District to succeed Devoe P. Hodson of Erie, whose term expired on Feb. 1, Governor Whitman announced that the appointment had been offered to George W. Aldridge, the Republican boss in Monroe County, and that Mr. Aldridge had declined it.

"So much reference has appeared in the press as to the likelihood of the appointment of George W. Aldridge to the position of Public Service Commissioner that I think it is fair to him to say that I offered him the place," said the Governor in a statement. "I believe he is admirably qualified to discharge the duties ably and well, and it is only due to Mr. Aldridge's unwillingness to accept the appointment that I have not sent his name to the Senate."

Judge Barhite is a native of Auburn, a graduate of Rochester University, and President of the council of that institution. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1894. For eleven years he has been a Special County Judge in Monroe.

The Governor also sent to the Senate the nomination of Charles S. Hervey of Kings to succeed himself for a term of five years on the Public Service Commission of the First District. It is customary when an official is reappointed to confirm him immediately. The Senate departed from this practice and sent both nominations to the Finance Committee.

SAYS WOMEN ARE PREPARED

Miss Anne Morgan Addresses League Composed of Catholics.

Miss Anne Morgan spoke yesterday at a large meeting of prominent Catholic women at the house of Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, 15 East Sixty-ninth Street, to consider the subject of preparedness. "Organization, spelled with a big 'O,' is what we need," said Miss Morgan. "We are living in an age when the effort of the individual is only a drop in the bucket. If war comes it would find our women prepared to the extent of having their resources organized."

Miss Morgan is the Treasurer of the National League for Women's Service, and the meeting was held to consider the co-operation of the League of Catholic Women for Civil and Social Reform, with the organization, which Miss Morgan represented. Miss Elisabeth Marbury spoke for the Catholic women. The meeting closed with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Mme. Eleanora de Cisneros.

Among those present were Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Mrs. Alfred C. Chaplin, Mrs. Michael Gavin, Mrs. A. McCook Beard, Miss Georgine Iselin, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Gerald Borden, Mrs. William H. McIntyre, Mrs. José M. Ferrer, Mrs. Bruno Beninger, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. John Kelly, Mrs. S. Floyd-Jones, Miss Marie O'Donohue, and Miss Teresa O'Donohue.

A large mass meeting is to be arranged later.

NO HOOKEY IN GARY SCHOOLS

Old Swimming Hole Is Placed Right in the Building.

"School kids don't play hookey under the Gary system because they have the old swimming hole right in the schoolhouse and instructors who show them how to get the most fun out of it." That is one of the explanations offered by Mrs. Alice Barrows Fernandez, secretary to William Wirt, at the exhibition of moving pictures of the working of the system in the Finch School at 54 East Seventy-eighth Street, last night.

"The Gary schools will justify themselves," said William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, in telling of the operation of the thirteen schools under the system in New York City. "They are not only an economic success, but they are a success in enriching curriculums and in giving an all-around education."

More than fifty supporters of the new system saw the moving pictures.

PUPIN INVENTION TO NATION.

Wireless Gift to Army and Navy Part of Columbia's Scientific Service

Four hundred Columbia graduates who gathered at Delmonico's last night ostensibly "in recognition of Columbia's contribution to science and engineering" turned their meeting into something very like a patriotic rally. Mayor Mitchel, '99, the toastmaster, began it.

"We are all for peace," he said, "but there is a time when gatherings of young men who should represent the virile manhood of the nation, called to protest against the upstanding policy of our own Government, ought to be frowned upon by the university."

It was continued by President Nicholas Murray Butler and Professor Michael Idvorski Pupin. Dr. Pupin said nothing in his speech about his new invention for overcoming the static resistance to wireless telegraphy, but explained later that after three years' work he thought he had entirely done away with the difficulty.

"I have given my invention to the army and navy," he said. "Anything about it will have to come from their authorities in future."

During his speech Professor Pupin said: "A certain European monarch once said that the greatest two organizations in the world were the German Army and the Roman Catholic Church. I disagree with him; the greatest two organizations are the British Navy and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company."

Mayor Mitchel said that in the present crisis Columbia scientists were doing research work for the Government on problems of industrial chemistry, methods for the electric drive in battleships, difficulties of combustion engines, and the strength of steel armor plates.

"Others may be unprepared," said President Butler, "but Columbia is ready. We have taken an inventory of our resources, we have organized our staff and we know just what problems we are able helpfully to attack and in just what directions we may aid the Governments of the nation, the State, and the city. And the Governments know it, too. A Columbia servant who does not at the same time serve the public to the best of his ability and training has failed to catch the spirit of his alma mater."

CALLS FOR OLD PRIMARIES.

Republican Club Demands Repeal of Present Law.

The Republican Club at a closed meeting last night in the clubhouse at 54 West Fortieth Street declared the direct primary law was unsatisfactory. After several hours of debate this resolution was adopted declaring in favor of a return to the convention system of choosing candidates for office:

"The special committee appointed to investigate and report on the advisability of restoring the convention system has reported practically a unanimous demand upon the part of the electorate of New York for a return to such a system, and that the advocacy of such a return can best be united behind the measure framed on the lines indicated in the following resolution:

"Therefore be it Resolved, That the Legislature of New York State is respectfully requested to repeal the present direct primary law and enact in its place a law providing, among other things which may be necessary for its perfection, the following:

"The official enrollment and primary to be retained by political parties.

"The election district to be the unit of representation.

"Every political party to elect representatives from the election district, or they may be elected according to an apportionment made upon the party vote for the Governor, but such apportionment should be at a ratio to keep the representation down to two or three.

"These representatives to constitute the party convention in the Aldermanic, Assembly, Senate, Congress, and Municipal Court districts, boroughs, and counties. They would nominate all the candidates of the party for those political divisions.

"They would constitute the County Committee.

"The Assembly district conventions to select from their own number delegates to the city judicial district and State conventions, apportioned according to the vote for Governor."

GIVE ARABIAN NIGHTS DANCE

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Bandler Entertain at the Biltmore.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Bandler entertained with an Arabian Nights dance last evening at the Hotel Biltmore. The music room of the hotel was hung with Oriental hangings, and the guests, who came in the picturesque costumes of the Far East, danced to Oriental music and ate Oriental foods.

The guests sat on cushions on the floor between the dances, while temple incense burned and a ballet of pretty girls appeared in Turkish dances.

Seek Homes for Jewish Children.

The Children's Home Bureau of the Department of Public Charities, 327 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., under the direction of John Daniels, has difficulty in finding Jewish homes for the large number of Jewish children on hand, for whom it wishes to find foster parents. Mrs. Esther Hoffman has been assigned specially to find good Jewish homes for the Jewish children. Homes selected must measure up to high standards, as regards the character and intelligence of the family, the qualifications of the mother for rearing children, and the sanitary and moral conditions. Children are placed only in families of their own religious faith. While the bureau desires to obtain many free homes, payments are made at the rate of $15 a month a child. The children are between the ages of 2 and 7 years.

No Gun Firing at Naval Review.

At the review of the Second Naval Battalion at the armory, foot of Fifty-second Street, South Brooklyn, all gun firing was eliminated. Though this is very unusual, it was explained that if bombs were exploded simultaneously with the firing of the rapid-fire guns the sound of the explosive would be drowned by the tremendous report issuing from the guns. Brig. Gen. George Dyer, commanding First Brigade of the New York National Guard, and staff reviewed 200 members of the battalion, several being absent. He gave the battalion a bronze winged figure of "Victory" in recognition of the fine work done by them and for the high esteem in which he held the commandant officer, Captain Edward T. Fitzgerald.

Change Date of Women's Meeting.

The Woman's Municipal League, Mrs. Henry I. A. Stimson, President, announces that the conference of women's organizations, called together to discuss the possibilities of forming a Woman's Committee for Non-Partisan City Government, has been postponed from Wednesday, Feb. 21, to Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 11 o'clock, at the headquarters of the league, 110 West Fortieth Street.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, WEST 42D ST. GALA HOLIDAY MAT. THURS. Usual Wed. Mat. omitted account Ash Wed. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Incomparable MISS SPRINGTIME. CONCEDEDLY BEST MUSICAL SHOW IN NEW YORK! AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE. MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. MAUDE ADAMS. J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH. HAVE A HEART. Hear the New Songs: "DAISY" and "LOOK INTO HIS EYES" in the Jolliest Musical Comedy on Broadway. TOMORROW THURSDAY SATURDAY A KISS FOR CINDERELLA

Liberty W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20. Pop. 50c to $1.50 Mat. Tm'w. EXTRA MAT. THURSDAY

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:20. (No Ash Wednesday Matinee) KLAW & ERLANGER present Elsie Ferguson in Hulbert Footner's Comedy. SHIRLEY KAYE

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Thur., Sat. 2:20. Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Thursday & Sat. 2:20. Henry Miller IN THE GREAT DIVIDE. "This is a play about big things and viewed largely . . . vital and significant, when first performed, and remains so now . . . whole cast and settings are of Miller quality."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Thur. & Sat. 2:20. "Worth going miles to see"—*Times.* John Cort's Farcical Entertainment. Johnny Get Your Gun

CENTURY BROADWAY & 62D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. at 2:15. Matinees Tomorrow (Fes.) & Sat. 2:15. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD. Century Girl. ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK. Xtr. Mat. Washington's Birthday. After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

Turn to the Right. GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. Jane Cowl in "LILAC TIME." Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play, "The Harp of Life." GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Thursday & Sat. 2:20.

NAZIMOVA FULTON WEST 46th St. Evs. 8:30 Sharp. Mts. Today, Thur., Sat. in "Ceylon Shoals." MATINEE TODAY 2:30.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. "FRANCES STARR CAPTIVATING."—World. FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. (Washington's B'day) & Sat. LAST 8 TIMES. DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER. MONDAY, FEB. 26, Seats Thursday. GEORGE ARLISS. In J. M. Barrie's The Professor's Love Story. Comedy

INFECTIOUS FUN! Captain Kidd, Jr. Cohan & Harris Theatre, W. 42d St. Call Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.), Thur. & Sat. 2:20.

HARRIS West 42d St. NIGHTS at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MAT. THURS. (Washington's B'day.) LAST 2 WEEKS. THE YELLOW JACKET

HARRIS SPECIAL—Today at 2:30. Moliere's The Imaginary Invalid. Also Fri., Feb. 23, and Tues., Feb. 27, at 2:30.

YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE CHEATING CHEATERS. IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER. AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Thurs., Sat. ELTINGE Last 2 Mats. TODAY and FRIDAY at 3. Last Time Sunday. NORA BAYES AND HER COMPANY in a Unique Entertainment. Prices 50c to $2.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. BARGAIN MATINEE TOMORROW, 25c to $1. HOLIDAY MATINEE THURSDAY, FEB. 22. A GORGEOUS, COLORFUL PRODUCTION WITH CO. OF 250 PEOPLE. The Wanderer. Greatest Cast Ever Assembled in the History of the American Stage. PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. 300 ORCH. SEATS $1. (Except Saturday.)

The Westminster Kennel Club's FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL Dog Show. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Feb. 20, 21, 22, 23. From 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1.00. 100 Novelties! New Ice Ballet. Hippodrome. THE BIG SHOW. 1000 PEOPLE. with ANNETTE (Herself) KELLERMANN. And 200 Mermaids. IN A NEW SENSATIONAL AQUATIC SPECTACLE. BIGGEST SHOW—LOWEST PRICES. TONIGHT—300TH PERFORMANCE.

T&F Theatre Francais des Etats-Unis. TEL. 6224 GREELEY. New Garrick 35 St. & B'way. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Evs. 8:30. Tonight at 8:30, L'Enjoleuse. Wed., Feb. 21, Le Bonheur Mesdames. WITH YVONNE GARRICK.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. ROBERT HARRON, "The Bad Boy." Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'y. Every Ev. at 8:15. LADIES' REDUCING PARLOR. All Seats Reserved. Eva Shirley, Maude Leone & Co., Waite & See, Others. 25, 35, 50

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 69 West 66th St. ICE SKATING. TODAY at 3 and Every Tues. & Fri. EXHIBITION FANCY SKATING. Bror Meyer & Emmy Bergfeld.

OUTDOOR TODAY. Ice Skating. NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1468 and 5856 Morningside. ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC. SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE. VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 8th Ave. Tel. 1109 and 542 Columbus.

PARK 59th St. & Broadway. Daily 2:30-4:15-6:10-7:20-9. PRICES 15-25-50-$1.00. Ivan Abramson T-Art Sensation. ENLIGHTEN THY DAUGHTER

BRAMHALL 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evs. 8:20. Wash. Birth. Mat. PLAYHOUSE. "Best play and production I have seen in America."—EMANUEL REICHER. "Keeping Up Appearances."

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE & 15TH STREET. Tonight 8:15, "Hohenstaufen." Wed. 8:15, "The Concert," by Hermann Bahr. OPERA TICKETS PHONE 4189 GREELEY. SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS & Theatres; Sub. Bought & Sold. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 38th St. Seats for FARRAR and CARUSO in "CARMEN."

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50. SHOW OF WONDERS. With the Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7. "Timely, thrilling and enlightening."—Times.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. OPENING TONIGHT at 8:15. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday. The New Musical Comedy, Book and Lyrics by Guy Bolton & P. G. Wodehouse. Music by Jerome Kern. OH, BOY!

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wash. B'day & Sat. Of the Young—By the Young—For the Young. LOVE O' MIKE with Music. Comedy. Sparkling Youth, Beauty.—Herald.

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wash. B'day & Sat. CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY. ADELE ROWLAND. Play with Music and Girls. "Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World. ALL THIS WEEK—SOUVENIR WEEK—CARTRIDGE "SOLDIER BOY" PENCILS TO ALL PATRONS.

LITTLE THEATRE. TONIGHT 8:45. Mats. Wash. B'day & Sat. 2:30. THE MORRIS DANCE. By GRANVILLE BARKER. Founded on Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne's Novel, "The Wrong Box."

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wash. B'day Sat. "A great play, admirably acted."—Tribune. "Chesterton's gorgeous play."—Tribune. MAGIC. and Galsworthy's THE LITTLE MAN.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wash. B'day & Sat. Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Wash. B'day & Sat. MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play, "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH GIRLS. CANARY COTTAGE

39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w, Wash. B'day & Sat. EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

→ 206th Time! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse W. 48. Mts. Tom'w, Wash. B'day & Sat. ←

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wash. B'day & Sat. 2:20. The 13th Chair By Bayard Veiller

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of All Farces. NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

44th St. Theatre JUST WEST OF BROADWAY. TWICE DAILY (Incl. Sun.) 2:10 & 8:10. JESSE LASKY Presents GERALDINE Farrar —in— Cecil B. DeMille's "JOAN THE WOMAN"

WHO IS THE HERO OF SANTA MARIA? The Washington Sq. Players will tell you at the Comedy Theatre. MATS. 2:30. EVES. 8:45.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success. Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY, 25c & 50c. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "The Heart of Paddy Whack"

SYMPHONY. Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 22. Sat. Eve., Feb. 24. WAGNER PROGRAM. INCLUDING EXCERPTS FROM DIE MEISTERSINGER, TANNHAUSER, TRISTAN & ISOLDE, PARSIFAL, SIEGFRIED & GOTTERDAMMERUNG. ORCHESTRA 100. Soloist JULIA CLAUSSEN. Seats at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and Room 1202, Aeolian Hall. GEO. ENGLES, Mgr.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Wed. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Thurs., Mat., 1:30. Gotterdaemmerung. Kurt, Ober, Sundelius; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Bodanzky. Eve. at 8:15. Barber of Seville. Barrientos; De Luca, Carpi, Segurola

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 20, 1917.

SEEKING PEACE, INVITING WAR.

All Americans want peace. The great body of Americans would be willing to go to war with Germany if that should be the only way to assure our rights, maintain our commerce, and retain our honorable place among the nations of the world. Some Americans would have us keep out of war at all costs. These Americans, commonly called pacifists, are very active, they have carefully developed their means for reaching the public ear, but we do not believe them to be numerous. Among them, as anybody can see who reads the daily lists of names, are a great many Socialists, agitators in all sorts of causes that have not received general public approval and probably never will, and not a few sympathizers with Germany, who really desire the triumph of the German arms, but we may assume that most of them are sincere friends of peace at all times and in spite of any provocation. If we understand their utterances, they put peace first and above everything, they would sacrifice our rights, our commerce, and our honor to keep us out of war.

We have no doubt that the chief danger of war with Germany at the present moment arises from the activities and the propaganda of the pacifists. We know the effect of their propaganda abroad. It immensely strengthens the hands of the party of ruthlessness in Germany, it weakens the German Chancellor's and the German Government's power of resistance to the extremists, throughout Germany it creates the belief that the Americans are divided, that the President cannot command the support of Congress for the defense of our commerce, that we will not fight. Dispatches from Vienna show how attentively the peace propaganda here is watched and followed in Teutonic circles; in particular, the hopes they are building upon the pacifist temper which they suppose controls Congress.

An individual of whom it is known that he will not defend himself may escape attack because no one has any interest in molesting him. A nation's interests are so vast and they encounter so many rival and adverse interests that encroachments will multiply and sooner or later devour the whole substance of them if it is universally understood that the nation itself will never fight, no matter what the occasion. In the present instance of our trouble with Germany our rights have not only been trodden upon but annihilated, since up to the present moment we have in a large measure abandoned them. There has been some little caution on the part of the aggressor. That will disappear if Germany becomes convinced, as the pacifists are trying to convince her, that we are unwilling to defend ourselves, or are incapable of defense. She will then feel that she may with entire impunity sink American ships and murder American citizens, should they venture to assert their rights within the zones of her lawless prohibition. There will be another Lusitania. Why not? Certainly Germany's desperation will prompt it, supine submission on our part will invite it. Then at last the American people will demand retribution, they will insist that we make war on Germany for having made war on us, and they will not be denied. The just indignation of the people will force Congress to give the President the needed means and authority, but Congress itself will then require no urging. It will act.

The pacifist agitation leads along the straight road to war. If, contrary to its professed wish and intent, we make war against Germany we shall at least be fighting on the side of right and reason and democracy against the mad nation that has plunged the world into war. At present we are the passive allies of Germany. If we continue our policy of nonresistance we shall be giving her all the aid and comfort she asks. During war it is an unneutral act for a nation not a party to the struggle to permit one of the belligerents to send troops across its territory. In spirit and in effect we are unneutral in submitting to Germany's embargo upon our trade with the Allies. After the British blockade prevented the export of arms and munitions from this country to Germany a vigorous propaganda, of German origin, was carried on in this country to secure Congressional action prohibiting the export of all arms and munitions. It meant, it could only mean, prohibiting exports to the Allies. That would have been an unneutral act, it would have been an interference in war on the side of Germany. By obeying her command, issued without the slightest warrant of law, that we send no more goods to the Allies, we are again in spirit and effect unneutral. By refusing to defend our commercial rights we give aid and comfort to Germany.

It is material aid, of great potential consequence in the determination of the war. Thus the United States, the greatest neutral nation, stands before the world as the passive ally of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey in a war which the neutral opinion of the world, substantially all the neutral nations of the world, condemn as abhorrent in its origin and odious in its manner of prosecution.

Americans cannot take pride in their present position. They do not. They are humiliated, they are ashamed, they detest even a merely consenting collusion with Germany in the purposes for which she is fighting. Not merely for their own safety in the future but for the present triumph of unconquerable right they desire her defeat. They feel a growing impatience at the delay in declaring our purpose to defend ourselves, and in taking the measures necessary to that end. Our commerce is suffering in a degree which will presently have a disastrous effect upon the national prosperity. But that is secondary. We have been put down, trodden upon, bullied, we have been subjected to outrage, insult, and humiliation such as no nation can bear without loss of self-respect. We have been humbled in the eyes of the world and in our own eyes, and the longer we wait the greater certainty that the last fatal provocation will be given. Action is overdue. Unless the President shall determine that the power to take the needed measures for the defense of our rights already rests in his hands, Congress must lay aside partisanship and pettiness, turn from the counsels of the pacifists, and confer upon him the required means and authority. The country trusts the President. Like other Americans, he is a man of peace. The American people know that he will engage in no unprovoked or needless war. But they know, too, that he is resolved to defend our rights upon the sea, for he has said so. Power to act should be conferred upon him. If war can still be avoided, that is the only way.

NO ALARM ABOUT CUBA.

Whether or not the War Department has directed that troops be selected from the forces in the Southern Department to restore order in Cuba, the circulation of such a report among the Cuban rebels will have a wholesome effect. The War Department would not publish thus early any announcement of the assembling of troops even if the Government at Washington believed intervention to be inevitable. There is nothing thus far in the authentic news from Cuba to indicate that intervention will be necessary. As long as President MENOCAL holds the situation firmly in hand, we shall not interfere. The question to be decided is not whether he was fairly reelected but whether a constituted Government may be supplanted by a revolt incited and led by a politician who refuses to abide by the will of the electorate.

The precise position of ZAYAS, who was the opponent of MENOCAL in the Presidential election, is difficult to understand. The rebellion seems to have been engineered, not by him, but by JOSE MIGUEL GOMEZ, and the avowed object of the rebels is to make GOMEZ dictator. If there was a chance of their success the United States Government would be compelled by the terms of the treaty and the Cuban Constitution to take control of the island, restore order and hold possession until a new election could be held. President MENOCAL has been compelled to postpone the new elections in the Province of Oriente because the rebels still hold the places in which the elections were to be held. When the rebellion has been suppressed the voters will have another chance. The action of GOMEZ and his followers seems to indicate that they had little hope of success in an honest election. Their spirited propaganda in this country has not helped them much in Cuba, and MENOCAL is not to be easily intimidated.

WORKING FOR PREPAREDNESS.

The various associations and leagues formed for the purpose of impressing upon the American people the need of preparation for national defense must work together, under a comprehensible plan, if they are to get the best results. Hitherto there has been no uniformity of plan in their operations. There has been no want of energy and spirit, to be sure, but they lack coordination. Some of their more eloquent orators need to be restrained. Private citizens, no matter how well they are organized, can accomplish nothing more, of course, than the development of public opinion. Congress will act whenever the people who elect the Congressmen understand that action is required. This matter of preparedness is a thing apart. The international issues of the hour should not be confused with it. The fact that a great war is raging is sufficient reason for this country to be placed in a condition that may save it from war, that will insure its protection if war is forced upon it.

Of all the various agencies of preparedness, the Training Camps Association has been the most potent. While the leaders of other agencies have talked, its leaders have worked. The Plattsburg experiment, which owes its origin and success to their labors, has been a real beginning of preparedness. If war comes, Plattsburg alone will give 12,000 officers to our army. Its influence has been felt all over the country. Plattsburg has given us an object lesson in universal training. If there is no war this year, and we all hope that the peril will be averted, there will be 25,000 men in the Plattsburg camps between June and October. Large numbers of the Plattsburgers continue their military training through the Winter months.

In all parts of the country patriotic feeling is growing, and the practical view of our military necessities is taking hold. The statement of THE TIMES the other day that the preponderance of Southern votes among the twenty-three cast in the House of Representatives against the Naval bill did not fairly represent the feeling in the South is supported by The Charleston News and Courier. Even in North Carolina, in spite of Mr. KITCHIN'S Tarheel popularity, there is a strong movement toward preparedness. The pacifists do not form a majority in the West, by any means. But the various defense leagues and societies can still do a great deal of good work if they get together and make every effort count, and in all their arguments stick to the main point, our lack of sufficient defenses.

ARTICLE 31.

Pure democracy has again vindicated itself in its ancient home. Article 31 in the warrant for Nantucket's town meeting reads:

> To see if the town will vote to set forward the town clock by one hour, beginning with May 1, 1917, and ending with Nov. 1, 1917, or otherwise adopt the plan for daylight saving substantially as used in England and other places.

A highly modern article, and it was beaten. It ought to have been beaten. Whatever the merits of daylight saving on the mainland, in Massachusetts, "America," as the old islanders used to call it, Nantucket could not consent to such proleptic chronology. Time does not exist in Nantucket, as travelers on the lightning express to 'Sconset know. Coffins, Starbucks, Macys, Mayhews, Pitmans, and the rest of them know when to get up. They are up taking observations long before the pampered cottagers and boarders have left their slothful chambers. A genuine islander can tell the time in the dark as he can predict the weather infallibly by looking out of the window. The town clock is not an institution to be tampered with for the benefit of all the "foreigners," "off islanders," Summer files, from Sankaty Light to Great Head.

An isle of safety against the universal automobile, Nantucket will also be true to old-fashioned time, no matter what the mainland does. Democratic but conservative.

FORTY YEARS AND FORTY WEEKS.

This German advance had behind it the resources, the planning, the preparedness, of forty years. It was broken in less than as many weeks.

This is from the review by a British military authority prepared with the approval of the War Office and published in THE TIMES last Sunday. The German plan was "the swift destruction of their enemies one at a time." France was to be smashed, the next step would be the concentration of all the victorious German armies on Russia and her reduction to helplessness before she could command her great resources. Britain had no army that needed to be considered in the calculation. This was the great plan for which Germany had been gathering her strength for forty years. It "was defeated in 1914, and very thoroughly defeated."

In 1915 the attempt was made to crush Russia singly. It too failed, and this failure was the failure of the war as a whole. "Their plan of campaign for the European war had finally failed and was at an end. From that point on the strategy of the Central Powers has made no attempt to serve grand aims." In 1916 their main tasks were the offensives before Verdun and in the Trentino and the Balkan campaign; the last, merely to keep open the Turkish communications; the offensive at Verdun, merely "to bleed France white" and "to inflict a crushing moral blow upon the French." They failed in this, though they succeeded in the campaign for the preservation of the Turkish communications. In the Trentino they failed to break through and could not prevent the Italian offensive on the Isonzo front.

Meantime Britain at last has an army, and the Germans could not prevent its offensive on the Somme. Britain still has command of the sea. With the defeat of the German object, the Allies were able to bring about a co-ordination hitherto lacking among themselves. In 1916 "the gain in morale was exclusively and "throughout on the Allies' side; the "loss was exclusively German." Germany, too, is now "feeling very severely the strain of bolstering up a "number of weak and steadily weakening allies." This situation resulted in her theatrical peace gesture, and in the submarine attack which followed it; the last being "the most "naked confession yet offered of the "Central Powers' recognition of the "failure of their own grandiose "plans."

Now comes the campaign of 1917. The grand plan for the establishment of universal empire, despite the advantage which accrued to it from taking Europe by surprise, was frustrated in 1914 and brought to an end in 1915. What now remains is for the Allies to prevent Germany from ever renewing the attack on the world's peace. This is the task of the campaign of 1917.

SHERMAN LAW POLICY.

The briefs of the Government in the Steel and Harvester trust cases press upon the attention of the Supreme Court a question which the court has already fully considered and reconsidered. Like the Government lawyers now, the court originally thought that Congress intended to forbid all and every restraint of competition. The court so decided, rejecting the argument that ruin would result. Ruin did not result because the court recoiled from the practical effect of its theoretical decision. Now comes the Government counsel pleading anew for the old policy of "thorough" in punishing "every" trust, for the mere fact of its existence and size.

It is idle to condemn that reactionary and disproved theory of trust regulation. The Government adheres to it because it has no other recourse and needs the help of the court in abandoning it. The Supreme Court has decided that only unreasonable restraint of competition or of trade is unlawful, and has pointed with pride to the fact that it has punished only bad trusts, and that no good trust has suffered from its interpretation of the law. Now comes the Government to argue anew that there are no good trusts, and that it is the duty of the court to adhere to the social, economical, and political theories which Government counsel attribute to Congress, whatever the result.

That was the only plea the Government could make against two trusts whose conduct is approved by all except Government. The Government was defeated in one of these cases in the court below. In the other case the trust was condemned with regret by a divided court, with the declaration that its conduct was good, and that it was blamable at all only on the theory the Government now advances.

Whether by accident or design, the situation is that either the Supreme Court or the Government is confronted with the old dilemma. Either the Supreme Court must reconsider again, or, if it stands on its former reconsideration, then the Government must reconsider the position stated in the Attorney General's pleas. This is the last stage of the trust controversy. Future cases may raise questions regarding individual trusts, but after the decision upon these briefs never again can any one argue that either all trusts are taboo or that all trusts are approved. The safe and sane situation is that conduct should settle the status of each trust under the rule of reason, and that no business organization should be condemned because of its form alone. The trusts are to be known by their fruits, and not by theories attributed to them by Congress.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES.

The Committee of Twenty-seven, selected by the Republican caucus of the House of Representatives to ponder the organization of the next House, is to meet Thursday night to appoint a sub-committee to report on a committee of committees and so forth.

Not on such mint and cumin of the organization of a House which independents and insurgent Republicans are likely to prevent the standpat Republicans from controlling, should the standpat Republicans of this House waste their time. Committee of committees! What is needed is a Committee of Forty-eight to report on ways and means of bringing the Hon. JAMES R. MANN back into the Union.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Suspicions Queerly Restricted.

It is more than a little surprising that the very eminent—or at least the very audible—statesmen who are so deeply interested in the ethics and finances of American journalism have as yet turned their searchlights only on the part of the American press wherein are voiced sentiments antagonistic to the views of the group to which the statesmen in question belong.

They are perfectly sure, it seems, that any paper advocating preparation for the possibilities of war, whether by getting the army and navy into something like fighting shape or by exchanging the system of volunteer service to one of so-called universal application, must be the recipient of "British gold," and must have submitted its news columns as well as its editorial page to the manipulation and censorship of agents representing the Allies. The chance that the papers to which these critics object may have taken the position they do as a result of honest judgment after examination of the facts apparently has not occurred to Messrs. CALLAWAY and MOORE, and they draw no inferences from the circumstance that their proposal to investigate the papers they denounce has neither produced any signs of apprehension nor affected any change of attitude among the selected victims of the proposed inquisition.

But while the statesmen are about it, why do they not cover the whole journalistic field? If advocacy of preparedness or support of the Allies as against the Central Powers can result only from venality, why is not a like openness to sinister influences demonstrated when papers preach the significantly un-American policy of peace at any price, or daily proclaim that not only is Germany winning the war, but that she ought to win it?

Far be it from us even to intimate that the papers doing this have been bought by anybody's gold, or that they are supported by continuing subventions. What the uncharitable might take as evidence supporting such a supposition is purely circumstantial, and everybody knows, or at least the lawyers are always saying, that circumstantial evidence—when it is against them—cannot be trusted. Still, if suspicions and hopes are to pass for facts, why discriminate?

Where Guns and Gunners Are Useful.

There is a good deal of sense and cogency in the reply of Sir CYPRIAN BRIDGE, of the British Navy, to those who are demanding that all British merchantmen be armed by the Government with cannon and supplied with skilled gunners to use them against the German submarines. That a considerable measure of protection would result from the thorough carrying out of this plan cannot be denied. Ships thus equipped have succeeded, on several known occasions, in sinking or driving away the U-boats that attacked them, and probably these exploits have been more numerous than the public has been allowed to know. The method, however, as Admiral BRIDGE explained, would require a really enormous expenditure for guns, men, and ammunition, and even then neutral ships would not be protected—a serious fault, as neutral shipping forms no small part of the ocean commerce on which the Allies depend for munitions and supplies.

Another weak point in the plan is that a great majority of the merchant ships sailing to and from Great Britain, France, and Italy are in the danger zone and subject to submarine dangers for only a part, and a small part, of the time. When they are out of the zone and before they have entered it, as well as while in port at each end of their voyages, the guns and gunners would be unnecessary—a heavy and useless expense. The same money, obviously, could be more profitably expended on the maintenance of numerous small vessels of the submarine-hunting types. These, remaining constantly in the threatened area, and acting as convoys there, would have what may be called their investment constantly at work, giving protection when and where it was needed.

The problem of defense as regards American merchantmen, at least for the present, is somewhat different, and these arguments do not closely apply. At any rate, the cost of arming our few ships would be slight, and therefore the wastefulness of it would not be a serious consideration. Later it might be equally clear that, given a certain number of available guns and gunners, for us, too, they could be more efficiently employed on destroyers than if placed on liners and freighters.

Publicity Can Do No Harm.

Criticism of the New York police force under its present management should not be lightly made, for it is a fairly safe assumption—safer than ever before, perhaps—that what the force does is done for good reason. The reasons for acts by it that seem puzzling, or even wrong, should be given, however, and if, as reported, the father of the Cruger girl has been ordered by the detectives at work on her case not to talk to anybody except themselves, an explanation of that command, considerably better than occura to the uninitiate, should be made.

For, on its face, the order is injudicious, and the father is more than excusable for resenting and disobeying it. According to ordinary judgment and much experience, the case is one demanding all the publicity that can be secured for all its details. That may result in some bothering of the police by amateur sleuths and by cranks, but it may very easily effect the finding of the girl, and that is the thing chiefly to be desired.

Silence and mystery can serve but one easily imaginable end—they would protect the police from criticism if their exertions were not sufficiently zealous or notably intelligent, and they would also lead to a prompt forgetting of the episode, which is convenient in case of failure.

Whatever the nature of the girl's disappearance, her recovery will be facilitated by having as many people as possible informed as to her loss and interested in looking for her. There is no possibility of creating the illusion that she is not an object of search, and attempts to create that illusion will merely invite unkindly interpretations of the police policy.

Southern View of the South.

One might almost imagine, from some of the things appearing in Southern newspapers nowadays, that their part of the country was not quite the terrestrial paradise it has so often been called by its sons and daughters when gathered here for their annual dinners. And the same ought-to-be-well-informed papers, too, are not always holding up, as formerly, all Southern people as exemplars of all the virtues. Take The Houston Post, for instance.

It makes some really astonishing statements about Southerners and the South—statements that no Northern paper could make without having a first-class row on its hands instantly. "The Southern cities," it mournfully declares, "are still the habitats of a vast throng of indolent men and women who have nothing to do, and largely because they know how to do nothing." To a suggestion that the thousands of idle men thronging the streets of Southern cities and villages might at least find opportunities in the army, The Post replies: "Hardly. They would certainly never be accepted except in the very last extremity of the nation's life itself."

Of agriculture in the South The Post can only say that "a dormant country-side and untilled acres go hand in hand with food scarcity and soaring prices in the cities." These lugubrious remarks, according to The Post, are applicable, not to the negroes alone, but to the whites as well, and its article concludes with the question, obviously not merely rhetorical, though it is left unanswered:

> Why is it that in one part of the country men are working two shifts a day to meet the demands for physical energy, whereas in the South there are thousands who have nothing to do, and who apparently want nothing to do, even when we are told that the destiny of the nation is in the balances?

Formerly a German Sympathizer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Like many other native-born Americans of partly German descent, I sympathized with Germany in the present struggle, so long as American interests were not jeopardized. Now that our country has spoken, however, there can be but one legitimate attitude—that of absolute Americanism, and every able-bodied, sound-minded citizen should prepare himself to answer his country's call.

FREDERICK W. TAYLOR.
Brooklyn, Feb. 17, 1917.

PROTECTION FOR OUR SHIPS.

Precedents Which Throw Light on the Course to be Followed Today.

New York, Feb. 19, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By menacing all commerce or an area of the high seas of such a vast extent, the submarine has thereby brought itself within the operation of international law, (the epitome of neutral rights.) The fact that heretofore the arm had been used principally against belligerents and only occasionally against neutrals left the question of the application of international law to its case an open one in the minds of neutrals at large. But in our case there is no special cause for action on account of the Prussian treaty, which lately has been brought to public attention through German fear.

Now the die is cast and henceforth the submarine must adhere to international law in its actions with all vessels; visit and search, jettison of contraband, or removal of same, and compensation and taking of vessel into prize court are all permitted except in regard to United States vessels; these are exempt under the treaty. The placing of human life in jeopardy at sea can no longer be tolerated.

Precedent permits force to be used by neutrals to see that their rights at sea are not violated, and the exercise of this right is not a belligerent act and cannot so be construed. (See Prussian treaty.)

As neutrals, during two previous administrations, we were presented with a case of protecting our rights without a declaration of war; under Washington, under Adams, and now under Wilson. Whenever force was used it was directed, not against a people, but against a menace to the rights that exist in common with all neutrals—of keeping the highways safe. Where danger lies warnings are permitted; aid is required, and help in removing the danger is expected. These are common customs among the users of all routes of travel. That is all that now need occupy the minds of those who are responsible for our national conduct.

There is such voluminous testimony of the right to go about our business, (disregarding for the time our treaty right,) and the success with which it was attended during Washington's and Adams's Administrations, that it does not look well for a historian President to remain silent any longer about the right to arm and convoy merchantmen, nor longer to withhold the use of the navy for such convoy, and other craft to sweep the seas of mines and help remove all menace from commercial routes.

Washington on Feb. 28, 1795, wrote to Congress:

> The friendship of her Most Faithful Majesty (Queen of Portugal) has been often manifested in checking the passage of the Algerine corsairs into the Atlantic Ocean. She has also furnished occasionally convoys for the vessels of the United States, even when bound to other ports than her own.

From Washington's eighth annual message:

> To an active external commerce the protection of a naval force is indispensable. This is manifest with regard to wars in which a State itself is a party. But, besides this, it is in our own experience that the most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war. To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force organized and ready to vindicate it from insult and aggression. This may even prevent the necessity of going to war by discouraging belligerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party as may, first or last, leave no other option. The best information I have been able to obtain, it would seem as if our trade to the Mediterranean without a protecting force will always be insecure and our citizens exposed to all the calamities from which numbers of them have just been relieved.

The last part refers to the liberation by the Dey and Regency of Algiers of all United States citizens held for ransom.

AUSTEN H. FOX.

H. C. L. and War Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One cannot help wondering if Mrs. Fremont Older suggests, with authority, that no more appeals be made to California for funds to feed the starving Belgians. She says that the high cost of living prohibits their helping. I was in California in the Fall, and can say I found living there about 50 per cent. lower than in the East, and climatic conditions are such that they could deny themselves a great many things without inconvenience which would be impossible here.

It is not a case of giving as little as one can, but a clean duty for every one to give as much as he possibly can in order to save millions of suffering, helpless people from starvation. CHARLES C. GARVIN.
Montclair, N. J., Feb. 13, 1917.

"THE FIGHTING-MEN RETURN."*

The fighting-men by myriads die,
And buried or unburied lie:
They are in youth from life outthrust,
Long, long before their time made dust!
O brothers of Gautama, pray,
They walk again in Purer Day;
Transmigrant past the Unseen Bound,
May they reconforted be found!

Upon one column, gleaming white,
The Prayer was traced, that, day and night,
We prayed—a week of holy hours,
In the Pagoda of The Towers.
We of the East prayed for the West,
With most inhuman war infest.
The Name-of-God—our Name, or Theirs,
It mattered not—ONE hears all prayers!

The Buddha stretched my span of years
So far beyond my early peers,
That I our Prayer fulfilled have known,
In all its great compassion shown.
For I have seen the fighting-men
Return unto the earth again!
The fighting-men new life have won
(Yet unaware) beneath the sun.
A wanderer in many a land,
I meet them—look—and understand!
I see them all in quiet ways
And happy spending of their days.
Their eyes are mild, their brows are wide;
No troubled thought have they to hide;
And, where they come, a gracious air
Precedes, as it would blessing bear!
All cruelties, all scorn and wrath
Dispart and scatter from their path;
Each stricken thing to them may flee,
And from the violent hand be free;
They more refrain from hurting word
Than void from their own hearts the sword!

Thus, those sweet youths in battle slain,
Transmigrant, come on earth again,
But those of fighting-men more fell,
With whom dark lust of blood did dwell—
In many lands I meet them, too,
But they in other shapes endue
(Not human garb that once they wore)
And yet, not hurting any more:
As gentler beasts, they patient plod,
And masters serve—as serving God . . .
But, if the ox, no one might goad—
Its eyes a God's forbiddance showed!
And, if a hound, no one might beat—
Its tongue caressing would defeat!

They have come back, as come they may;
They walk again—in Purer Day.
The fighting-men, returned in peace—
Make, with rebirth, war-clamors cease . . .
The Prayer we prayed it is fulfilled,
And all hath place as Buddha willed!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

*Note.—A recent inscription on a column in the Pagoda of Towers (China) orders that the priests fast and pray for seven days for the dead of the war, that they "may obtain a new life by a happy transmigration in a purified and sanctified earth." It is to be imagined that an old priest of Buddha, on a pilgrimage, a generation hence, might recognize the reincarnations suggested in this verse.

CHASE MEMORIAL EXHIBIT.

1,500 View Late Artist's Paintings in Metropolitan Museum.

More than 1,500 persons, members of the Metropolitan Art Museum and their friends, attended the opening of the Memorial Loan Exhibition of the paintings of the late William M. Chase at the Museum yesterday afternoon. The private view was from 2 to 6 P. M., and the guests arrived early and remained until the closing hour. The exhibition will be open to the public today and until March 18. The exhibition is in Gallery 24 of the Museum, where the British and French paintings have been shown.

All the pictures belong to private owners, as it was felt that this would give the public a better opportunity to see Mr. Chase's less familiar paintings. On the Committee of Selection were Frederick Dielman, Chairman; Irving R. Wiles, and Bryson Burroughs, Curator of Paintings of the Museum. They had the co-operation of Mrs. Chase and a number of the paintings, with a collection of sketches shown in cases, are loaned by her. Even the Museum pictures by Mr. Chase are not included in the exhibition. There are five of these, two to be seen in Gallery 20 adjoining, and the others in the Hearn collection.

There are barely fifty paintings in the collection, but these have been chosen with regard to their representative qualities, and there are portraits, land and water scenes, the still life in which Mr. Chase so greatly excelled, with one of his famous fish pictures. They are numbered in chronological order, showing the development of the artist's work and its fine quality from the first.

The catalogue of the exhibition is interesting. It gives a list of the persons who have loaned the pictures, of the men on the Committee of Arrangements, including many prominent artists, and there is a short biography of Mr. Chase. There is a list of the public galleries in which his paintings are to be found, including the Uffizi, Florence, Italy, where there is a self-portrait in its famous gallery of portraits of artists, and a list of awards received by the artist.

H. C. FRICK BUYS A VAN DYCK

Reported to Have Paid $250,000 for the "Countess of Clanbrazil."

Van Dyck's beautiful portrait of the "Countess of Clanbrazil," (Ann Cary,) the gem of the Earl of Denbigh's collection, has been purchased, it was reported in art circles yesterday, by Henry C. Frick, at a price said to be $250,000, the highest purchase price for a single picture of the season.

The Denbigh collection, valued at $1,500,000, reached this country late in December, and has been on exhibition at the galleries of Lewis & Simmons, who brought it over. There were eight Van Dyck portraits in the Denbigh collection, including this one, the finest of all and having the reputation of being the most beautiful portrait of the artist's English period. It is a full-length portrait, having all the grace and distinction of the work of that master of portraiture.

ART NOTES.

The Tyner Collection of Paintings—Nineteenth Century Prints.

Paintings belonging to the estate of the late George Tyner of Holyoke, Mass., are now on view at the American Art Galleries. They represent a taste formed when Beraud and Lenoir, Richaud and Lesur were foreigners to be included in the collection of an American amateur of art, and challenged by the juxtaposition of such of our own men as George H. Smillie, Arthur Parton, David Johnson, George Bogert, and Frederick A. Bridgman. The little exhibition shows our own men coming off with flying colors from the imposed comparison. James M. Hart's "Late Afternoon," with its lazy clouds and Summer meadows, is a picture to command respect for the truthfulness of its observation of detail and its beautiful draftsmanship. "Springtime in Connecticut," by George Smillie, is another landscape in which all the charms of the season are noted with a careful and sympathetic brush. Edward Gay's "Willows" and a willowy landscape by Bolton Jones, a handsome tree picture by Robert W. Van Boskerck, and a brisk study of a windy day by Arthur Hoeber are other pictures by Americans that look well in the motley assemblage.

In the other galleries is a collection of antique textiles, consigned by Vitali and Leopold Benguiat, ranging from velvet cushion covers to Flemish tapestries. In the section of tapestries are a number of unusual subjects. A Gobelin weaving, which was brought to this country about sixty years ago by Prevost Paradol, then Ambassador from France, shows a shipwreck in white detail. Another Gobelin is a Telemachus subject, a Brussels panel shows peasants playing backgammon, and a large Brussels carpet depicts the dramatic "Judgment of Solomon" scene.

Modern Prints in Halsey Collection.

The sixth division of the Halsey Collection contains only nineteenth century prints. There are engravings by Samuel Cousins, Desnoyers, Gaillard, Gulland, Lupton, and Richomme. Haden's etchings are well represented and there are thirty examples of Hedley Fitbon. S. Arlent Edwards is a favorite among the mezzotinters and appears with eighty-seven examples. Müller's engraving of the Sistine Madonna and Rossaspina's "Dance of Cupid" are well known. The collection of Whistlers is for the most part comprised of his early etchings, "Lime House," "Eagle Wharf," "The Pool," &c.

Wyant Pictures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of the Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys sale which took place last night at the Plaza, you mention among other American artists for whose pictures new record prices were made the name of Alexander H. Wyant. As the highest price for a Wyant in this sale was $7,500 I would like to call your attention to the fact that in the William T. Evans sale of 1913 a painting by Wyant brought $10,100, and in the same year at the Emerson McMillin sale two Wyants brought $12,000 apiece.

WILLIAM SAWITZKY.
New York, Feb. 16, 1917.

Where the Slovaks Stand.

From Narodne Noviny.

The retiring and sometimes even uncouth Slovak immigrant, asking for admission to this land of promise, harbors within him the soul of the Pilgrim Fathers, fleeing from tyranny. With every fibre of his spirit attuned to the glad song of freedom, he hails the Statue of Liberty as the symbol of his aspirations, the incarnation of his desires. The document which makes him a free man, according to the image of the Almighty, he either carries about hugged to his heart or hangs it in the place of honor in his home, as the lares and penates of his household. With him naturalization is not a perfunctory ceremony but a solemn occasion, which seldom fails to bring tears to his eyes.

All his life he struggled against his oppressors, and even after he is freed from under their despotism he still remembers the dark days of his slavery and his brethren, still groaning under its iron heel. And now, when they are driven by the thousands into the shambles, now when they are wantonly and maliciously made fodder for cannon to shield the cowardly hides of their oppressors, his hand clenches and he would fain grasp the musket and stand shoulder to shoulder with the Frenchman, the Russian, the Englishman, or the Italian, fighting for the same rights for which his forefathers, unable to fight, suffered agonizing tortures for centuries. The United States, through their President, officially recognizing the rights for which he yearned in silence, for which he endured in silence, is but a token to him that, should the necessity arise, his position must be in the ranks striving for the destruction of the monster which had him in its clutches. The Stars and Stripes do not now represent to him only his own liberty, but the liberty of his beloved and much-abused nation. The liberation of his homeland, and that would be one of the objects for which the United States would be fighting if they went to war with the Central Powers, would mean to him the same as striking down the chains which chafed the beloved wrists of his mother.

CUTS OFF THE FUNDS FOR A FOOD INQUIRY

House Committee Refuses to Provide $400,000 Needed for the Investigation.

IGNORES WILSON'S WISH

Sundry Civil Bill Is Reported to the House, Carrying Appropriations of Approximately $138,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In reporting the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the last of the annual budgets, to the House today the Committee on Appropriations refused to include therein an allowance for the cost of an investigation into the high cost of living which President Wilson recently directed the Federal Trade Commission to make.

This adverse action was taken by the committee despite the formal approval of the President and Secretary McAdoo of the estimates of the commission calling for an appropriation of $400,000. The vote was taken at a recent session but is said to have been overwhelmingly against any appropriation.

Representative Borland of Missouri moved that the committee approve the estimate as submitted by Secretary McAdoo on behalf of the Federal Trade Commission. When this motion was defeated Mr. Borland sought to get an appropriation of one-half the amount, but even $200,000 was refused.

Members of the Appropriations Committee subsequently asserted that they regarded such an investigation as useless and there was no necessity "for wasting $400,000." The opposing members urged that the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Justice both had agents and funds for an investigation of the foodstuffs situation.

It was on Feb. 7 that the President directed the Federal Trade Commission to proceed with an inquiry into the foodstuffs situation, the fluctuations in prices of commodities, and the shortage in food supplies. The President said:

"Pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by the act creating the Federal Trade Commission, therefore, I direct the commission within the scope of its powers, to investigate and report the facts relating to the production, ownership, manufacture, storage, and distribution of foodstuffs, and the products or by-products arising from or in connection with their preparation and manufacture; to ascertain the facts bearing on alleged violations of the anti-trust acts and particularly upon the question whether there are manipulations, controls, trusts, combinations, conspiracies, or restraints of trade out of harmony with the law or the public interest.

"I am aware that the commission has additional authority in this field, through the power conferred upon it to prevent certain persons, partnerships, or corporations from using unfair methods of competition in commerce. I presume that you may see fit to exercise that authority upon your own initiative without direction from me."

The President called attention to the fact that the Department of Agriculture was also looking into this matter. He added:

"For the adequate prosecution of the inquiry by both your commission and the Department of Agriculture, it is essential that sufficient funds be available. I accordingly request that you furnish me at the earliest possible moment an estimate for an appropriation if one is needed to supplement existing appropriations to enable you successfully to carry out the investigation."

In accordance with this request the Trade Commission prepared an estimate of $400,000, which was duly transmitted by Secretary McAdoo.

The law creating the Federal Trade Commission gives either branch of Congress and the President authority to order inquiries and the Federal Trade Commission recently has been engaged in investigations ordered by the Senate into the print paper and coal questions. Appropriations already available and carried in the bill today are ample for these inquiries.

As reported today, the Civil Appropriation bill appropriates approximately $138,000,000, of which amount $10,500,000 is for continuing the construction of the Alaskan Railroad and more than $20,000,000 for continuing the construction, fortification, and maintenance of the Panama Canal.

WEST INDIES BILL PASSED.

House Adopts Measure to Carry Out Purchase of Danish Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—By practically unanimous vote the House passed tonight a bill to carry out the provisions of the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies and appropriating $25,000,000 for this purpose. The bill was passed under suspension of the rules and without a roll call.

The debate was brief. Representative Mondell, Republican of Wyoming, said the United States was "engaging in a real estate speculation in the West Indies and paying high for it." Mr. Mann, the minority leader, approved the bill, saying, "We ought to dominate the West Indian Islands."

"The price may seem a little high," said Mr. Mann, "when compared with the terms tentatively agreed upon in the past. But we are paying a much higher price for everything now than when we made the Louisana purchase and when we bought Alaska.

"We ought to take advantage of this opportunity to acquire these islands. Whether we shall fortify St. Thomas I do not know; prob

KING ARTHUR LORE TOLD IN TABLEAUX

Young Society Girls and Men Pose at the Ritz in Aid of Kips Bay Boys' Club.

FAMOUS LOVERS' LEGENDS

"The Kitchen Symphony," a Musical Novelty, with a Group of Culinary Artists, Makes a Hit.

Tableaux from the legends of King Arthur and famous lovers were posed last night in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton by a group of society girls and young men. The occasion was the second annual entertainment given for the benefit of the Kips Bay Boys' Club.

A large assembly viewed the tableaux with appreciation, as they were the most artistic presented this season, and the historical accuracy in costuming added much to the success of the program.

The first part was entitled "The Calendar of Love," and in this twelve girls appeared in representations from Queen Helen to Queen Guinevere. Miss Phyllis Brown came first as Helen, then Miss Cornelia Geer as Hero, after which Miss Edith Farr posed as Alcyone. Miss Edith Sloan was Iseult, Miss Gertrude Murray Rosamond, and Miss Margaret Macullar posed as Dido.

Juliet and Cleopatra came next, represented by Miss Florence Lincoln and Miss Kate Colby, respectively. Miss Dorothy Darrell posed as Francesca, and Miss Rita Sturgis, who was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, appeared as Thisbe. After this Miss Elsie W. Saltus posed as Angelica, while Miss Helen Campbell, with John Lord and George T. Jarvis, 2d, closed the first part of the program as Guinevere.

After the intermission Richard Hale sang, then the curtains parted showing the first of the legends of King Arthur. In these appeared the Misses Priscilla Burdett, Katherine de Kay, Gertrude Geer, Helen Campbell, Sylvia Van Rensselaer, Margaret Montgomery, Barbara Shedd, Constance Wickersham, Mrs. Leonard Wyeth, James Duane Livingston, Jr., John Lord, and Donald S. Sexton.

Dancing followed the tableaux, which were posed by Miss Elizabeth Fisher. Supper was served at midnight.

The "Kitchen Symphony," a musical novelty, made a distinct hit, with a group of culinary artists, including the Misses Zillah T. Thompson, Amy R. Reick, Evelyn S. Walker, Charlotte Guye, Freda Chorley, Julester Shrady, Geraldine Hall, also Bruce Shedden, Edgar Appleby, Chandler Bates, Lemaire Zabriskie, William D. Van Ingen, H. K. Grafton, Cornelius Hearn, Jr., Charles Lawrence, Kenneth Fisk, and Winslow Lyon.

The Kips Bay Boys' Club is located at 240 East Forty-fifth Street, and its aim is to develop a sense of law and order among the many gangs of boys which overrun the neighborhood. Harvey E. Fisk is Chairman of the Club Committee.

A DANCE FOR MISS KAHN.

Mrs. Otto H. Kahn Entertains for Daughter, Back from France.

Mrs. Otto H. Kahn entertained last evening at Sherry's with a dance for her daughter, Miss Maud Kahn, who returned from France on the Kroonland on Feb. 12 after six months' work in the French hospitals.

The second floor was taken for the dance and supper. Forsythia, cherry blossoms, daisies, mimosa, and other Spring flowers were used as decorations, and music was continuous. Supper was served at small tables in the Tapestry Suite about 1 o'clock. Various dinners preceded the dance, perhaps the largest being that Mrs. George Marshall Allen gave at the Ritz-Carlton.

The dance guests were confined, with very few exceptions, to the unmarried young people. They included the Misses Geraldine Adee, Pauline Bacon, Edith Blair, Rosalie Bloodgood, Grace Bristed, Katharine Biggs, Betty Carson, Madeleine Carey, Gabrielle Chanler, Eunice Clapp, Katharine Culver, Mary Cushman, Catherine Colt, Muriel Cutting, Eleanor Crosby, Ulrica Dahlgren, Gretchen Damrosch, Mercedes de Acosta, Constance De Lanoy, Margaret Erhart, Teresa Fabbri, Mercer French, Mary Francke, Frances Field, Naomi Townsend, Eleanor Hartshorne, Grace Hitchcock Jenkins, Augusta McCagg, Margaret Mason, Eugenie Ladenberg, Elizabeth Haldane, Florence Gilbert, Eleanor Mellon, Frances Riker, Theodora Tiffany, Katharine Rankine de Kay, Gertrude Trevor, Katharine Urquhart, Flora Whitney, Muriel Wiggin, Adelaide Wilmerding, Anne Winchester, and Edith Williams.

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1,000 AT FORDHAM'S PROM.

University's Festivities at the Astor Open with a Fox Trot.

The annual promenade of Fordham University was held in the large ballroom at the Hotel Astor last night with a thousand guests attending, including representatives from other colleges.

Mrs. George A. Leitner of Haverstraw, N. Y., wife of the President of the alumni, acted as hostess, and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Mrs. Kathleen Lynbecker, Mrs. Henry Heide, Jr., Mrs. Charles Duross, and Mrs. Emil Coudert.

The festivities were opened by Miss May H. Eagan, the youngest patroness of the evening, who danced a fox trot with her brother, Edward Eagan.

Dr. Cornelius Orben, class of '87, was Chairman of the Prom. Committee.

HER TROTH TOLD AT DINNER.

Miss Loraine Allen, Debutante, Engaged to Allan MacDougall.

Mr. and Mrs. George Marshall Allen of New York and Convent Station, N. J., announced at a large dinner they gave last evening the engagement of their debutante daughter, Miss Loraine Allen, to Allan MacDougall, a son of Mrs. Allan MacDougall of New York, a great-great-grandson of Stephen Allan, at one time Mayor of New York, and a grandson of Emerson Foote, a charter member of the Union League. Mr. MacDougall is a member of Troop A of Squadron A.

The dinner was served in the Japanese room of the Ritz-Carlton, and a mind reader entertained the guests, who afterward went to the dance for Miss Maud Kahn at Sherry's. The guests included the Misses Madge Lesher, Katrina Weed, Anne Bradley, Margaret Behr, Elsie Saltus, Sally Foor, Gladys MacDougall, Madeleine Lynch, Lucy Lord, Edith Fanshawe, Glory Thomas, Helen Geer, Constance De Lanoy, Dorothy Greer, Adelaide Wilmerding, Dorothy Darrell, Isabel Yeomans, Beatrice Beek, Mrs. Gilbert Potts, Mrs. MacDougall, also Donald MacDougall, Charles Crist Delmonico, and George H. Allan.

MISS LILLIAN WOLF A BRIDE.

Wedded to Nathan D. Stern at the Plaza—The Attendants.

The marriage of Miss Lillian Wolf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wolf, and Nathan D. Stern took place at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the Plaza Hotel, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise officiating.

The bride wore a gown of white chiffon draped with lace, and a Court train veiled with lace. She carried a bouquet of white orchids.

Mrs. Emil H. Strassburger, the bride's sister, was matron of honor. She was in pink silk and lace and carried an arm bouquet of Spring flowers and orchids.

Samuel Gold of Boston was best man. The ushers were E. H. Strassburger, Vivian Green, Percy M. Bibas, Julius J. Michael, William S. Gordon, Arthur B. Lyman, Jesse S. Epstein, and Morris E. Arnold.

A dinner and dancing followed the ceremony, the couple leaving later for Florida. They will reside in New York on their return.

Engagements.

Mrs. Ambrose Aman of Mount Airy, Philadelphia, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margery Middleton Aman, to Joseph Dixon Walsh, son of Mrs. Charles Harper Walsh of 77 East Ninety-first Street, this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Reichert of 436 East 141st Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ethel W. Reichert, to Wootten E. Hopkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Hopkins of New York. Miss Reichert is a graduate of the New York School of Applied Design for Women. Mr. Hopkins is in the brokerage business.

Mrs. Dale to Wed A. J. Callaway.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank N. Patterson of the Sherman Square Hotel have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mrs. Lillian Patterson Dale, to Allen Joy Callaway of San Francisco.

Mrs. Dale is a member of the D. A. R., and is a direct descendant of Governor Hayden of Massachusetts. In 1909 she was married to Francis Colgate Dale of this city, whom she divorced in 1913.

No date has been set for her marriage to Mr. Callaway.

Mrs. Bolet Weds W. C. Hepperla.

Mrs. Maria Bolet and Walter C. Hepperla were married yesterday in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street. The Rev. Dr. Edgar W. Work, pastor of the Church, performed the ceremony. Douglas A. Levien gave his daughter in marriage.

Norton-Scully Wedding on Feb. 27.

The wedding of Miss Virginia Rees Scully and Chester Hinman Norton, which was postponed from yesterday, owing to the illness of Miss Scully, will take place on Feb. 27 quietly at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Dr. Alvin H. Doty and Mrs. Doty, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, in the presence of the families.

Hutchinson-Montgomery Wedding.

Dr. Abbott Trask Hutchinson of 31 West Forty-eighth Street and Miss Edith Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Montgomery of Rutland, Vt., was married in that city on Feb. 15, announcement of their marriage has just been made.

A Daughter to Birney Blackwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Birney Blackwell of 169 West Sixty-ninth Street are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Blackwell was formerly Miss Margherita Hungerford, daughter of Mrs. William A. Hungerford.

Dance in Aid of Blue Ridge School.

A dance was held last night at the Vanderbilt for the benefit of the Blue Ridge Industrial School of Green County, Va., and attended by about 500 guests. Dancing began at 10:30 o'clock. The orchestra played Southern airs throughout the evening.

Among the patronesses who attended were Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Mrs. H. Snowden Marshall, Mrs. Riley M. Gilbert, Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Mrs. Stuart G. Gibboney, Mrs. J. Herbert Claiborne, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mrs. Charles H. Senff, Mrs. John Douglas Lindsay, Mrs. A. C. Vandiver, Mrs. Robert C. Taylor, Mrs. Ralph Graves, Mrs. Lawrence B. Elliman, Mrs. W. E. G. Gaillard, Mrs. J. Markham Marshall, Mrs. Phyllis Brooks, Mrs. Herbert Noble, Mrs. Graham R. Holly, Mrs. John Randolph Page, Mrs. Thomas T. Gaunt, and Mrs. Edwin W. Lancaster.

Smith College Benefit Tonight.

The Smith College Club of New York tonight holds a benefit concert with Barrientos and Ysaye as stars at Carnegie Hall, on behalf of the $100,000 Alumnae Fund to build a college infirmary. Contributions to the fund have been received from Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. John R. Finley, Miss Ethelyn McKinney, Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr., and others. Fifty Smith graduates will act as ushers, and among the guests are to be Jean Ada Comstock of Northampton, President and Mrs. MacCracken of Vassar, Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard, Mmes. Herbert L. Satterlee, Thomas W. Lamont, Harold I. Pratt, Charles D. Norton, Dwight W. Morrow, and Miss Elinor Hope Johnson.

Today's Events.

A Mardi Gras ball will be held tonight at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of the Southern Industrial Educational Association, of which Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan is President. Miss Ziliah T. Thompson, one of the débutantes of the season, is to be the Queen, and there are to be special dances given by the royal retinue.

On the Waldorf-Astoria roof garden a Mardi Gras skating carnival and dance is to be held by the Junior Campaign Suffragist Association, which has Miss Camilla Morgan as its President. Mrs. Howland Auchincloss, Mrs. Courtlandt Dixon, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, and Mrs. Lanier Winslow are to give dinners preceding the carnival.

An entertainment will be held this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Burke Roche, 23 West Fifty-third Street, in aid of the Lafayette Fund.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 17th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 14.18 cents per pound.—Advt.

FAVOR EXTENSION OF HUDSON TUBE SYSTEM

New Station Connected with Public Service Terminal in Newark Planned.

PROJECT TO COST $800,000

McAdoo and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies in Conference Over Scheme for a Year.

Thomas N. McCarter, President of the Public Service Railway Company, outlined yesterday a plan before Mayor Thomas L. Raymond in Newark for an underground extension of the tracks of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad in Newark, with a terminal under the apex of Military Park and Park Place in that city. The project is designed to connect the McAdoo tube line with the large Public Service trolley terminal on Park Place by means of a footway.

The plan was laid before the Newark officials by President McCarter for the purpose of introducing an enabling bill in the New Jersey Legislature next week. By the proposed measure cities of the first class would be empowered to grant railroads the right to pass under their streets and parks, by the sufferance of the municipal boards and of the State Board of Public Utility Commissioners. The head of the Public Service said that the track extension and terminal would cost about $800,000.

Negotiations for the project have been carried on for more than a year with the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad and the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

WON'T RECOGNIZE TINOCO.

Lansing Gives This Assurance to Costa Rica's Deposed President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Alfredo Gonzales, who was recently deposed as President of Costa Rica when his Government was overthrown by a military coup d'état, called on Secretary Lansing by appointment today for a confidential conference regarding the Costa Rican situation and received definite assurance that the United States Government would not recognize the Government of Federico Tinoco. Señor Gonzales was accompanied by Manuel Castro Quesada, Costa Rican Minister to the United States, who was on leave of absence in Costa Rica when the Tinoco revolt took place.

SAVES BOYS FROM ICE FLOE.

Policeman Poles Raft Into Harlem River and Gets Them Ashore.

While Patrolman Arthur Traynor of the West 177th Street Police Station was on guard duty at the pumping station at the foot of 179th Street and the Harlem River yesterday afternoon he heard a cry for help coming from midstream. Hurrying to the shore he saw two little boys standing on a huge piece of ice, which was being carried along swiftly by the tide.

The patrolman obtained an old raft and a long pole and started in pursuit. He caught up to the boys two blocks downstream and tossed them a rope. Then he took the youngsters to the engine house of the pumping station and dried their clothes.

The boys were Baldwin Tierney, 9 years old, and Samuel Smith, 8, both living at 317 West 180th Street. They said they were playing on the ice at 180th Street, when a large section of it gave way.

HERBERMANN BOOKS SOLD.

Douay Bible with Archbishop Carroll's Signature Brings $20.

The sale of the library of the late Charles G. Herbermann, Professor of Latin in the City College and editor in chief of the Catholic Encyclopedia, was begun at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total for the session was $1,152.50.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art paid $30 for Catalogue 45, a work by Albert Kuhn, relating to the universal history of arts, with 1,672 illustrations, and D. Smith gave $20 for No. 88, a Douay Bible, which was originally the property of John Carroll, Archbishop of Baltimore, and has his autograph on the title page. In the "Family Record" is the entry of the marriage of Mary Ann Caton, the granddaughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, to Robert Patterson, the brother of Jerome Bonaparte's wife.

Mr. Smith also paid $25.50 for No. 118, the Cambridge Modern History, planned by Lord Acton. The Library of Congress gave $32 for No. 221, first edition of William Dugdale and Roger Dodsworth's "Monasticon Anglicanum," folio, London, 1655-73. The sale will be concluded today.

Morgan Buys Old Composer's Book.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—After toiling for ten years on the compilation of a volume called "8,017 Birthdays of Living and Dead Musicians," John Towers, an eighty-two-year-old singing master and composer, who had expected to end his days in the Theodore Presser Home for Retired Musicians in Germantown, has been suddenly made independent by selling his book outright to J. P. Morgan. Mr. Towers says he received several thousand dollars for the work, but declines to tell the exact price.

Ulster County Society Dines.

More than 200 members of the recently formed Ulster County Society in the City of New York gathered at the Hotel Manhattan last night for the first annual dinner. Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, Honorary President, presided. A resolution was adopted unanimously pledging the society's support to President Wilson in the present international crisis. It was telegraphed to the President. Besides ex-Judge Parker, the speakers included Judge William D. Cunningham of the Court of Claims, Judge James Jenkins of the Ulster County Court, and Professor John T. Loughran of Fordham University. All of the speakers agreed that it was a rare distinction to be a native of Ulster County.

Bellevue Hospital Employes Dance.

More than 500 persons attended the dance in the men's gymnasium at Bellevue Hospital last evening, which Mrs. Edward Payson Fowler, one of the Board of Managers, tendered to the employes of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. Among those present were Dr. John Finnan, President of the Board of Trustees; Dr. G. W. O'Hanlon, General Medical Superintendent; Dr. Mark L. Fleming, First Assistant Medical Superintendent; Dr. Charles W. Norris, chief of laboratories; Miss May Hilliard, General Superintendent of the training schools, and Miss Carrie Brink, Assistant Superintendent of the training schools.

University of the South Speechless.

The New York Alumni of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., had their annual reunion last evening. A theatre party at the Century was followed by a supper at the Hotel Astor, at which members of the Alumni Association provided entertainment. Smashing tradition for Sewanee, there were no speeches at the supper. According to report, several of those who thought they would have been called upon to speak said before going home that the reunion seemed to have fallen flat. Everybody else apparently had an evening full of fun.

Pitched from Car to Death.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 19.—Louis Bertram, a merchant of Fort Lee, on his way to this city in an automobile this afternoon turned the car suddenly to avoid a runaway horse and crashed into a ridge bordering the highway. He was pitched out on his head, fracturing his skull. He died on the way to the hospital. Bertram was 45 years old.

TO AID DRUG ADDICTS.

State Should Dispense Narcotics, Whitney Committee Says.

extent of establishing and maintaining a supply of narcotics to be dispensed, pending treatment and cure, to persons addicted to their use. This recommendation was one of several submitted with a view to lessening the drug evil. The report says in part:

"Lack of understanding and appreciation of the disease of narcotic drug addiction and its treatment by a large majority of the medical profession has fostered conditions which make it impossible to determine a rational procedure for treating and curing the addicted by the State at this time.

"Such absence of uniformity of opinion has worked great hardship upon the public and has laid the narcotic drug addict open to misconception, misunderstanding, and medical treatment which, in many instances, has resulted in harm rather than good.

"While there are no definite data at hand upon which to base an estimate as to the exact number of drug users in New York State, the committee believes that at least 100,000 persons are now suffering from this disease.

"Evidence offered by physicians shows that many addicts have died under the methods of treatment existing today and that a large percentage of those discharged from institutions as 'cured' are driven back to the use of narcotics through unbearable pain induced by improper withdrawal of their drug.

"Your committee is inclined to criticise the medical profession for its lack of study of the increasingly important subject of narcotic drug addiction. The only excuse which can be offered for this unfortunate condition lies in the fact that there has not been medical appreciation of conditions and that legislation, both State and Federal, has forced upon the physician a situation for which he was wholly unprepared.

"The committee believes it to be one of the first duties of the State, in dealing with this grave situation, to establish a supply of narcotic drugs to which the confirmed addict shall have access, under proper State regulation, pending the establishment of a rational and scientific treatment for this disease.

"The committee believes that of even greater importance is a thorough and searching investigation of all phases of the great problem of narcotic drug addiction existing in the State of New York, with the definite view of requesting or employing the service of medical experts familiar with this disease and evolving from the mass of contradicting evidence at hand some order and classification which shall point to competent care and ultimate cure."

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES D. CROSSMAN, a mining man and formerly a newspaper correspondent in Mexico, died last Thursday on the steamer Monterey, which arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz. He was buried in Havana. Mr. Crossman was in his fifty-third year.

WILLIAM L. KERR, aged 70, formerly President of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club, is dead at his home in Pittsburgh.

HERBERT EUGENE OATMAN, Secretary of the Mercantile Warehouse Company of this city, and a resident of East Orange, N. J., died on Thursday in Wichita, Kan., in his thirty-ninth year.

Mrs. PHOEBE JANE DRAKE, a resident of Lafayette, N. J., for many years, died on Sunday at the home of her son, John M. Drake, in Millburn, N. J., in her ninety-second year.

J. WALLACE WAER, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home in Dover, N. J.

SIDNEY M. COWLE of 197 Maplewood Road, Watertown, Mass., a public accountant, died Sunday in the Boston Express of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad shortly before the train reached here. He was in his thirty-seventh year.

Mrs. CATHERINE GALLAUDET BUDD, widow of Dr. Bern L. Budd and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, founder of the Deaf Mutes' College, and died on Saturday at her home, 100 West Eightieth Street, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

HENRY J. HAIGH, President of the King Manufacturing Company of Newark, N. J., died at the home of his son, Edwin V. Haigh, in East Orange, N. J., in his sixty-fifth year.

EDWARD S. YOUNG, aged 60, Sergeant at Arms at the Republican National Conventions which nominated President McKinley and President Roosevelt, died in Hartford, Conn., yesterday, of pneumonia.

WESLEY J. RANDOLPH, connected with the Post Office here for forty-three years, died yesterday at his home, 388 Manhattan Avenue.

HARRY P. HERRFELDT, a member of the firm of H. P. Herrfeldt & Co., died on Sunday at his home in Lakewood, N. J., in his thirty-fifth year.

ROBERT T. DONOHUE, a traffic inspector for the Public Service Commission, died on Sunday at his home, 148 West 141st Street, in his forty-eighth year.

WILLIAM WALLACE WALSH, formerly a member of the stock Exchange firm of George H. Prentiss & Co., died recently at his home, 75 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. He was 75 years old and was an elder of the First Dutch Reformed Church.

Dr. CHARLES SCHRODER, 56 years old, a veterinary surgeon in Brooklyn for a quarter of a century, died at his home, 1,132 De Kalb Avenue, on Sunday. He was a member of Merchants' Lodge, No. 709, F. and A. M.

EVANS SMITH, a civil war veteran, who was detained for several weeks in Libby Prison, died on Sunday at the home of his son, in Woodhaven, L. I. He was born in Hull, England, sixty-eight years ago, and in his youth was a member of the famous Atlantic baseball team.

Mrs. ABIGAIL BLISS CARD, wife of Benjamin Card, whose family can trace its ancestry to the early Colonial days, died yesterday at her home, 506 East Twenty-second Street, Flatbush, Mrs. Card was in her eighticth year, and is survived by her husband and two daughters.

Mrs. CORNELIA ANN KOUWENHOVEN REMSEN, a member of one of the oldest families in Brooklyn and widow of Captain Richard Remsen, died in her ninety-second year on Sunday at her home, 1 Remsen Place. Mrs. Remsen was born in Gravesend and was the oldest member of the Flatlands Dutch Reformed Church. She is survived by five sons.

JOHN BURROWS, a retired lithographer, is dead at his home, 110, Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-first year.

Mrs. ANGLE FOSTER HALL, widow of the Rev. Seneca X. Hall, a Methodist minister, of Louisville, Ky., died on Sunday at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Le Roy L. Jay, 1,226 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 83 years old.

GEORGE W. SICKELS, a lawyer, with offices at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, and a member of Chancellor Walworth Lodge, No. 271, F. and A. M., and the B. P. O. Elks, died on Saturday at his home, 173 Amity Street, Brooklyn.

ALBERT B. TUTHILL, with Enoch Morgan's Sons, of this city, for thirty-five years, died yesterday at the home of his son, Albert Tuthill, in Ridgewood, N. J., in his sixty-fifth year.

JAMES KENNAN of Rockaway Point, L. I., died on Sunday in Daytona, Fla., in his seventy-fourth year.

WILLIAM HENRY DAUTEL, connected with the Consolidated Stock Exchange for twenty years, died on Sunday at his home in Roselle Park, N. J., in his thirty-ninth year.

The Rev. Dr. LYMAN CALKINS, retired, formerly pastor of the Trinity Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, died at his home in Westfield, N. J., on Sunday, in his seventy-second year.

JAMES H. TRUSSELL, a veteran of the Philippine campaign, and a resident of Paterson, N. J., died yesterday in St. Joseph's Hospital there, in his thirty-sixth year.

PATRICK CALLAN, a veteran in the civil war and formerly a policeman in Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. JOHANNA M. VANHERWERDEN, wife of Councilman of Plainfield, N. J., died on Sunday at her home there.

GEORGE SUTCLIFFE, son of Wright Sutcliffe, Chief of Police of Nutley, N. J., died yesterday at the home of his parents there.

Mrs. MARTHA M. SPEAR, who had taught three generations while head of the primary department of the Sunday school of the First Baptist Church of Bloomfield, N. J., died yesterday at her home there in her eighty-ninth year.

PATRICK FRANCIS MAHER, a merchant in Great Neck, L. I., died yesterday at his home there.

THOMAS C. SMITH, an insurance broker of 84 William Street, died yesterday at the Homeopathic Hospital in Yonkers in his sixty-first year.

Miss MARJORY HALL, matron of the Jewell Day Nursery here and for sixteen years Secretary of the Federation of Day Nurseries, died on Saturday from pneumonia in the Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury, Conn. She was considered one of the leading experts in day nursery work, and was a native of England.

DR. JOHN L. MOFFAT DEAD.

Ex-President of New York State Homeopathic Society Was 63.

Dr. John Little Moffat, formerly for thirty-five years a prominent physician in Brooklyn and for the last five years a resident of Ithaca, N. Y., died in that city on Sunday from tuberculosis. Dr. Moffat was in his sixty-fourth year and was born in Brooklyn. He was a graduate of Cornell University and the Homeopathic Medical College in Manhattan. Since his removal to Ithaca Dr. Moffat had specialized in diseases of the eye and ear. For a time he was the consulting ophthalmic surgeon of the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn.

For nearly fifteen years Dr. Moffat was editor of The Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology, and for five years was editor of The Homeopathic Eye, Ear, and Throat Journal. Dr. Moffat was a former President of the New York State and the Kings County Homeopathic Medical Societies, a former President of the Alumni Associations of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and of the Brooklyn Homeopathic and Cumberland Street Hospitals.

He was a member of the American Medical Editors' Association and of the American Homeopathic Ophthalmological and Laryngological Society, of which he was formerly Vice President. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter. The funeral services will be held this afternoon in the Church of the New Jerusalem, Monroe Place and Clark Street, Brooklyn.

REAR ADMIRAL BATES DEAD.

Won Fame While Chief Engineer of the Texas at Battle of Santiago.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Feb. 19.—Rear Admiral Alexander B. Bates, U. S. N., retired, who was chief engineer of the battleship Texas at the battle of Santiago, died at his home here today, in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Brooklyn and entered the navy in 1863, as third assistant engineer. During the civil war he served with the James River squadron and did duty on the Sangamon, Tahassee, and Ticonderoga. Following this, Admiral Bates served as fleet engineer on the Samoa station.

For his service on the Texas during the Spanish-American war, he was advanced ten numbers for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle." During the battle of Santiago a shell burst in the engine room of the Texas, but Admiral Bates retired his crew, and the vessel maintained her speed and was at hand when the last of the Spanish vessels was driven ashore.

REV. NICHOLAS J. MURPHY.

Provincial of Augustinian Order Dies in Rectory of His Church.

The Very Rev. Nicholas J. Murphy, Provincial of the Augustinian Order in the United States, died last night at the rectory of the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Avenue and Fordham Road, the Bronx, where he had served as rector since 1910.

He was born in this city in 1855 and educated at Villanova College, Villanova, Penn. He was ordained in 1877, and served as rector in churches at Schaghticoke, N. Y., and Philadelphia. He founded the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel at Tompkinsville, S. I., where he served as pastor for eleven years. He was elevated to the head of the Augustinian Order in 1914, a position which gave him charge of forty-five churches in the United States.

The funeral will be held at the rectory on Thursday morning, and the body will be removed to Villanova, where services will be held on Friday.

Rev. Dr. Samuel L. Bieler.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Bieler of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Port Jefferson, L. I., and formerly Vice Chancellor of the American University at Washington, D. C., died in the Brentwood Sanitarium on Sunday. Dr. Bieler was well known in Brooklyn, where in 1888 he became pastor of the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, later going to the Sands Street M. E. Church. He was for six years pastor of the Richmond Avenue M. E. Church at Buffalo, N. Y., and then went to Boston and became Professor of Theology in the Boston University. Dr. Bieler held the same position in the University of Southern California. He returned East last Spring to take charge of the Port Jefferson Church. Dr. Bieler is survived by his wife and two daughters, Miss Mary Bieler, a missionary in Korea, and Miss Florence Bieler, a teacher in the high school at Bridgeport, Conn.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BERNSTEIN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bernstein, (nee Beatrice Abrams,) 311 West 97th St., a son.

HARVEY.—To Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Harvey, 111 West 16th St., New York City, on Sunday, Feb. 18, 1917, a son.

Engaged.

HOPKINS—REICHERT.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Reichert announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel, to Wootten E. Hopkins.

Married.

FINDLEY—McGOVERN.—William Van Brunt Findley to Marie Ethel McGovern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Richard McGovern, in Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 16. At home, Hotel Biltmore, after April 1.

NASH—AUCHINCLOSS.—Saturday, Feb. 17, 1917, at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Henry Sloan Coffin and the Rev. Endicott Peabody, Esther J. Auchincloss to Edmund Witherell Nash.

Died.

ANSBACHER.—On Monday, Feb. 19, after a short illness, at his residence, 135 Central Park West, Adolph B., beloved husband of Frances E. Ansbacher. Funeral services will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 21, at 9:30 o'clock.

BEEKMAN.—On Feb. 18, 1917, Mary Jane Culver, widow of the late Daniel Dean Beekman, in her 80th year. Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Frank B. Tallman, 199 Edgecombe Av., Tuesday, 8 P. M. Interment Somerville, N. J.

BENHAM.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 17, 1917, George A. Benham, in his 71st year. Funeral services will be held at the Flushing Cemetery, Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1917, at 11 A. M.

BERMAN.—Feb. 19, Rosa Berman, beloved wife of Magnus, mother of Martha Munk and Mark Berman. Funeral services 1,077 Teller Av., Wednesday, 10 A. M.

BERMAN.—Gad Lodge, No. 8 S. of L., members attend funeral of Rosa, wife of Magnus, 1,077 Teller Av., Bronx, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 10 A. M.

BIELER.—The Rev. Samuel L. Bieler, Ph. D., at Brentwood Sanitarium, Sunday, Feb. 18. Funeral service Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at 224 East 62d St., New York City. Interment Greenwood Cemetery Wednesday at 11 o'clock A. M. Buffalo, Boston, and Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

BRODERICK.—At Lakewood, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 19, Miss Mary Brodrick. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 408 4th St., Lakewood, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Andover, N. J., Wednesday afternoon.

BROWN.—Feb. 19, Mortimer S. Brown, in his 76th year, at his residence, 1,971 Homecrest Av., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

BUDD.—Entered into rest on Saturday, Feb. 17, at her residence, 100 West 80th St., Catherine Gallaudet, widow of Dr. Bern L. Budd and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Hopkins and Sophia Fowler Gallaudet, in the 86th year of her age. Services at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 20, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford, Conn.

BULLEN.—Suddenly, at his home, Forest H. Bullen, son of the late John and Mary S. Eaton Bullen, formerly of Flushing, N. Y. Funeral from the residence of his cousin, John O. Eaton, 81 Downing St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 2 P. M.

BURROWS.—On Saturday, Feb. 17, 1917, John Burrows, in his 71st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 110 4th Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 2 P. M.

CALKINS.—At Westfield, N. J., Feb. 18, 1917, the Rev. Lyman D. Calkins, born Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1845, son of the late Daniel O. and Lydia Clark Calkins. Funeral service Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 4 P. M., from his late residence, 404 Lawrence Av., Westfield, N. J.; 3 P. M. train foot of Liberty St., Central R. R. of N. J. Please omit flowers. Members of the Nassau Presbyterian Club of Long Island specially invited. Springfield, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; New London, Conn., papers please copy.

CARY.—Feb. 15, 1917, at Palm Beach, Fla., Hamilton Wilkes Cary, son of the late William F. and Lena L. Cary, in the 53th year of his age. Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

CLEARY.—Sunday, Feb. 18, 1917, John M., beloved husband of Josephine Cleary. Funeral from his late residence, 102 West 94th St., Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 10:45 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av.

COHN.—Julius M. Cohn, suddenly, at Atlantic City, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 18, 1917, beloved husband of May L. Cohn, (nee Levison,) and father of Maurice G. and James L. Funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1917, from his late residence, 307 West 105th St., at 2 P. M.

COHN.—

Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun: Members and seatholders are requested to attend the funeral of our Trustee, Julius M. Cohn, from his late residence, 307 West 105th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

HERMAN LEVY, President.

Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun: The angel of death has summoned to his everlasting home our friend and fellow-Trustee, Julius M. Cohn, and we, his co-workers, while mourning our loss, thank the Giver of things that to us was granted the high privilege of serving with him in the work he loved. Julius M. Cohn was brought to our synagogue in his early childhood by his revered parents. Here he worshipped during his entire life. Helpful in counsel and earnest in service, he gave to our congregation to the fullest extent of his power. As a friend we loved him, as a colleague we esteemed him. His memory will ever be unto us and to those who come after us an unforgettable blessing.

Resolved, Therefore, that we, the Board of Trustees of this congregation, acting for every member of the congregation, extend to the loved and loving wife and children of our dear friend most earnest and sincere sympathy. We pray that they may find strength and of good courage, and that our Heavenly Father may guard and protect them.

Feb. 18, 1917.

HERMAN LEVY, President.

COLEMAN.—Suddenly, on Feb. 17, 1917, at his residence, 167 West 73d St., John Caldwell Coleman, beloved husband of Rose McAlister Coleman, in his 57th year. Funeral services at Fourth Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 73d St., Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock.

COLEMAN.—The General Court of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, Office of the Governor General, 17 Battery Place, New York City: It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the State societies of

NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS CROWN HOVERS OVER HERD AND VOSHELL

HERD WILL MEET VOSHELL IN FINAL

Man and Mathey Beaten in Semi-Finals of National Indoor Tennis Title Play.

LIGHT HANDICAPS LOSERS

Strong Service Game of Winners Proves Deciding Factor on Half-Dark Armory Courts.

With the new year in tennis having hardly more than made its bow, one of the Californians is already clamoring for a national championship, and in the opinion of many his bid will be crowned with success. The player is Clifton B. Herd of Los Angeles, who yesterday afternoon advanced to the final round of the national indoor singles championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory when he defeated the veteran of many a former contest on the boards, Alrick H. Man, Jr., with the score 6—4, 7—5. It will be remembered that Man was the runner-up last year to Robert Lindley Murray, the first Californian to [illegible] the indoor championship.

The other semi-final round match saw the downfall of the only first ten player remaining in the tournament, Dean Mathey. He was a victim of the play of S. Howard Voshell, always a formidable antagonist, and particularly so when playing the indoor game. Voshell registered his victory at 6—2, 6—4, which shows a result that was not unexpected. He has been practicing assiduously in preparation for the indoor tournament while Mathey has done little playing since the close of the outdoor season.

Herd's success was not confined to the shingles, for with his defeated singles opponent as his partner in the doubles, this team advanced to a final round bracket in that event. The defeated pair were George King and T. Sturges, who went down without much of a struggle by a score of 6—2, 6—1. The lower half of the doubles event has not progressed so rapidly. Dr. William Rosenbaum, one of the championship doubles team of last year, and Frederick B. Alexander, who was one time runner-up for the Sullivan County championship, earned a semi-final round bracket when they defeated N. T. Kenyon and E. T. Appleby by a score of 6—2, 6—2. The lower half final round bracket lies between this team and S. Howard Voshell and Abraham Bassford, Jr., the contest being the only one scheduled for tomorrow afternoon.

Service Decides Issue.

The success of Herd and Voshell was in part influenced by conditions in the armory. Each is possessed of a service that is unusually severe, and yesterday with the armory shrouded in a dismal atmosphere, owing to an overcast sky outside, service became even more of a factor than is usually the case. It is certain that both Mathey and Man were handicapped by the dull light, and that many times they hardly saw the flight of the ball as it came toward them with the speed of a bullet. Mathey's game is one of finesse, of fine judgment and steadiness, but there was little opportunity for him to show his true merit against the fine play of his opponent.

The match between Herd and Man undoubtedly attracted the greatest interest. The stalwart California had been playing excellent tennis toward the latter part of the tournament, and there was a particular interest in seeing what he could accomplish against a veteran like Man. It was a real test, too, for even though defeated Man put forth a sterling game. Herd was almost supreme on service, and it was evident after a few games in the opening set that Man would be hard pressed to overcome this tremendous asset of his opponent's play. The latter now and then made returns, but, generally speaking, he was unable to handle the service at any time during the match.

Herd contributed many points to his rival because he held to the policy of sending his second service over the net with as much if not more speed, than the first. He did this even at critical moments in the fray, which caused some astonishment in view of the close contest.

Man was undaunted by his lack of success in the first set and set about playing the second with as much confidence as if he was already on the path to victory. At times it seemed as if Man could not be denied the honors. The men struggled along on even terms until the set went to deuce, and then Man, after obtaining the lead at 6—5, almost grasped victory in the succeeding game.

Man Within One Point.

It was Herd's service, and yet Man lacked only a single point to win. The Californian served one fault and then, when every one was certain that he would serve an easy second ball, he whipped across a service ace that fairly made his first seem as nothing in point of speed. Twice after this Man was within a point of victory, but in each instance Herd was able to turn him back, and he pulled out the set at 9—7.

Voshell's hard service, combined with a general excellence in other departments, was too much for Mathey. The latter could not make his softer strokes count for anything against his active opponent, who was decidedly hard to pass as he came bounding into the net for a kill. Voshell gave little opportunity for Mathey's vaunted steadiness to show itself. His objective always was a quick finishing off of the point, and mostly it was gained by sharp volleying that was especially well placed.

The remaining semi-final round doubles match will be played at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and the singles final will be played at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, the doubles final following immediately after.

The summaries:

Singles.—Semi-Final Round—S. Howard Voshell, Brooklyn, defeated Dean Mathey, Cranford, N. J., 6—2, 6—4; Clifton B. Herd, Los Angeles, Cal., defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., 6—4, 9—7.

Doubles.—Third Round—Frederick B. Alexander and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated N. T. Kenyon and Edgar T. Appleby, 6—2, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—Clifton B. Herd and Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated George King and T. T. Sturges, 6—2, 6—1.

Keen Billiard Play at Doyle's.

Some excellent play marked the three-cushion billiard tournament at Doyle's last night. A. Scudder defeated Cameron Smith by a score of 25 to 14, running out his string in forty-two innings. In the pocket billiard tournament George Paluski defeated William Downs by 53 to 45.

Skating in the Parks.

Central Park—Skating yesterday.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.

Prospect Park, Brooklyn—Skating yesterday.

CLARION 2½ in. LENOX 2¾ in.
Two heights in the new
Ide
COLLAR
15¢ Each
GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.
Also Makers of Ide Shirts

REACH SQUASH SEMI-FINALS.

Taylor, Vanderpoel, Bull, and Gould Gain Easy Victories.

Play in the invitation squash tennis tournament at the Squash Club advanced to the semi-final round yesterday afternoon. Those who obtained the brackets in easy fashion were John A. Taylor of the Princeton Club, W. H. Vanderpoel of the Squash Club, Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Squash Club, and Jay Gould of the Columbia Club. Taylor gained his victory over A. W. Riley, a fellow-member of the Princeton Club, by the score of 15—11, 15—9, which came as near to a surprise as anything recorded. Vanderpoel triumphed over M. L. Cornell of the Columbia Club at 15—8, 15—6, and Bull defeated another Columbia Club representative, H. D. Bulkley, in a three-game match, 12—15, 15—5, 15—7. Gould's victorious path was little obstructed by the presence of P. M. Morrison of the Harvard Club, this contestant being defeated at 15—6, 15—7.

Vanderpoel flashed his best game in bringing about the downfall of Cornell. It was the latter who supplied the unexpected when he vanquished F. van S. Hyde in an earlier round. The dexterity of Cornell's stroking seemed to desert him yesterday, and he was a weak contender against the well-rounded excellence of play by Vanderpoel. The latter hit harder and was a better court tactician than his rival.

In the first game Cornell made a stiff fight at the start, but the placing by Vanderpoel soon turned the balance against him and the Harvard Club contestant carried off the honors by a wide margin. Cornell could not recover in the second game. He was almost helpless before the hard hitting and placing by Vanderpoel, who ran off a lead of 8—0 in short order. Cornell braced a bit, but the rally was not well enough sustained to make him a threatening contender.

A three-game match was necessary before Bull triumphed over Bulkley. The latter took the first game, but there was a suspicion that Bull did not exert himself to the fullest during this period. In the two following games the victor was at all times in command of the situation. He hit harder, was more aglie in covering court, and was continually drawing Bulkley out of position and then placing for an ace.

Gould simply toyed with Morrison. The latter was never a real contender, the marked superiority of the court tennis champion's game standing out at all times. He hit so hard and with such accuracy that the ball, in some instances, fairly raced away from Morrison, who never got his racquet on it.

The Princeton Club championship was once held by Riley; hence it was surprising that Taylor could score his victory so decisively. He was superior to his opponent, playing with a skill that probably was better than he has evinced on many occasions.

The summaries:

THIRD ROUND.—John A. Taylor, Princeton Club, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, 15—11, 15—9; W. H. Vanderpoel, Squash Club, defeated M. L. Cornell, Columbia Club, 15—8, 15—6; Charles M. Bull, Jr., Squash Club, defeated H. D. Bulkley, Columbia Club, 12—15, 15—5, 15—7; Jay Gould, Columbia Club, defeated P. M. Morrison, Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—7.

COLUMBIA SENIORS WIN.

Shepard, First in Mile Run, Clinches Track Meet for His Class.

Royal F. Shepard, the Columbia student who last week won the mile handicap at the New York A. C. games in Madison Square Garden, yesterday clinched first place in the Columbia inter-class track meet for the senior class by reaching the final line ahead of A. Schnaars, a freshman and also a New York A. C. runner, in the mile run on the ten-lap indoor track. Shepard negotiated the distance in the remarkably fast time of 4:37 1-5, and his victory in this final event gave the seniors a point score of 66⅔, to 66 compiled by the yearlings.

The sophomore team piled up 27 points and the juniors finished in last position with only 14½. In the five remaining events contested yesterday the freshmen took three first honors.

ARMORY OPENED FOR MEET.

Permission Granted to Hold Metropolitan Title Event as Planned.

Robert Kennedy, who will be the active manager of the senior track and field championships of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., stated yesterday that Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt had consented to allow the games to be held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on March 3, the original date for the meet. Colonel Vanderbilt has refused to allow the armory to be used for other games, and the New York A. C. meet, which was scheduled to be held there, had to be postponed and held in Madison Square Garden. The reason the metropolitan championships have fared better is because the proceeds of the games will be given to charity, the beneficiary being The New York American Baby Hospital. Officers of the Amateur Athletic Union will endeavor to have Colonel Vanderbilt also permit the national indoor championships, the most important meet of the year, to be held in the armory on March 17.

SPECIAL MILE RACE ADDED.

Ray Among Those Invited to Compete by Meadowbrook Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—A one-mile invitation race has been added to the program of the eighth annual indoor track and field carnival of the Meadowbrook Club to be held here on March 10. Among those invited to compete in the event are: Joie Ray of the Illinois A. C., who recently broke the one and one-half-mile and the two-mile indoor records; Vere Windnagle, Cornell; John Overton, Yale; Michael Devanney, Millrose Club, and Ivan Meyer, Illinois A. C.

The entry list for the meet is expected to break all records. Virtually every college in the East and many in the Middle West will be represented. Chicago, Dartmouth and Syracuse will have men at the games for the first time. Last year the entries numbered 1,095.

Golf Handicap Data Sought.

A meeting of the Handicap Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association was held in the office of the Chairman, Anson F. Robinson of Ardsley, at 39 Liberty Street yesterday afternoon. In view of the vast amount of work that the committee must handle in a short time, he has issued another warning to the dilatory clubs that their members may suffer unless the required data are sent in forthwith.

Classy Winter Autos Sale

Will sell any of the following list of Limousine, Landaulette, Sedan and Coupe Cars AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE:

1916 Willys-Knight limousine, $950; Overland six cylinder brougham, $750; Touraine, ($5,500 limousine,) $750.

Simplex (1913) "38" limousine, $1,250; Hudson swell limousine, $850; Sedan, $750; Lancia brougham, $750.

Stearns-Knight, Springfield body, $450. Sedan, $600; limousine, wire wheels, $1,800; Chalmers coupelette, $600.

1917 Buick "six" sedan, $975; other Buicks, $250 up; Chalmers, 1916 sedan, $700.

Packard coupes, $650, $700; Pierce 1912 Landaulette, $950; Columbia-Knight limousine, $300; National limousine, $550; other "fours," "sixes" and "twelve" Nationals; Pierce "48" limousine, $350. New arrivals daily.

Also Scripps-Booth runabouts, $350, $450, &c., Oldsmobiles, "fours," "sixes," and "eights," $450 up.

Overlands, $250 up; Flats, "fours," "sixes," $350 to $1,400; Cadillacs, four and eight cylinders.

Renault, $550; Haynes '16 Clover Leaf, $1,050; Mercedes, $650 to $1,250; Stutz runabouts and touring, 1912, 1913, 1916, $450 up.

Many other unusual opportunities, $100 up to $2,500. Our Service Department at customers' disposal.

JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1761, 1763 Broadway, Near 57th St.

SAY WHEN TAKES ICE BOAT PENNANT

Mishap Disqualifies Imp in Championship of America Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 19.—An unfortunate accident to the Imp, sailing as a challenger of the Independent Club, put that ice yacht out of the final race for the championship pennant of America and gave the Say When and Gull defenders of the North Shrewsbury Club, clear sailing for the remainder of the twenty miles, the former winning the race in a moderate southeast breeze in 55:55, and the latter coming in second, 1 minute and 10 seconds later. The Daisy, the other challenger, was lapped by the Say When and withdrew at the end of seven of the eight laps. Mart and Allie Haviland handled the winner cleverly, and the Gull was in good hands with Reuben White and Harry Applegate as the crew.

I. T. Straus, owner of the Imp, and a member of both the Independent Club and the Long Branch Club, engaged William Riddle and Fraser Price, the crack crew of the latter club and skippers of Walter Content's Blanche, to handle the Imp for today's final race. They sailed the yacht around the first lap and were about to round the home-stake when a puff of wind knocked the craft in the air on the windward runner. Riddle seemed to lose control of the boat, and Price did not let the sheet run out quick enough, and before the skippers could recover, the boat crashed into and snapped the stake. This mishap put the Imp out of the running.

The summary:

PENNANT RACE.

Distance, 20 Miles. Start, 3:13:10.

Craft and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Say When, Thomas J. Brown	4:55:55	1:42:45
Gull, Robert S. Johnson	4:10:15	57:05
Daisy, Edward Asay, withdrawn in seventh lap.		
Imp, I. T. Straus, disqualified for fouling stake.		

PLAYERS ARE PACKING UP.

Giants Ready to Go Southward on Friday and Yanks on Saturday.

The decks have been cleared and practically everything is in readiness for the cruise of the baseball players of both local major league clubs to their southern training grounds. The work of preparation for the annual migrations to the Southland is now nearly completed, and the Giants and Yankees will leave this week for the warmer southern climate to condition themselves for the grind throughout the Summer months.

John B. Foster, Secretary of the National League Club, announced at his headquarters yesterday that everything was in readiness for the Giants' departure for Marlin on Friday. He will announce today the list of players who will make the trip.

At the offices of the American League Club Harry Sparrow said that a complete roster of the players signed for the 1917 season would be made known tomorrow, when he will also make public the names of the players who will go to the Yankee training grounds at Macon, Ga., on Saturday. It was also announced that the signed contract of Elmer Miller, an outfielder, had been received. Miller is at present at his home in Sandusky, Ohio. He was with the Baltimore team of the International League for a part of last season, but was recalled as the playing season was nearing completion and played on the Yankee lineup during August and September.

President Ed Barrow of the International League left yesterday for Providence, where he will attempt to negotiate the sale of the Providence club. Ban B. Johnson and August Herrmann, the last of the magnates who remained in this city after the recent baseball meetings, left last night for Chicago and Cincinnati, respectively.

24 CHICAGO CUBS REPORT.

Team Starts for Pasadena on Training Trip Today.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Twenty-four members of the Chicago Nationals reported here today to Manager Mitchell. The players will start on the training trip to Pasadena, Cal., tomorrow night. President Weeghman expects that every member of the club will have signed before tomorrow. Pitcher Vaughn, who had been regarded as a holdout, advised that he would board the special train at Kansas City. The signed contract of Leland Benton, a former University of Michigan catcher, was received.

BASEBALL CANDIDATES OUT.

Squad of 33 Has Three-Hour Practice at Columbia.

Baseball practice for the entire Columbia University team began yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium cage, and consisted of a spirited three hours of batting work. Coach Andy J. Coakley found his squad had reached thirty-three candidates, including the group of battery men who have been getting advance drills for the last two weeks. By the end of this week Coakley expects fully a half hundred men to be reporting daily.

Yesterday's practice found the pitchers in fair form, as a result of their fortnight's work, and every one of the squad got at least a half dozen trips to the bat. There were several absentees on account of late afternoon classes. Practice within the fish netting on the wooden gymnasium floor will be practically limited to batting work, although next week there will be short drills each day for the infielders. The candidates for positions around the diamond, however, will not get hard work until about the middle of March, when the first trip is made to South Field.

Captain Lester Lane yesterday found about ten other men desirous of obtaining the place behind the bat which he has held for two seasons; there are about eight pitchers in the squad, a half dozen infielders, and nine outfielders.

YALE AND TIGERS TO ROW CORNELL

Courtney's Eight May Christen Housatonic Course in Dual Race with Elis.

Cornell and Yale have completed arrangements for a crew race, which will be held on Saturday, May 19. This event will doubtless christen the new Yale course on the Housatonic River near Derby, which was described by Guy Nickalls, the Yale coach, as being the finest stretch of water for rowing that he had seen in America. Coincident with the announcement of this race came another yesterday which shows that Cornell and Princeton have agreed upon May 26 as the date for a dual race to be rowed on Lake Cayuga.

The announcement that Cornell and Yale have decided to race, and that the course probably will be on the Housatonic, is of interest to oarsmen everywhere. Until a year ago Yale was using the harbor at New Haven for practice. Nickalls found it so rough that it was condemned and another location was sought. The course on the Housatonic was suggested, and Yale used this river for practice rowing, but there was always held in mind the possibility that the course would be available for any dual races which Yale might decide upon in the future.

It is expected that the race between Yale and Cornell will be over a two-mile distance. Such a course, or even longer, is available on the Housatonic. Nickalls was so enthusiastic for the course that he once said it was possible to hold a bigger regatta than any now held in America on this course, and that a four-mile race would be possible.

His description of the Housatonic at Derby was glowing. He said that the water was so smooth as to be uncanny, and that the current was practically nil. The water was so dead that in the practice last Spring the Yale crews found that six miles of rowing there was harder than ten miles on the harbor, and to lighten the strain on the men the oar blades had to be paired down.

The last meeting between Yale and Cornell was in the triangular race last May on Lake Cayuga, in which Princeton was the third contestant. Cornell won the event with a substitute crew after being second to Princeton until within 300 yards of the finish. Yale was far behind at the finish.

BIG DOG SHOW OPENS TODAY

Westminster Club Benches 2,000 of Canine Aristocracy in Garden.

Madison Square Garden is one great kennel today, and will remain so until Friday night, when the forty-first annual show of the Westminster Kennel Club will end. Nearly 2,000 dogs, ranging in size from the tiny Chihuahua to the massive St. Bernard, will be benched in the big arena and galleries by 8 o'clock this morning, when Supt. George W. Gall will close the doors to exhibits and open them an hour later to admit the public to the four-day show which is the annual treat for the dog lovers of America.

Like the circus, the dog show will consist of many rings, eight having been laid out on the main floor, in addition to other enclosures for judging on the balconies and in the concert hall. The judging will begin at 10:30, and will be in progress most of the day.

A few of the aristocratically bred champions and would-be champions arrived on Sunday, but yesterday was the real arrival day, and there was incessant barking and yelping in the vicinity of the Garden from dawn until long after dark. Before the doors closed for the night there were 1,200 dogs in the building, some coming from as far away as London, Ontario. The string of Mrs. Anita M. Baldwin, which is believed to be en route from the Pacific Coast, did not arrive, and there is some doubt whether the bulldogs, Airedales, and Russian wolfhounds will be on the benches in time for the judging.

William Rauch, Chairman of the Bench Show Committee, said last night that he expected the show to be the greatest held by the club in a decade, although not quite a record one in point of numbers. Veterinarians in charge said that all the dogs had arrived in excellent condition, and all looked fit to stand the strain of a four-day show.

The order of judging for today follows:

A. M.
RING I.
10:30—H. W. Lacy, bloodhounds, mastiffs, St. Bernards, Irish wolfhounds, whippets, poodles, Samoyedes, Doberman Pinschers, Bedlington terriers, and miscellaneous.

P. M.
3:00—Mrs. Adnah Neyhart, chow chows.

A. M.
RING II.
10:30—A. F. Hochwalt, English setters, pointers, Gordon setters and retrievers.

RING III.
10:30—R. Lowe, sporting spaniels.

RING IV.
10:30—George S. Thomas, Old English sheepdogs, Dalmatians, Dandy Dinmont terriers, Manchester terriers, and Schipperkes.

P. M.
3:00—Mrs. E. C. Huntington, bull terriers.

A. M.
RING V.
10:30—Mrs. James E. Hadley, Russian wolfhounds.

RING VI.
10:30—Dr. O. P. Bennett, collies.

RING VII.
10:30—E. R. L. Hoskins, fox terriers, Irish terriers.

RING VIII.
10:30—W. H. Mulford, Scottish terriers.

26TH STREET BALCONY.
10:30—Mrs. F. A. Dallen, Boston terriers.
10:30—John E. Haslem, French bulldogs.

P. M.
3:00—Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon, West Highland white terriers.

Concert Hall.
RING IX.
10:30—Mrs. F. Y. Mathis, Pekingese.

RING X.
10:30—T. Farl Shreve, toy and Japanese spaniels.

P. M.
3:00—H. W. Lacy, toy poodles, Maltese terriers.

Flossmoor Gets Golf Tourney.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Announcement has been made that the 1917 women's Western golf championship will be held during the week of Aug. 27 at the Flossmoor Country Club, Chicago. The offer of the club has been accepted by the officials of the Women's Western Golf Association. The date is subject to ratification by the club, as it had not been definitely set when the offer was made.

ASHFORTH TAKES MEDAL.

Leads Field of 140 in Bellair C. C. Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Feb. 19.—A. B. Ashforth of Garden City led a field of 140 players in the February tourney at the Bellair Country Club today and captured the gold medal with a card of 74. Only two other players were under 80. These were H. J. Topping of Greenwich and C. W. Holden, the Ohio State champion from Cincinnati, who made 77 and 79 respectively. S. J. Graham of Greenwich, the winner of the January event, had an 80.

Philip Carter of Nassau, the favorite for first honors in this event, did not score very well and totaled 82. Six flights qualified for the match play which will start tomorrow morning.

The summary of the first sixteen:

A. B. Ashforth, Garden City, 74; H. J. Topping, Greenwich, 77; C. W. Holden, Cincinnati, 79; S. J. Graham, Greenwich, 80; W. H. Harvey, Philadelphia, 81; I. S. Robeson, Rochester, 81; H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, 82; Philip Carter, Nassau, 82; Thomas Morrison, Oakmont, 83; C. J. Bellamy, Springfield, Mass., 83; A. J. Carty, Pine Valley, 85; George Balch, Cincinnati, 85; T. A. Ashley, Woodland, 86; C. H. Gardner, Agawam, 86; M. J. Condon, Memphis, 87; H. F. Farrington, Boston, 89.

BOXING NOTES.

No definite decision whether Al McCoy, recognized generally as middleweight champion, would box Les Darcy, the Australian champion, at Madison Square Garden on March 5 was reached yesterday at the meeting of the Boxing Commission called for the purpose of settling the dispute. Another session will be necessary before the question is finally decided. Only two members of the State Athletic Board were present, and they had different opinions on the matter. The vote of Commissioner Frank Dwyer will be necessary to decide the issue.

Chairman Fred A. Wenck held that, inasmuch as it was shown that McCoy had agreed verbally with the management of the Broadway S. C. of Brooklyn to box Jack Dillon at that club, it was incumbent upon the Brooklyn boxer to fulfill this engagement before taking part in another bout. This bout has been twice postponed on a plea from McCoy that he was ill.

Commissioner John Franey of Albany, on the other hand, held to the opinion that, inasmuch as the rules of the Commission stipulated specifically that all contracts for bouts be made in writing, McCoy was free to engage in another bout because the management of the Broadway S. C. could not produce any signed contract by McCoy.

Grant Hugh Browne, promoter of the proposed bout, said yesterday that he had not decided on any other opponent for Darcy in the event of McCoy's being compelled to box at the Brooklyn organization.

The Commission yesterday lifted the suspension of the Olympic A. C. in Harlem. This club was suspended two weeks ago when its manager refused to refund spectators their money when a scheduled show was postponed. The manager yesterday expressed a willingness to carry out the mandate of the Commission, and said he would commence refunding the spectators' money tomorrow.

A notification was sent to the Empire A. C. forbidding that organization stage a show until all claims and debts incurred by the management had been settled. An announcement has been made that Jim Coffey, the Irish heavyweight, would box Soldier Kearns at the Empire Club on Friday night.

Tommy Ryan, Billy Roche and Moe Smith had their licenses to referee renewed.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; purse, $600; three and a half furlongs. Zip, 116 pounds; Red Rover, 114; Onery, 112; Bracelet, 110; Tantalizer, 107; Natty, 106; Star Lady, 105; Paula V., 104; Nudge, 104; Thinker, 104; Mildred Euretta, 104; Tugs, 102.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; six furlongs; purse, $600. Pontefract, 116 pounds; Alcourt, 113; Foeman, 113; Viley, 113; Cash on Delivery, 113; High Horse, 111; Sister Susie, 109; Hops, 109; Joe Walsh, 108; Lelaloah, 108; Mayme W., 100; Comnensis, 103; Black Beauty, 104; Nepotism, 103; Zin Del, 103; Peachie, 98; Miss Shot, 98; Hasty Cora, 93.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; Belmont Handicap; six furlongs. Squeeler, 116 pounds; J. J. Murdock, 114; Pan Zareta, 112; Marie Miller, 97; True as Steel, 108; Robert Bradley, 108; Roscoe Goose, 115; Gainer, 104; Fruit Cake, 102; Bedtime Stories, 97; Whirling Dun, 98; Woodstone, 98; Cane Run, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—The Crescent City Handicap; $5,000 added; three-year-olds and up; one and a quarter miles. Opportunity, 98 pounds; Half Rock, 113; Robert Bradley, 109; Grumpy, 106; Candle, 104; All Smiles, 103; Thornhill, 114; Palroma, 105; Pinaud, 97; Pinaud, 101; McAdoo, 106; Pif, Jr., 126; Hifobbub, 108; Diamond, 97; Syrian, 108; Fair Mac, 111; Colonel Vennie, 110; Woodward, 112; Hanovia, 112.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; one mile. Jem, 116 pounds; Margaret N., 110; Preston Lynn, 106; Miss Kruter, 104; Kebo, 100; Jack Reeves, 112; Turco, 108; Valais, 106; Tom Caro, 104; Monomoy, 96; Bac, 112; Beauty Shop, 106; Stirup, 104; Buzz Around, 101; Bird Lore, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; one mile. Counterpart, 111 pounds; King K., 111; Emma Stuart, 106; Petlar, 104; Clara Morgan, 104; White Crown, 111; Reign, 106; Petelus, 106; Chivator, 104; Tootsie, 90; Egmont, 111; Prime Mover, 106; Milton Campbell, 104; Lady Mildred, 104; Enjoy, 97.

SEVENTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; one mile. Stonehenge, 116 pounds; Disturber, 109; Hudas Brother, 106; Miss Waters, 106; School for Scandal, 99; Balgee, 111; Colonel McNab, 109; Kneeler, 106; Carlton G., 106; Perseus, 106; Verena, 111; Louis de Cognets, 106; Star Pearl, 106; Gibraltar, 102; Rhymer, 95.

EIGHTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; the Au Revoir Handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Impression, 112 pounds; Tin Pin, 107; Fairy Legend, 105; Wetsail, 103; Elrey, 96; Brian Boru, 106; Dramaturge, 106; First Star, 107; Celtic Field, 100; Wadsworth, Last, 107; Progressive, 107; Dan, 97.

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FEATURE IS WON BY J. J. MURDOCK

Finishes First in One-Mile Handicap—Meeting at New Orleans Ends Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—Today's racing at the Fair Grounds was witnessed by one of the largest crowds of the meet. The track was in fair condition and the sport good. J. J. Murdock, J. F. Schorr's black colt, captured the feature event of the day, a one-mile handicap. Woodstone barely lasted for second place, and All Smiles, the favorite, finished third.

Tomorrow will be get-away day, and the crowd that is here for the Mardi Gras promises to make the attendance at the Fair Grounds of record proportions. The feature event will be the Crescent City Handicap, which is the most valuable of all the stakes to be decided this Winter. It carries $5,000 in added money. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; three and a half furlongs. Time—0:42 3-5.

Reiiloc, W. D. Bernhardt's b. f., 2 years, 112 pounds, by Sweep-Precocity; 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5. (Crump).....1⁴

Shade, Thomas Clyde's b. f., 2, 106; 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even. (F. Robinson).....2ª

Water Wave, G. W. J. Bissell's ch. f., 2, 106; 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5. (Lyke)..3¹½

St. Theresa, Senaday, Nowhere, Tugs, Notate, and Man of Honor, also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; six furlongs. Time—1:15 4-5.

Elrey, W. Stormont's ch. c., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Lady Strathmore; 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1. (Robinson).....1¹

Bluebannock, C. T. Worthington's b. c., 3, 108; 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 3 to 2. (Morrison).....2ª

Rhymer, G. Knebelkamp's ch. c., 3, 108; 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5. (Crump).....3ª

Chemung, Sir Oliver, Ophelia W., May Star, Sandylad, Bubbie, Supernal, Dahlia, Bon Otis, and Ella Ryan also ran. Dr. Prather, Taxi, Kebo, and Wat scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Brizz, W. L. Drake's b. g., 4 years, 113 pounds, by Peter Pan-Attelle, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 1 to 5. (McTaggart).....1ª

Gainer, J. M. Zimmer's ch. g., 5, 118, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 6 to 5. (Louder).....2¹½

The Masquerader, W. Stormont's b. g., 5, 114, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5. (Robinson).....3ª

Korthage, Recluse, Alex. Getz, and Bars and Stars also ran. Rose Point, Running Queen, Valerie West, Wiseman Stirup, Fairy Legend, Hops, Gordon Russell, Dunga Din, and Busy Joe scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; handicap; two miles. Time—3:34.

Moscowa, J. O. Kenne's b. g., 5 years, 116 pounds, by Out of Reach-Rosinante, 4 to 5, 1 to 3, and out. (Crump).....1ª

Thanksgiving, S. Doyle's b. g., 4, 101, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 2 to 1. (Lyke).....2ª

Menlo Park, H. G. Bedwell's ch. m., 5, 102, 12 to 1, 4 to 1, and 6 to 5. (Louder).....3ª

Fair Orient, Billie Baker, and Solid Rock also ran. Yodeles scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Time—1:40 3-5.

J. J. Murdock, J. F. Schorr's b. c., 4 years, 114 pounds, by Contestor-Grotesque, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, and 1 to 4. (F. Robinson).....1¹½

Woodstone, M. Shea's ch. c., 4, 101, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1. (Lyke).....2ª

All Smiles, E. T. Zollicoffer's br. h., 5, 113, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even. (McTaggart).....3ª

Henderson, Grundy, David Craig, Fiser, and Amazon also ran. McAdoo, Traction, Margert N. scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; seven furlongs. Time—1:27.

Warsaw, Thomas Clyde's br. g., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Bryn Mawr-Early Love, 4 to 1, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5. (Crump).....1¹½

Diamond, Jeff Livingston's ch. f., 3, 108, 4 to 1, 7 to 5, and 4 to 5. (Robinson)...2ª

Opportunity, William Woodward's b. g., 3, 113, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and even. (Hoag)..3ª

Spear Lance, Mirza, Whirling Dun, Dr. Tuck, Joanna II. also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; claiming; one mile. Time—1:41.

Marcus, J. D. Ferguson's br. g., aged, 114 pounds, by Bitter Root-Crocket, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5. (Rice).....1ª

Tactless, George Peterson's b. g., 6, 109, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1. (F. Robinson).2ª

King K., Captain W. J. Press's br. h., 5, 113, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 7 to 5. (Lyke)..3ª

Baby Cal, Balgee, Raggedy Man, Will Do, Fuzzy Wuzzy, Energetic, Etta's Charm, Bas Blanc, Wolfs Bath, Thomas Calloway, Rustling Brass also ran. Sansyming, Rey Oakwood, Gentlewoman, and Molly Maguire scratched.

Weather clear; track fast.

Leonard to Box Duffy Feb. 27.

The ten-round bout between Benny Leonard, the popular Harlem lightweight, and Jimmy Duffy, a rugged boxer of the west side, which was scheduled for last week at the Manhattan A. C., and was postponed because of an injury to Leonard's left hand, is now down for decision at the same club on Feb. 27. Leonard's hand has since healed sufficiently to permit him to train.

Four Cities in Boxing Tourney.

Word was received yesterday by Harry Meyers, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the City Athletic Club, from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Boston, that those cities would be represented in the City A. C.,s intercity amateur boxing tournament which will be held in the West Fifty-fourth Street Gymnasium March 1. Among the local boxers who will compete in the 150-pound class are Edwin Savori, unattached, and Sam Lagonia of the Bronxdale A. C.

Dundee in Ring Tonight.

Johnny Dundee, the local Italian contender for lightweight championship honors, will make his first metropolitan ring appearance since his defeat at the hands of Willie Jackson in Philadelphia several weeks ago, at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn this evening, where he is scheduled to appear against Frankie Callahan, the Brooklyn lightweight.

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DAN PATCH'S SIRE IS DEAD.

Joe Patchen, "Iron Horse," Was Once Owned by Senator McCarty.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The great pacer Joe Patchen, 2:01¼, sire of the world's champion Dan Patch, 1:56, and many other noted thoroughbreds, died Sunday at Joseph F. McClean's Midfield Farm here.

The horse was foaled in 1889 in Peabody, Kan. His career on the turf was one of the most remarkable in the annals of harness racing. He was known as the "Iron Horse," and was owned at one time by the late Senator John McCarty of Brooklyn, who was the proprietor of the Parkway Farm here.

COLT SOLD FOR $5,000.

Murphy Movolo, 8 Months Old, Disposed Of by A. K. Knight.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Thomas W. Murphy of this city, well-known grand circuit reinsman, has purchased of A. K. Knight, Nicholasville, Ky., for $5,000 the eight-month-old colt, Movolo, by Moko, dam Nervolo Belle. The price is said to be the highest ever paid for a trotter at that age.

Reulbach and Smith Sign.

BO

LAND BILL IS REVIVED.

Anti-Alien Bill Again Offered in the Idaho Legislature.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 19.—An anti-alien bill, which was rejected by the State Senate on Feb. 3 after protests by the Japanese Embassy to the State Department at Washington, was reintroduced today.

The bill which had passed the lower house was reintroduced as the result of affidavits, filed with the State Department, that the Japanese Embassy's protest had not resulted from orders from Tokio, but from the activities of an Idaho attorney, C. M. Booth, who was quoted by the affidavits as having said that he had brought pressure to bear on the embassy and the State Department through a Washington attorney.

Mr. Booth denied the charges. He has been subpoened to appear before the Senate on Wednesday. He admitted, it was said, that he transmitted the substance of the Anti-Alien bill to Washington.

"I took a hand in the case," he said, "because I felt that the clause requiring all aliens to sell their holdings within seven years was confiscatory. It included all aliens."

Mr. Booth said that sinister influences were "working to embroil the United States with Japan over the Idaho anti-alien land law in order to distract attention from the submarine issue with Germany."

Washington's 'Bone Dry' Bill Signed

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 19.—Governor Lister today signed the "bone dry" Prohibition bill, which, unless referred by petition to the 1918 election, will become effective ninety days after adjournment of the Legislature early in March. The law prohibits the possession of intoxicating liquor by any person except regularly ordained clergymen, priests, and rabbis for sacramental purposes.

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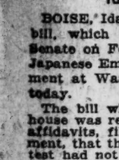

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FIXING PAPER PRICES TAKEN UP BY BOARD

Hearings to be Expedited and Decision, if Possible, Announced by March 1.

COST PROBLEM PERPLEXING

Commission Anxious to Allow a Fair Margin for Profits—Canadian Paper Regulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Conferences to determine the maximum prices for news print paper will be held the end of the present week at the offices of the Federal Trade Commission. The commission, by a prolonged and painstaking investigation, has obtained an approximate schedule of cost prices in all parts of the country, and will hear the manufacturers on the subject, but will not allow prolonged hearings to delay action to ameliorate the paper famine. The proposition made by the manufacturers named March 1 as the day for the reduced price to go into effect, and the commission will make every effort to put the result of the arbitration into effect on that day.

The position taken by the commission is that of a board of arbitration and not as a public utility commission. Thus, it is argued, legal power of the commission will not be involved. The proposition made by the manufacturers for arbitration of prices applies to 90 per cent. of the industry and will settle the question for the entire country, according to the commission.

The news print industry has gravitated in the last decade to the East and Northeast, where coal and wood pulp can be obtained at lower cost. Some mills enjoy water power at low cost and are in the heart of the pulp supply; others are not so well situated and have higher costs. The commission's problem, that of stipulating reasonable prices, is consequently complicated. There has been no indication from the manufacturers as to what they would consider a reasonable profit.

Manufacturers who did not join in the recent proposal have been requested by the commission to come here Friday to present their views. After they are seen an announcement will be made. If the proposal is accepted the commission will immediately take up the question of cost of production as a basis for prices, and at the same time probably will call hearings at which both manufacturers and publishers may present their ideas concerning reasonable charges. The commission is as anxious to avoid setting prices that will force manufacturers to make paper without profit as it is to see that publishers do not pay exorbitant charges.

The Trade Commission has nothing to do with the print paper inquiry before the Federal Grand Jury in New York. The understanding here is that these proceedings will continue, without regard to what may be done by the Trade Commission.

Reforestation as means of conserving the country's wood pulp supply was discussed at a luncheon given here today by Frederick W. Kellogg, publisher of The San Francisco Call, to Government officials, newsprint makers, and newspaper publishers. A more serious situation than now confronts publishers will have to be faced, the speakers declared, unless the Federal and State governments adopt a comprehensive reforestation policy. Planting of fast-growing trees on cutover forest land was held out as the only hope of a paper pulp supply for the future.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 19.—The following regulations have been promulgated:

To insure to publishers of Canadian newspapers an adequate supply of newsprint paper at reasonable prices, the exportation of newsprint paper in sheets or rolls shall be permitted only by license under regulations by the Minister of Customs.

The Minister of Customs is hereby authorized and empowered to fix the quantity and price of newsprint paper in sheets or rolls to be furnished by the manufacturers to the publishers in Canada.

The Minister of Customs is further authorized and empowered to make such order or orders as he may deem necessary or advisable for the distribution and delivery of such newsprint paper in sheets or rolls by the manufacturers to the publishers.

All orders and regulations made by the Minister under this authority shall be enforced by the Sheriff of the county or district where the said newsprint paper is manufactured or by any officer of customs.

Any person who contravenes or fails to observe any of the provisions of this Order in Council or any regulation or order made thereunder shall be guilty of an indictable offense and liable upon indictment to a fine not exceeding $5,000 or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years, or to both fine and imprisonment, as specified; and any Director or officer of any company or corporation who assents to or acquiesces in the contravention or non-observance by such company or corporation of any of the provisions of this regulation shall be guilty personally and cumulatively with his company or corporation and with his co-Directors or associate officers.

This Order in Council was made public today.

The news print paper inquiry before the special Grand Jury, which came to a halt last Friday because of the refusal of witnesses to swear that they would not tell their counsel the questions asked them, was resumed yesterday after Judge Sessions in the Federal District Court had decided that the witnesses must take the oath of secrecy, at the same time expressing the opinion that the matter was unimportant, because all proceedings before Grand Juries were supposed to be secret.

The examination of L. B. Lochhead, Treasurer of the News Print Manufacturers' Association, was resumed.

BALDWIN WORKS REPORT.

Total Earnings for 1916 Were Nearly $9,500,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The earnings of the Baldwin Locomotive Works for 1916 amounted to $9,444,641 on a total output valued at $59,219,000, according to the annual report of the company, made public today. Of the receipts $33,605,000 were for railway equipment and $25,614,000 for munitions.

After the war, the report says, the company plans to take over the plants at Eddystone, Penn., which it now leases to the Remington Arms Company and the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation, and build all its railway equipment there. The Philadelphia shops will be devoted exclusively to the manufacture of hydraulic machinery, internal combustion engines, and similar apparatus.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Forecast: N. Car.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; colder Wed., and in w. and cen. Tues. moderate to fresh w. to w. winds.

So. Car. and Ga.—Cloudy and cooler Tues. and Wed.; moderate s. w. to w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler in n. Tues.; moderate s. w. to w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and cooler Tues.; Wed. cloudy, probably rain; moderate shifting winds.

Tenn.—Fair and colder Tues.; Wed. cloudy, probably rain.

Ky.—Fair and much colder Tues.; Wed. probably rain or snow.

Ohio—Cloudy and much colder Tues., probably snow flurries near Lake Erie; Wed. cloudy, probably followed by snow in n. and snow or rain in s.; fresh to strong w. winds, diminishing.

Ind.—Cloudy and much colder Tues.; Wed. cloudy, probably snow in n., snow or rain in s.; fresh w. winds, diminishing.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and colder Tues.; snow flurries near Lake Mich.; Wed. cloudy, probably followed by snow; fresh w. winds, diminishing.

Upper Mich.—Fair and colder Tues., except snow flurries near Lake Superior; Wed. fair; fresh to strong n. w. winds, diminishing.

Ill.—Fair and much colder Tues. Wed., unsettled; probably rain or snow in n., and rain in s. by night.

Mo.—Cloudy Tues., with colder in e. and s.; Wed., unsettled; probably rain or snow in n. and rain in s.

Wis.—Fair and colder Tues. Wed., probably snow.

Minn.—Fair Tues., probably followed by snow Wed.

Iowa—Unsettled, with snow Wed., and probably in w. by Tues. night; colder in e. Tues. N. and S. Dak. and Neb.—Probably snow Tues. and Wed.

Kan.—Unsettled Tues.; colder in s. Wed., rain or snow and colder.

La.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Ark.—Cloudy Tues.; colder; Wed., fair.

Okla.—Fair Tues. Wed., cloudy and warmer.

E. and W. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

NEW LIQUOR BILL IN JERSEY.

Senate Passes Local Option Referendum Measure.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—A bill providing for a local option referendum upon petition of 20 per cent. of the voters at a general election passed the State Senate tonight. In case 30 per cent. of the voters sign a petition a special election may be held.

House leaders say the measure, which is a committee substitute for the Gaunt and Mackay local option bills, will be defeated in the lower branch.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Sixty-one corporations were chartered today, with capitalization aggregating $1,762,450. They included:

Manitou Springs Water Co., Inc., spring, mineral, carbonated, aerated waters, ginger ales, operate hotels, restaurants, bathhouses, $1,000,000; W. and H. M. Haviland, J. B. Summerfield, 71 Wall St.

Alaska Yukon Copper Co., Inc., mining, developing ores, metal products, $100,000; C. Ruttinger, W. Moessner, K. Welk, 201 Starr St., Brooklyn.

G. Gagliardi & Co., Inc., canning, preserving vegetables, foodstuffs, $25,000; G. Gagliardi, M. A. Verdi, G. J. Giudici, 556 West 180th St.

Boni & Liveright, Inc., books, magazines, newspapers, music, printers, photographs, photo engravings, 300 shares $50 each, 300 shares no par value, carry on business with $26,500; H. Elsas, H. Liveright, A. Boni, 50 East 42d St.

Premier Machine Tool Works, Inc., Albany, steel, iron, other metals, their by-products, store the same, $25,000; G. W. Long, J. J. Fisher, C. A. Simmons, Albany.

A B C Export Corp., commission in handling products and commodities of manufacturers, $25,000; E. L. Recuero, J. A. Canalizo, A. Blumenkron, 29 Broadway.

H. E. Listman Co., Inc., Troy, autos, bicycles, motor vehicles, accessories, garages, $100,000; B. Bailey, J. H. Broderick, H. E. Listman, 151 River St., Troy.

Baseball Movie, Inc., motion pictures, amusement devices, $30,000; A. Rosen, F. Dikehouse, F. P. Furlong, 206 West 43d St.

Julius Schmitt Co., Inc., wines, liquors, tobacco, $25,000; F. S. Rollo, J. A. Marlin, J. Schmitt, Elizabeth, N. J.

M. Rawle Co., Inc., glass, $30,000; W. A. Daly, M. Marks, J. Rawle, 796 7th Av.

The Stevens Piston Ring Co., Inc., Hempstead, piston rings, auto, airship accessories, $25,000; D. Levy, F. Bradley, C. D. Stevens, Freeport.

Wistar Coal Corp., Buffalo, coal, coke, wood, mining coal, charcoal, $25,000; W. C. and J. E. Carroll, B. W. Wistar, Buffalo.

Newmark Costume Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $20,000; D. M. Pompan, A. Laguna, C. Newmark, 302 5th Av.

A. L. S. Realty Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, $15,000; J. H. Schreiner, E. Lynch, W. F. H. Armstrong, 48 West 63d St.

Chetham Lumber Co., Inc., lumber, $20,000; C. J. Hoffman, E. S. Anderson, N. D. Chetham, 20 Exchange Place.

The Chinese Garden Restaurant Co., Inc., restaurants, cafes, saloons, $10,000; A. Fabee, M. M. Hirson, M. Delany, 412 East 2d St., Brooklyn.

Ideal Tool and Machine Co., Inc., engines, boilers, machine shop, foundry, factory supplies, hardware, $10,000; R. Rudolph, W. Metkiff, F. B. Knowlton, 154 Nassau St.

Victor Cycle and Auto Co., Inc., autos, garage, $10,000; D. L. Dowling, H. J. Neuschafer, C. S. Ashley, 142 West 90th St.

Linders, Ackhart & Co., Inc., commission, selling cars, cold storage, ice making, $15,000; G. Andrews, A. J. Ackhart, F. W. Linders, 288 Washington St.

Daniel R. Douglas & Co., Inc., pipe, boiler covering, insulating materials, $15,000; A. B. and D. R. Douglas, A. P. Sheridan, 136 Liberty St.

56 East 59th St. Corp., hotel, restaurant, theatre managers, $100,000; L. Berger, J. E. and L. Markel, 924 West End Av.

Bellcourt Improvement Co., Inc., Queens, realty, construction, $10,000; W. A. Rowan, A. E. Thomas, T. F. Bell, Municipal Building, Long Island City.

Sunshine Comedies, Inc., motion pictures, $10,000; N. Frankel, A. H. Wagner, J. Magee, 344 West 38th St.

Anchor Theatrical Corp., motion pictures, amusement enterprises, $10,000; H. J. Hobel, C. C. Moskowitz, L. Friedman, 1,493 B'way.

Chile Steamship Co., Inc., ships, trade, commerce, navigation, transportation, $10,000; W. E. Bennett, W. C. Potter, H. F. Guggenheim, New York City.

Eskimo Knitting Mills, Inc., sweaters, knitted goods, garments, novelties of cotton or silk, $10,000; M. Dinitz, M. Feldman, B. Cohn, 957 Kelly St., Bronx.

Eastern Pearl Button Works, Inc., Brooklyn, pearl buttons, novelties, $10,000; M. Yoges, F. Schlichting, G. Wendelken, South 5th St. and Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

Bowker Milk Co., Inc., Rochester, milk, cream, dairy products, $100,000; M. Lane, C. J. and F. J. Bowker, 131 Colvin St., Rochester.

Tip Top Comedies, Inc., moving pictures, raw films, accessories, $10,000; J. Cohen, P. Widrow, T. Egan, 130 West 46th St.

Henry E. Otto & Co., insurance agency, $10,000; H. E. and C. D. Otto, B. W. Eichell, Lynbrook.

Sherman Steamship Co., Inc., transportation, trade, commerce, navigation, $10,000; W. E. Bennett, J. K. MacGowan, W. C. Potter, New York.

Kerkow, Inc., decorative work, furnishings, $10,000; M. K. Tralnor, M. Young, C. Kerkow, 101 Park Av.

Pierce Hazzard Pharmacy, Inc., Trumansburg, chemists, stationery, toilet novelties, candy, $5,000; E. B. Hazzard, C. B. and G. J. Pierce, Trumansburg.

L. Levy, Inc., Syracuse, watches, jewelry, $5,000; L. A. Levy, M. Lipsky, Railroad and Warren Sts., Syracuse.

E. E. Foale, Inc., Brooklyn, printing, decorating, furnishing, landscape gardening, $5,000; S. H. H. and E. E. Foale, 1,280 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Merchandise Sales Corp'n, financial, business agent, other than fiscal or transfer agent, capital no par value, carry on business with $5,000; C. W and W. H. Dennis, G. A. Burrell, 212 Montclair Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Deep Well Oil and Gas Co., Inc., Buffalo, mine natural gas, $10,000; N. Herker, G. R. Rothtus, J. Howell, Buffalo.

Metropolitan Piano Co., Inc., Bronx, musical instruments, $5,000; F. and A. Zeitlin, A. Cabet, 973 Union Av., Bronx.

Leah Realty Co., Inc., realty, agency brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; J. Granowitz, M. Rosen, F. Herring, 208 Willson St., Brooklyn.

Sunshine Knitting Mills, Inc., knit goods, $10,000; F. and L. Wasserman, I. Schwartz, 939 East 170th St.

Standard Freighting Corp'n, Nyack, transportation, trade, commerce, navigation, $5,000; J. Maroney, T. K. Mahlon, P. Depew, Nyack.

A. and R. Simon, Inc., Brooklyn, merchandise, dry goods, $5,000; F., A., and R. Simon, Canarsie.

Self Supporting Waist Band Co., Inc., waists, bands, clothing, garments, $5,000; E. Kram, C. Pritchep, M. Reiner, 727 Vermont St., Brooklyn.

The A. S. Logan Co., Inc., cloaks, suits, furs, millinery, wearing apparel, $5,000; C. and A. S. Logan, S. Markoe, 665 8th Av.

Currie-Sweney Co., Inc., contractors, carpentry, woodworking, $5,000; T. C. Hafferty, J. F. Currie, V. McNally, 211 West 147th St.

Amram Machine Works, Inc., tools, implements, machines, $5,000; M. S. Mandell, J. Hellerstein, A. Lavrowsky, 25 Delancey St.

Authorization: Greenfield Tap and Die Corp'n, Massachusetts, tools, machinery, their products, $2,000,000. Representative, Charles H. Coe, 28 Warren St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Pyro Ignition Co., Inc., New York, $50,000 to $500,000; Friend Manufacturing Co., Gasport, $50,000 to $300,000; Gervig Shipping and Trading Co., Inc., Manhattan, $500 to $200,000; Art of Music Sales Corp'n, New York, $40,000 to $200,000; Gleason Lighterage Co., Athens, $12,000 to $100,000; Lake Erie Coal Co., Inc., Buffalo, $30,000 to $100,000; Robinson Stoneware Co., Brooklyn, $50,000 to $100,000; Schwab Bros. & Baer, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000; A. H. Cross Co. of New York, Inc., Buffalo, $10,000 to $25,000; Franco Silk Mills, Inc., Manhattan, $15,000 to $25,000; Trojan Hardware Co., Inc., Troy, $3,000 to $10,000; Rex Ray Inc. Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $500,000; Alvord & Swift, Dansville, $5,000 to $25,000.

Capital reduction: Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Manhattan, $3,000,000 to $2,250,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: C. S. Strowbridge Co., Cortland; Goodrich Household Specialty Co., Manhattan; Frank Denier & Son, Inc., Manhattan; Buffalo Cereal Co., Buffalo; Abraham, Katz & Co., Inc., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—Charters filed: Cracow Honey Cure Co., Camden, medicine enterprise, $10,000; Frank Solga, Alexander Borek, Joseph Jurewicz, Jersey City.

Siegnan Construction Co., Jersey City, construction, $10,000; F. W. Temmler, Patrick J. Kane, Marie Temmler, Jersey City.

Moldower Realty Co., Atlantic City, real estate, $100,000; Michael Moldower, Atlantic City; Samuel Moldower, Albert Moldower, Philadelphia.

Booth Chemical Co., Jersey City, chemicals, $100,000; L. M. Booth, Plainfield; T. H. P. Fisher, Jersey City; Arthur J. Doniez, Brooklyn.

Scala Realty Co., Bayonne, real estate, $50,000; Louisa Scala, Elizabeth Scala, Genevieve Scala, Bayonne.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 19.—Charters filed:

Trinidad Manganese Co., carry on business of milling, mining, and refining of copper, lead, zinc, &c., $2,500,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Forty, George W. Dillman, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Alaska Pittsburgh Gold Mining Co., carry on business of mining, milling, and refining of ores, metals, &c., $1,000,000; F. R. Hansell, George H. B. Martin, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia incorporators.

Consolidated Oil and Gasoline Corp., carry on business of producing, refining, storing, piping of oils, &c., $1,000,000; A. J. Kingsbury, M. H. Camac, local Dover (Del.) incorporators.

Cuban Industrial Ore Co., carry on business of mining, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

The Commercial Protector Association Sales Corp., deal in and with investments of all kinds, $700,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

NATION'S OIL SUPPLY LESSENING RAPIDLY

Mining Engineers Consider a Means of Conserving Natural Gas Also.

FOR FEDERAL SUPERVISION

At Present Rate Oil Will Vanish in a Few Years Unless Drilling Is Regulated.

Methods of conserving this country's natural supplies of oil and gas were discussed by members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers at a meeting held yesterday in the Engineers' Society Building. Eight members of the Naval Consulting Board were present, and scientists from other countries were present, including mining engineers from Japan.

Professor David B. Reger, assistant in the West Virginia Geological Survey, presented a paper in which he declared that experts estimated that the petroleum resources of the United States were already 36 per cent. exhausted and that the operators of the country were experiencing great difficulty in supplying the ever-increasing demand for this product. The States producing paraffin oil exclusively were already 45 per cent. exhausted, Dr. Reger said. He suggested that the supply might be increased materially by searching for new sources by means of deep digging for sand oil and gas, particularly in the Appalachian district.

W. G. Matteson, a geologist and mining engineer of Houston, Texas, urged that the Government should take steps to conserve the country's oil and gas supply by passing laws requiring all oil and gas well drilling to be done under Federal supervision, so as to avoid wastage.

"Various experts have calculated that with current consumption and production our present oil fields will be exhausted in from 25 to 50 years," he said. In order to maintain our industrial supremacy, he declared, this exhaustion of our present oil supply must be offset by the discovery and development of new fields. The larger companies had foreseen this contingency, Mr. Matheson declared, and are organizing efficient geological corps and spending hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in an attempt to open up new territory. From an economic and industrial viewpoint their efforts demand the strongest coordination on the part of State and Federal Governments.

Mr. Matteson said that Federal laws fashioned after a law recently passed in California, the first law of its sort, in which oil and gas production was placed under State control, should be adopted. He pointed out that in fields where many operators were drilling quickly to obtain first production adequate measures should be taken to prevent the encroachment and infiltration of salt water in the oil or gas bearing sand, and to shut off overlying and underlying water sands which might flood the oil-bearing strata and damage or destroy the supply. The Government should keep logs of every well in the country, he said, and he declared that if logs had been kept of nonproductive wells that had been dug in the past, or if the records were obtainable, they would prevent much waste of money now spent in digging new wells in certain districts in search of oil and gas. "Hundreds of such monuments to inefficiency may be found in our oil-producing States today," he said.

The important part taken by the geologist in finding and developing oil wells during recent years was pointed out by Dorsey Hager of Tulsa, Okla. He presented a table listing the main oilfields of Oklahoma and some recently discovered fields of Kansas in which he listed as "wildcat" the fields discovered without the aid of geologists. Thirty-one were discovered by geologists and twenty-six were "wildcat" fields or pools.

An "open forum on current events of the day" will be held at 10:30 o'clock this morning for the women attending the convention as guests of members of the institute. At this meeting matters will be considered by which women, as well as men, can prepare now for possible war. The annual dinner of the institute will be held tonight at the Astor.

Tomorrow afternoon papers on gun making will be considered and members of the Naval Consulting Board have expressed their intention of being present.

Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission, who is a member of the institute, was present at a smoker held by the organization last night. He spoke briefly of his experiences in Europe, and said that as the position of many of his old friends at which all were light-hearted he would refrain from talking of the present situation. At the outbreak of the war, he said, the committee, formed to aid stranded Americans to get back to this country, divided the applicants into three classes—the good, indifferent, and bad—and cashed $300,000 worth of checks. Only $250 of this sum was lost.

TO FIGHT METRIC SYSTEM.

Institute of Weights and Measures Organized in This City.

The American Institute of Weights and Measures was organized at a meeting of engineers and manufacturers in this city yesterday. The movement is designed to counteract efforts to have the metric system of weights and measures adopted by American industry and commerce. The organizers asserted that the adoption of the metric system would result in the use of the old and new systems, and would bring about confusion. The institute will open offices in this city at once, and will begin an aggressive campaign.

The officers elected by the new institute were: President, W. R. Ingalls, editor of The Engineering and Mining Journal and President of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America; Vice Presidents, Henry D. Sharpe, Treasurer of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, and D. H. Kelly, Secretary of the Toledo Scale Company; Treasurer, W. M. McFarland of the Babcock & Wilcox Company; Commissioner and Secretary, F. A. Halsey.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—Following is the weekly statement of the local associated banks, with comparisons:

	Feb. 17, '17.	Inc. from Prev. Wk.
Circulations	$6,351,000	$8,000
Loans, disc'ts and inv.	472,293,000	*526,000
Indiv. deposits, inc. U. S.	836,275,000	*6,415,000
Due banks	146,432,000	1,931,000
Time deposits	35,156,000	*378,000
Exchange for Clearing House	18,507,000	*8,052,000
Due from banks	42,331,000	2,305,000
Cash reserve	225,181,000	*294,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	31,776,000	*79,000
Reserve with other banks	35,416,000	2,327,000
Excess cash with Fed. Res. Bank	3,937,000	39,000
Excess with reserve agt.	22,173,000	2,422,000
Total excess	26,110,000	2,461,000

*Decrease.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises..6:44 | Sun sets..5:36 | Moon rises..5:48

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:17	6:48	12:04	12:46
Governors Island	6:44	7:16	12:37	1:18
Hell Gate	8:29	9:05	2:37	3:10

Arrived—Monday, Feb. 19.

SS Guyane, Bordeaux, Jan. 22.
SS Brazos, San Juan, Feb. 14.
SS Santiago, Philadelphia, Feb. 18.
SS Escaut, Cardiff, Jan. 18.
SS Beukelsdyk, Newport News, Feb. 18.
SS Mexico, Havana, Feb. 15.
SS Tugus, Cristobal, Feb. 11.
SS Folia, Bristol, Feb. 2.
SS Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Feb. 13.
SS Sebastian, Rouen, Feb. 3.
SS Absalon, Belize, Feb. 11.
SS Vestland, Cienfuegos, Feb. 11.
SS Helen, Porto Rico, Feb. 14.
SS Pastores, Cristobal, Feb. 12.
SS Noordwyk, Rotterdam, Jan. 20.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Feb. 14.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Feb. 16.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Feb. 13.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown, Feb. 15.
SS Celia, Boston, Feb. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Orduna	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Themis	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Halfrid	Bordeaux	Dec. 28
Mobilia	Santos	Jan. 2
Oreland	Havre	Jan. 15
Eastgate	La Pallice	Jan. 20
Asuarca	Barcelona	Jan. 23
Eurymedon	Cristobal	Feb. 9
Maryland	Santos	Jan. 29
Jalisco	Nassau	Feb. 10
*Alfonso XIII	Vigo	Feb. 5
*Touraine	Bordeaux	Feb. 11
Rio de Janeiro	Para	Feb. 7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Panama	Cristobal	Feb. 14
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Feb. 16
El Oriente	Galveston	Feb. 15
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 18
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Feb. 19

DUE THURSDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Feb. 14
Ultonia	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Zacapa	Santa Marta	Feb. 13
Jacento Vardaquest	Seville	Feb. 1
El Sud	New Orleans	Feb. 16

DUE FRIDAY.

Holbein	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 24
Patria	Genoa	Feb. 6
Grove	Saratoga	Feb. 14
City of Savannah	Savannah	Feb. 20
St. Jean	Bordeaux	Feb. 11
Maracaibo	San Juan	Feb. 17
El Norte	Galveston	Feb. 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Tocantins	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 29
Para	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 2
Spencer	Santos	Jan. 21
Lenape	Jacksonville	Feb. 21

DUE SUNDAY.

Tivives	Santiago	Feb. 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb. 22
Borglum	Buenos Aires	Feb. 2
Saga	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 7

DUE MONDAY.

Arna	Buenos Aires	Jan. 30
Morro Castle	Nassau	Jan. 23
Carolina	San Juan	Feb. 21
Comanche	Jacksonville	Feb. 23

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Giuseppi Verdi, Genoa	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Barbara, Rio Janeiro		9:00 A.M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Olinda, Nuevitas		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Almirante, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Norfolk, S'to Domingo		3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Santiago		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sergipe, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tacus, Colon	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Guiana

New Haven

A timely discussion of this road and the outlook for its securities is presented in a special analysis.

Sent on Request.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

INVESTMENT BANKERS

71 Broadway, New York

COAL

is a stable commodity. It is a most important factor in future industrial progress.

Without the risk of actual operation (by leasing its properties in Clay County, West Va., to responsible operators) the Hartland Colliery Company is assured a substantial income from its 13,000 acres of valuable coal lands, conservatively bonded.

After extensive examination we recommend the

FIRST MORTGAGE 6% TEN YEAR SINKING FUND BONDS

To Yield

6 3/8 %

Write for descriptive circular T.

A H Bickmore & Co

111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Tax Exempt in New York State

Manhattan Railway

Company

Second Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds

EARNINGS

Year ending December 31, 1916 (As officially reported)

Gross Earnings	$17,850,498
Operating Expenses	9,791,798
Net Earnings	$8,058,700
Bond Interest	1,808,280
Surplus	$6,250,420

Net earnings in excess of four times interest on all bonds outstanding

Listed on N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Price on Application

Circular on request

E. H. Rollins & Sons

43 Exchange Place, New York

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Public Utility Bonds

Our Public Utility Booklet is now available for the use of investors. This booklet embodies a summary of recent information regarding 99 Public Utility Bond issues which we recommend for investment.

Send for Booklet No. 50

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Corner William

NEW YORK

$100,000

St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railway

First Mortgage 6s

FEBRUARY, 1923

Price 110 1/8 & Interest

Yielding 4%

Blodget & Co.

34 PINE ST., New York. 60 STATE ST., Boston.

Help Wanted?

"We have placed several advertisements in The New York Times for help. The results obtained both in quantity and quality have been entirely satisfactory."

CHARLES WILLIAMS STORES
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Employment Manager.

The New York Times is the point of contact between the responsible employer and the dependable employe. Each obtains the most satisfactory results by advertising in The Times.

Telephone Bryant 1000.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Higher — Trading, More Active for a Time, Turns Dull Again.

It is difficult to determine, from the course of the market yesterday and from the street discussion which accompanied it, whether prices were improving on the theory that there was less danger of war with Germany, or on the theory that the coming of war would bring about no condition in the American business situation which would warrant a continuance of declining prices on the Stock Exchange. Possibly both of these theories played some part in the day's operations, inasmuch as separately or together their effect would be to sustain prices and to lessen the willingness of traders to continue or resume the short selling which did a good deal to bring about the reaction in prices following the upturn which occurred at the time of the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany.

Those in the financial district who made the acceptance of the theory that war was now less likely a basis for renewed buying of stocks coupled that theory with no assumption that peace would be maintained by adherence to the course which has been followed since the dismissal of the German Ambassador. The belief has prevailed that to adhere to that course would be, from the point of view of national welfare, worse than by an assertion of our rights to run the risk of armed conflict with Germany. Those, therefore, who thought that war seemed less likely than it had based their view on the possibility that upon the resumption of free sailing of American ships from American ports it would be found that Germany would not deal with them as she has threatened to do. That may be a slender reed upon which to lean, inasmuch as information had in well informed quarters on this side and the surface indications of recent news from Germany supports the view that Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare was adopted as a measure of desperation.

If that is so it might be futile to assume that Germany will not carry out her threat, as certainly it would be inexcusable for this country to ignore the threat which has been made. It cannot be ignored, but the way to meet it is not by keeping our ships idle in port, but by giving them the protection to which they are entitled. The firm belief that they will be given that protection and that American passenger ships as well as freighters will soon again be crossing the ocean underlies the patient confidence with which the business community is awaiting the development of the international crisis with which the country is confronted.

Since the heavy liquidation which preceded the break with Germany the public at large seems to have bought more stocks than it has sold. Traders' selling was principally responsible for the dragging of prices, which within the last few days has yielded to a much firmer market. That buying in itself must have been predicated on the assumption, surely justified, that the nation will not yield to a threat designed to throttle its trade with our largest cross-seas customers, particularly inasmuch as that threat in its form is made against the lives of our citizens as much as against our ships.

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Call Loans.

High ..... 2½ | Last 2½
Low ..... 2½ | Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days....4 @ .. Thirty days....4 @...
Ninety days...4 @ .. Six days.....4½@...
Four months...4 @4¼ Ninety days ..4½@...
Five months...4 @4¼ Four months...4½@4¾
Six months....4 @4¼ Five months....4¾@...
Six months....4¾@...

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3½@ 4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....4
4 to 6 months.....4 @4½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....4½@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7540	$4.7540	$4.7540	+.00½
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.85¼	5.85¼	5.85¼	—.00¼
Cables	5.83⅞	5.84	5.84	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	68.12½	68.12½	68.12½	..
Cables	68.18¾	68.18¾	68.18¾	—.56¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.	Last Demand.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.7540	4.76⅞	25	26½
5.1826 Paris	5.85¼	5.84	128½	129⅝
95.28 Berlin	68.12½	68.18¾	104	104¼
20.26 Austria	11.00	11.03	101⅜	102
China—			53	53⅛
Hongkong	57.25	57.35	64	65
Peking	63.50	63.62½	98	99½
Shanghai	88.50	88.62½	23	23¾
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.05	29⅜	31
40.10 Holland	40.43¾	40.56¼	92	94
32.44 India—			50	54⅝
Bombay	32.25	32.37½	91	92
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½	38	38¾
3.1826 Italy	7.29	7.23¾	46	46⅝
49.84 Japan—			..	101
Kobe	50.75	50.87½	76	76½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½	125	130¾
50.60 Philippine Islands—			160	162
Manila	50.12½	50.25	160	160
51.45 Russia	28.50	28.60		
26.79 Scandinavia—			48	48¼
Copenhagen	27.40	27.48	26¼	26⅜
Stockholm	22.45	22.55	91⅜	92
Christiania	28.00	28.10	21.25	21.35
19.295 Spain	21.25	21.35	78⅞	79⅛
South America—			101⅛	102
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.50	44.62½	22	22½
42.44 Rio	23.62½	22.75	14⅛	15
5.1826 Switzerland	5.01¼	5.00¼	33⅛	33⅜

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¼	$4.70⅝	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $353,141,472; balance, $33,377,082; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,074,897; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $11,253,876.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $3.75 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 38¼d, off ⅛d; in New York, 78⅝c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 60¾@63¾c.

LONDON MARKET BUOYANT.

Money Supply Continues Plentiful and Discount Rates Are Easy.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The supply of money continues plentiful and discount rates were easy at 5⅛ per cent. today. The market is hoping for an early issue of Treasury bills.

The stock market maintained Saturday's buoyancy on favorable week-end news and further improvement in the recently neglected gilt-edged section, consols gaining three-eighths. The new war loan has not yet been quoted and the old issue was nominally unchanged. Industrial shares gained in activity, especially cements and textiles, while oils were in increased request, but Japanese bonds were easy. American securities relapsed into dullness, after adjustment at parity.

The Treasury has issued a list of forty-five requisitioned American securities, mostly mortgage bonds, which must be delivered before March 17.

Prices Inactive on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Prices were inactive on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 75 centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Receipts and expenditures.

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$10,485,195	$121,702,758
Ord. internal revenue	18,163,228	254,842,845
Income tax	1,200,591	26,808,984
Miscellaneous	2,691,332	43,748,486
Total receipts	$32,004,948	$456,603,054
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	20,315,717	189,787,279
Excess of total disburse. over total rcts.	23,478,912	160,667,001
Expenditures	53,350,008	616,360,334

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, FEB. 19, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	437,593	280,961	Holiday.
Year to date	26,920,222	25,316,678	8,586,621

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15½	16½	200	Advance Rumely	15½	15½	15½	15½	...
69	70	200	Ajax Rubber	70	70	70	70	...
8½	8¼	4,200	Alaska Gold Mines	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
7¼	7½	900	Alaska Juneau	7¾	7⅞	7¼	7½	+ ¼
24	25⅞	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26	26	26	26	+ ½
91⅝	92	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	92	92	92	92	—1½
88	88½	2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	88	88½	87¼	88⅜	+ ⅜
44¼	44⅞	2,400	Am. Can	44¼	44⅝	44	44½	+ ⅜
63⅝	64⅛	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry	63	64⅞	63	64	+ ⅞
116	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	+ ⅞
44	45	400	Am. Cotton Oil	44	45⅝	44	45⅝	+⅜
98	100	20	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100	100	100	100	...
11⅜	12	100	Am. H. & Leather	12	12	12	12	...
62½	63	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	62⅞	62⅞	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅝
18¾	18½	3,400	Am. Linseed	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
51¾	52	400	Am. Linseed pf	52	52⅛	52	52⅛	+ ⅛
71⅝	71¾	6,100	Am. Locomotive	71½	71⅞	71	71½	+ ⅛
8½	8¾	100	Am. Malt	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
8¾	9	900	Am. Malt cfs. of dep	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
50	52	400	Am. Malt pf	49½	50¼	49½	50¼	+ ⅜
50	51	2,000	Do., cfs. of dep	49½	51⅛	49½	50	+ ⅜
98¾	99⅞	6,250	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98	99⅜	97⅞	98¾	+1⅝
111¾	112	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112	112	112	112	— ¾
95¾	96	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	95¾	96	95¾	95⅞	+ ⅛
135	140	100	Am. Snuff	135	135	135	135	+5
62	62½	1,900	Am. Steel Fdries	62⅛	62⅞	62	62⅜	+ ⅜
113¾	113½	2,400	Am. Sugar Ref	114⅛	114⅛	114	114⅛	+3⅝
123¼	126	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	123¾	125⅞	123¾	125⅞	+ ⅞
104⅝	106¼	200	Am. Teb. pf. new	104⅞	106	104⅞	106	+ ⅛
48¼	48⅜	1,700	Am. Woolen	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
37	37⅜	1,900	Am. Zinc L. & S	36¾	37⅛	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅛
77⅜	78	11,100	Anaconda Copper	77⅛	78	77⅛	77⅞	+ ⅛
102¾	103	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅞	106	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅛
99½	100⅞	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99½	99⅞	99½	99⅝	+ ⅛
14	15	100	Atl. Coast Line & At	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
97¼	97⅝	4,500	At., Gulf & W. I	97½	99½	97	97⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	59½	500	At., Gulf & W. I pf	56¾	58¾	56¾	58¾	+1⅜
54½	54⅝	3,000	Baldwin Loco	54	55¼	53½	54	...
76½	77	700	Baltimore & Ohio	76½	76⅝	76¼	76⅝	...
73½	74	200	Baltimore & O pf	73⅜	73⅞	73⅜	73⅞	+ ⅛
118	120	100	Barrett Co	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
1¼	1⅝	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
380	415	200	Bethlehem Steel	375	375	375	475	—5
120	121	900	Beth. S. class B w.i	123	123	120¼	121	...
21	21	1,200	Beth. Steel rights	22	22½	20¾	21	—1
67¼	68¾	1,200	Bklyn. Rapid Tran	68	68¾	67¼	67¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	10	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
118	119	2,600	Burns Brothers	115¾	119	115¾	119	+3
..	..	150	Burns Brothers pf	115	115	115	115	—2
47¼	47⅝	1,000	Butte & Superior	47	47½	46⅝	47½	+1½
25	25⅞	2,900	California Petrol	24⅞	25⅝	24½	25	+ ⅝
54½	55	900	California Pk. Ref	55	55⅞	55	55	+1
154	154½	1,433	Canadian Pacific	153⅜	154⅞	153¼	154½	+1
86	86⅜	5,900	Central Leather Co	87	87	86⅛	86⅛	...
112⅛	115	100	Central Leather pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	+1⅝
39⅞	39¼	600	Cerro de Pasco	39¾	40	39¾	39¾	...
59¾	59½	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	59½	60	59½	59½	—¼
17	18	200	Chicago, R. I. & Pac	17	17	17	17	+1⅛
10	12	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	12	12	12	12	...
81¼	82	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81¼	81¼	81	81¼	...
118⅜	120	200	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	119¾	119¾	119¾	119⅞	+ ⅛
119½	121	300	Chi. & Northwest	119½	119¾	119½	119¾	+1
269¼	269¾	700	C., R. I. & P. cfs. of d	269¾	269¾	269¾	269¾	+ ⅛
222½	223	2,200	Chile Copper	222¾	223	222¼	222¾	+ ⅛
55¼	55½	4,500	Chino Copper	55	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	+ ⅞
46¾	47	6,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	45¼	47½	45¼	47	+2
40¾	41	5,000	Columbia Gas & El	40	41⅛	40	41¼	+1⅜
121¼	124	900	Consolidated Gas	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	+1½
91	92	100	Continental Can	91	91	91	91	...
111½	115	100	Continental Can pf	112	112	112	112	+1½
53	55	100	Continental Insur	54	54	54	54	+1½
22¼	22¼	11,000	Corn Products Ref	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
101½	103	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	102	102	102	102	...
68½	69	24,500	Crucible Steel	65	67⅞	65	66⅞	—1⅞
42¼	42⅜	16,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	41⅝	42¼	41⅝	42¼	+2⅛
38½	39	200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+1⅝
165	170	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	159	165	159	165	+5
140¼	141¼	120	Delaware & Hud	141	141	141	141	+1
30	31	800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	31½	31½	31	31	— ½
..	..	400	Detroit Edison rgts	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
26	26¼	300	Distillers' Secur	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+1⅛
20¼	20¼	500	Dome Mines	20	20	20	20	...
26½	27	1,200	Erie	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
39¾	40	400	Erie 1st pf	40	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
31½	32	100	Erie 2d pf	32	32	32	32	+1
13½	16	100	Federal Min. & S	15½	15½	15½	15½	—3
45	48	600	Federal M. & S. pf	44	44½	43⅞	44½	+1
163	163½	200	General Electric	164½	165	164½	165	...
165	165½	60	Do., odd lots	164⅝	164⅝	164⅝	164⅝	...
108½	109	3,100	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	108	108	108	108	—1¾
88½	89	100	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs	89	89	89	89	—1
56½	57½	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	56½	58¼	56½	58¼	+ ¼
84	86	200	Granby Consol	82	84	82	84	—1
113½	114½	600	Great Northern pf	112¾	113½	112¾	113½	+ ½
33	33¾	1,200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	32¾	33¼	32¾	33	+ ⅛
112½	114	100	Gulf States Steel	114	114	114	114	+ ½
56⅞	57	8,300	Inspiration Copper	56⅞	57¼	56½	57	+ ⅛
13	13¼	1,100	Interboro Consol	13½	13⅝	13	13¼	+ ⅛
66	66¾	1,000	Interboro Con. pf	65¼	67½	65¼	66½	—2
15	16	400	Int. Agricultural	14½	15⅞	14½	15⅞	+1⅝
40	41¼	700	Int. Agricultural pf	40	41½	40	41½	+1⅝
116¼	117¼	200	Int. Harvester, N.J	117	117	117	117	+4¾
25½	25½	10,800	Int. Mer. Marine	26¼	26⅝	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅝
71¾	71⅞	24,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	72⅞	73	71¼	71⅝	— ⅜
41¼	41⅝	500	Int. Nickel	41¼	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
37⅞	38¼	2,400	Int. Paper	37⅝	38⅛	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
64	66	600	Jewel Tea pf	65	66	65	66	+1½
22½	23	500	Kansas City South	22	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
54	55	200	Kan. City South. pf	54¼	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅛
90	93	200	Kelly Spring. T. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅛
44⅜	44⅞	8,100	Kennecott Copper	44¼	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅜
..	..	400	K. E. & E. pf. rcts	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
79⅜	80	2,300	Lackawanna Steel	79⅝	80	79	79⅝	+ ⅛
100	101	200	Laclede Gas	100	100½	100	100½	+1½
18	18	100	Lake Erie & West	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
40	40	400	Lake Erie & W. pf	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
72¾	73	100	Lehigh Valley	72¾	73	72½	73	+ ⅜
40	40	200	Long Island	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
89½	90	300	Mackay Cos	89½	90	89½	89½	+ ⅛
59	59	100	Mathieson Alkali	59	59	59	59	—4
55	55½	1,800	Maxwell Motors	55	55½	54⅞	55⅜	+ ⅜
68	69	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	68	68	68	68	+1⅜
33	35	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	33	35	35	35	+ ⅜
88¼	89¼	5,500	Mexican Petroleum	88¼	89¾	87½	89½	+1⅝
38	38⅞	1,600	Miami Copper	37⅝	38⅜	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
18	18	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	14	14	14	14	—1
29	29	1,200	Mo. Pacific w i	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
99	99	200	Montana Power	97½	99	97½	99	+2¼
119	119	100	Nat. Biscuit	119	119	119	119	...
34½	34¾	9,700	Nat. Enam. & St	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¾	+1¼
55⅜	56	100	National Lead	55⅜	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	+1½
24⅜	24⅝	2,100	Nevada Con. Cop	24¾	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
142	146	100	N. Y. Air Brake	146	146	146	146	...
95¾	96	2,100	N. Y. Central	95¾	96	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
89	89¼	2,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	89	89⅝	88½	89¼	+ ⅛
24¼	24⅝	800	N. Y., Ont. & West	24	24⅝	23¾	24⅜	+1⅜
100	101	100	Norfolk Southern	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
120¼	120¾	200	Norfolk & Western	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	+1½
104	104¼	700	Northern Pacific	104	104¼	104	104¼	+2¼
100¼	100¾	3,200	Ohio Cities Gas	100¼	103¾	100¼	101¾	+2¾
53¾	54	3,100	Ohio Fuel Supply	53¾	54	53	53⅝	+ ⅜
6¼	6½	400	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
98	99½	100	Owens Bottle Mach	99	99	99	99	...
23	23¼	400	Pacific Mail	22¾	23¾	23	23	+ ¼
29⅛	31	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
92	94	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	92	93	93	93	—2
54⅝	54⅞	1,500	Penn. R. R	54⅝	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞	...
91½	92	100	People's Gas, Chi	91⅜	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	+ ⅛
38½	38¾	200	Philadelphia Co	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
45½	47	8,800	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	45½	47	45½	46	+ ⅛
90½	90¾	1,500	Pittsburgh Steel pf	90½	90¾	90½	90½	—2½
74⅞	76½	1,500	Pressed Steel Car	74⅞	76½	74⅞	76	+ ⅛
125	125	100	Public Service N. J	125	125	125	125	...
160½	160¼	100	Pullman Co	160½	160¼	160¼	160¼	...
160	160	100	Do., odd lots	160	160	160	160	...
40¼	40¾	400	Railway Steel Sp	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	— ⅛
89¾	89⅞	2,600	Ray Con. Copper	89¾	89⅞	89¾	89⅞	+ ⅛
92¾	92⅞	100	Reading	92¾	92⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅛
78⅝	79	19,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	78⅝	79¾	78¼	78¾	+1
101¼	101¾	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
21¾	21⅞	1,200	St. Louis & San F	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
15	15	100	Seaboard Air Line	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
32¾	33¼	2,200	Seab. Air Line pf	32¾	33¼	32⅝	33¼	— ⅛
222	225	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	222	222	222	222	— ½
26½	27	900	Shattuck-Arizona	27	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
61	61½	500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	61¼	61½	61	61	+1
83¾	84	1,700	Southern Pacific	83¾	84	83⅜	83⅝	+ ⅛
182	185	200	So. Porto Rico Sug	180	180	178	178	— ⅛
28¼	28¾	2,600	Southern Railway	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	— ⅛
63	65	400	Southern Ry. pf	63	65	63	65	+8
96¾	98	100	Stand. Milling x d	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	+ ⅛
104	104¾	2,500	Studebaker Co	104	104¾	103⅝	104½	+ ½
106	108	20	Studebaker Co. pf	105	106	103	105	...
47½	48	100	Stutz Motor	48	48	48	48	...
15¾	16	2,700	Tenn. C. & C	15¾	16⅛	15¾	16	+ ⅛
220	220½	4,500	Texas Co	222	226¼	221½	226¼	+7½
..	..	100	Tex.Co.sub.rcts. f p	224	224	224	224	+5
39½	40	2,200	Third Avenue	40	40⅞	38	39½	+1
52½	53	1,500	Tobacco Products	52¾	53⅝	52¾	53⅝	+ ⅛
138½	138⅝	2,600	Union Pacific	138	138⅜	137¾	138⅜	+ ⅛
83¾	84	100	Union Pacific pf	83¾	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝	+ ⅛
97½	98¾	200	United Cigar Stores	98¼	98½	98½	98½	— ⅜
72	76	200	United Drug	75½	75½	75½	75½	+1½
140	141¼	400	United Fruit	141	141½	141	141½	+ ½
126	126⅜	4,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	123	125¼	123	125¼	+ ⅛
106	108	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅛
58¼	58¼	2,400	U. S. Sm., R. & M	56⅞	58¼	56⅜	58¼	+1⅝
50	51½	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
107¼	107¾	73,700	U. S. Steel	107	107¼	106⅝	107¼	+ ⅛
117½	117⅝	300	U. S. Steel pf	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	+ ⅛
109½	109⅝	8,200	Utah Copper	110	110¼	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
20¼	21½	100	Utah Securities	..	20¼	20½	20½	+ ⅛
40¾	41½	4,150	Va.-Car. Chemical	39¾	41¾	39¼	41	+1⅝
111	112	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	110¼	111	110¼	111	+1
51	53	500	Va. Iron, Coal & C	48½	50	48½	50	+1½
12	12¼	1,100	Wabash	12¼	12¼	12	12	— ¾
49	49¼	1,900	Wabash pf	49¼	49¾	49	49	...
25¾	25⅞	1,000	Wabash pf. B	25⅝	25⅞	25¼	25¼	...
98	101	100	Wells Fargo Exp	100	100	100	100	...
24½	24⅞	500	Western Maryland	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
93½	94	500	Western Union Tel	94¼	94⅜	93½	94	...
50⅜	50⅝	4,000	Westinghouse E. & M	50½	50⅝	50¼	50⅜	+ ⅛
16¼	16¾	1,000	Wheeling & L. E	18	18	16¼	16¼	—1⅝
43	47	100	W. & L. E. pf	45	45	45	45	...
62	62¼	100	Wilson & Co	62	62	62	62	+1
32½	33½	1,200

MUNICIPAL BONDS

together with other high grade issues are now selling at lower prices than have prevailed for a considerable time.

To executors of estates, guardians, savings banks, private investors and others interested in bonds that are a legal investment in New York State, we direct particular attention to a number of issues on which we are quoting special prices subject to change in the market.

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Before the diplomatic break with Germany prices of securities were anticipating peace. Basis for current anticipation with reference to particular values is discussed in Circular R-15.

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	TO YIELD.
City of Quebec 5	% 1921 5.20%
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PACIFIC MAIL EARNS 83% ON PANAMA LINE

Annual Report Shows Profit Nearly Three Times Greater Than in Previous Year.

NET INCOME IS $825,000

Steamship Company Appropriates $453,339 to be Applied to Extraordinary Depreciation.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company last year earned 83 per cent. on its investment of $1,030,000 in the operation of its Panama fleet of steamers. This compares with 30 per cent. earned the previous year on the same investment.

This is the chief feature of the annual report to stockholders, made public yesterday by George J. Baldwin, the President. Despite the increase in earnings from the Panama service, the net income for the year amounted to $825,970, compared with $1,380,602 in 1915, the decrease being due to the temporary abandonment of the company's transpacific service, following the sale to the International Mercantile Marine Company of the steamships Mongolia, Manchuria, Siberia, Korea, and China. The service was resumed when the Pacific Mail purchased the Venezuela, the Colombia, and the Ecuador.

Since their acquisition by the Pacific Mail these steamers have been converted to oil-burning craft to admit of greater economies of operation, and at the same time doing away with the annoyance and discomfort to passengers incident to coaling operations.

President Baldwin refers to the investment of $200,000 made by the company for acquiring joint interest with the American International Corporation, the International Mercantile Marine Company, and W. R. Grace & Co. in the purchase of the New York Shipbuilding Company's plant at Camden, N. J.

"By taking this interest in the shipbuilding plant," says Mr. Baldwin, "your company obtained the right to have constructed for its use a certain tonnage per annum of ships for its account under very favorable terms. Aside from this feature, which is of paramount importance at the present time, it is expected that the investment will prove to be a profitable one."

Directors of the Pacific Mail have appropriated the sum of $453,339 from income to be applied to extraordinary depreciation of steamers, so that in the event of a sudden decline in the value of bottoms the company will under all conditions rest upon a safe and conservative basis.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

	1917.	Increase.
2d week Feb.	$199,772	*$55,189
July 1-Feb. 14	8,755,894	748,158

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

2d week Feb.	602,000	148,900
July 1-Feb. 14	25,559,700	5,238,800

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

2d week Feb.	908,895	7,561
Jan. 1-Feb. 14	5,778,616	22,715

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

2d week Feb.	148,866	10,933
July 1-Feb. 14	5,369,254	659,781

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—

2d week Feb.	828,671	*128,524

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

2d week Feb.	689,762	90,606
From July 1	4,615,211	978,775

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

2d week Feb.	324,000	141,000

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

2d week Feb.	384,446	21,837
From Jan. 1	2,520,814	287,009

WESTERN MARYLAND—

2d week Feb.	228,596	28,527
July 1-Feb. 14	7,899,304	1,200,338

*Decrease.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$1,354,774	$1,181,721	$1,102,463
Net after tax.	496,963	367,528	290,404
2 mos. gross	13,725,144	12,254,153	.....
Net after tax.	3,723,686	2,961,835	.....

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for year ending Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	†1914.
Op. revenue	49,854,312	43,380,941	39,464,037
Op. expenses	32,608,676	28,998,626	27,556,474
Net op. rev.	17,135,636	14,582,215	11,907,623
Other income	563,038	25,758	203,433
Total income	17,698,674	14,607,973	12,111,076
Tnt. and taxes	10,031,792	9,515,952	9,447,539
Net income	7,666,882	5,092,021	2,663,537
Dividends	1,255,852	.....	627,816
Surplus	6,411,030	5,092,021	2,035,721

†Year ended June 30.

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON for December—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	183,169	185,937	2,768
Net	32,938	53,308	20,370

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

	1917.	Increase.
Second week February	$434,200	*$17,400
From Jan. 1	8,040,800	511,800

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY CO.—

Second week February	55,933	1,246
From July 1	1,807,233	271,483

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.—

Second week February	221,669	16,140
From July 1	7,772,909	581,080

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM. Lines East and West—

Second week February	1,835,863	89,877
From July 1	63,910,444	7,808,743

*Decrease.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Total op. revs.	20,720,415	15,997,741	*4,722,674
Net aft. taxes.	5,924,991	5,707,240	217,751
Gross income.	8,034,888	7,119,575	915,313
Net income	2,065,179	1,210,821	854,358

Public Utilities.

COLUMBIA GAS AND ELECTRIC for January—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$1,119,796	$916,874	$202,922
Net aft. tax.	630,777	502,331	128,446
Total income	776,774	539,701	237,073
Sur. aft. rent., charges, &c.	433,198	208,684	229,514

The net income of the Railways Company General derived from interest on bonds and securities for the year ending Dec. 31 was $29,648, expenses and taxes amounted to $5,501, leaving a net profit of $23,097 for the year, with a total surplus Dec. 31, 1910, after deductions, of $520,101, as against total surplus of $320,583 Dec. 31, 1915.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER for January—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$525,182	$488,781	$36,401
Net	280,463	270,688	9,825
Total income	286,847	278,198	8,649
Sur. aft. tax., chgs. & sink. funds	133,037	131,002	228,115
7 mos. gross	3,502,502	3,274,747	228,115
Net	1,797,889	1,743,052	48,787
Total income	1,854,689	1,806,703	47,906
Sur. aft. tax., chgs. & sink. funds	804,844	802,049	2,795

Miscellaneous.

LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION CO. for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Revenue	18,295,303	15,795,001	16,168,055
Expenses	12,461,372	10,776,500	10,908,408
Depreciation	*1,015,993	492,084	508,400
Net revenue	4,827,737	4,526,411	4,996,186
Gen. exp.	134,880	139,331	134,993
Taxes	713,028	685,036	686,593
Int. fd. debt	1,181,836	1,179,376	1,190,095
Am. dis., &c.	†9,645	†9,657	.....
Income	2,788,347	2,513,009	2,704,835
Depl. cl. ldg.	.....	214,669	221,256
Net income	2,788,347	2,298,340	2,483,578

*In 1916 includes depletion of mining property. †In 1914 this item was charged directly to profit and loss accounts.

MANUFACTURERS' LIGHT & HEAT CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	7,592,222	6,463,114	1,129,111
Net	3,128,015	2,816,721	306,894
Interest	79,348	93,111	*13,763
Depreciation	961,357	714,448	246,909
Dividends	1,840,000	1,840,000	.....
Surplus	242,310	169,214	73,596
Total surplus	8,202,161	7,803,143	408,018

*Decrease.

OKLAHOMA PRODUCING & REFINING Co.'S first annual report year ended Dec. 31, 1916, shows earnings of $346,959 before providing for depreciation. Dividends amounting to $197,752 were paid during the year, leaving a surplus of $151,177.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD CO.'S report of earnings for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net Profits	*$6,004,649	†4,392,360	†2,427,686
Depletion	3,330,182	.....	.....
Balance	4,674,467	4,392,360	2,427,686
Charges	.....	902,396	580,411
Balance	4,674,467	3,489,964	1,847,275
P. & L. chgs.	.....	636,101	† 115,304
Balance	4,674,467	2,853,863	1,962,579
Dividends	1,400,466	854,290	352,582
Surplus	3,205,001	1,998,863	1,210,047

*After providing for depreciation of plant and equipment. †Includes other income. ‡Credit.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per- iod.	Holders of Record.
British-Am. Tob.	6	Int.	Mar. 31
Lacede Gas	1¾	Q	Mar. 15
St. Joseph Lead	.25c	Q	Mar. 20
Do	.50c	Ex	Mar. 20
United Fap. Bd. pf.	1½	Ex	Mar. 15
			Mar. 16
			Mar. 1

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat trade took a brighter view of the export possibilities, and in consequence the market was firmer throughout the day, closing with net gains of ⅜ to 2¼c. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.04½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.14¼; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.11¾, all free on board, New York. The visible supply of domestic wheat decreased 1,040,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 832,000 last week and a decrease of 2,269,000 last year.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.76⅜	$1.74¼	$1.75⅞	$1.73⅜	$1.24⅝
July	1.50⅝	1.49⅛	1.50⅜	1.49	1.20½
September	1.39⅝	1.39	1.39¼	1.38¾	..

CORN.

The corn market was quiet, but prices were steadier, closing ⅝ to ⅞c net higher. Receipts at primary points were larger, which caused some hesitation on the part of buyers, but the weather was again cold, which was expected to again increase the feeding requirements. Shipping conditions still stood in the way of export business, but the trade at large felt quite confident that an improvement is to be expected. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.10, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. The visible increased 813,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.02¾	1.01¼	1.02	1.01½	70⅝
July	1.00½	99⅞	1.00¼	99½	70⅝

OATS.

The oats market was steady to firm owing to reports of export sales late on Saturday of about 500,000 bushels and on strength in the cash position. In the local cash market prices were higher; standard quote at 74@74½c; No. 2 white, 75c, nominal; No. 3 white, 73½@74c; No. 4 white, 73@73½c; fancy clipped white, 76@77c; ordinary clipped white, 73@75c, all elevator. The visible supply decreased 2,085,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	57⅞	57	57⅜	56⅜	46½
July	55⅞	55	55⅛	54⅝	44⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was inactive, but prices were very firm. Some new high records for the season were made, May lard selling at 17c, while May pork equaled the previous record of 30.25c. Receipts of hogs at interior points amounted to 160,000 head for the day, including 71,000 head at Chicago, 2,000 head at Kansas City, and 9,000 head at Omaha. Chicago receipts for Tuesday were estimated at 34,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	17.00	16.85	17.00	16.85	10.35
July	17.12	16.97	17.07	16.95	10.52
Ribs—					
May	16.00	15.87	16.00	15.85	11.47
July	16.07	15.97	16.07	15.95	11.60
Pork—					
May	30.25	30.07	30.17	30.15	20.70
July	29.70	29.50	29.70	29.50	20.75

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was feverish with only a comparatively quiet trade. Early in the day prices were firm on local buying and covering prompted by the strength in lard and the advance in cotton and grain. There was sufficient selling on the bulges, however, to keep the market within a comparatively narrow range, and toward the close of the day the market was reactionary at times, with final prices ranging from 2 points lower to 12 points net higher. Total sales were 15,300 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	12.30@....	12.40
February	12.35	12.35	12.38@12.44	12.40
March	12.55	12.46	12.46@12.51	12.46
April	.....	.....	12.31@12.35	12.21
May	12.36	12.29	12.31@12.33	12.22
June	12.35	12.33	12.30@12.32	12.24
July	12.35	12.27	12.28@12.30	12.23
August	12.33	12.28	12.29@12.30	12.22
September	12.27	12.22	12.24@12.25	12.12

COFFEE.

The feature in the coffee market yesterday was active liquidation of March contracts, chiefly in the way of switching to later deliveries. There was also scattering liquidation and some trade selling, under which prices broke pretty sharply, March selling off to 8c, or 24 points net lower, while July declined to 8.30c, or 20 points under Saturday's close. Last prices were within a point or two of the lowest, showing a net decline of 15 to 24 points. Of the sales, amounting to about 160,700 bags, fully 105,000 represented exchanges of March for later deliveries. The local spot market was quiet at 10c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	.....	.....	7.98@8.00	8.21
March	8.20	8.00	8.00@8.02	8.24
April	.....	.....	8.10@8.11	8.32
May	8.38	8.17	8.20@8.21	8.39
June	.....	.....	8.25@8.26	8.45
July	8.48	8.30	8.30@8.31	8.49
August	.....	.....	8.36@8.37	8.54
September	8.58	8.44	8.42@8.43	8.57
October	.....	.....	8.45@8.46	8.62
November	.....	.....	8.48@8.49	8.67
December	8.70	8.48	8.52@8.53	8.71
January	.....	.....	8.56@8.58	8.76

SUGAR.

The futures market was very active, and after opening unchanged to a decline of 6 points values declined sharply under heavy trade and Wall Street liquidation, the near months showing the greatest declines. The market was influenced by sales of raw sugar at ⅛c decline and on reports that the revolt in Cuba was well in hand and that damage to the crop there was not as great as had been expected. Sales on the Exchange totaled 17,350 tons, and final prices showed net declines ranging from 3 to 21 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	4.60	4.60	4.50@4.59	4.71
March	4.56	4.43	4.43@4.44	4.58
April	4.52	4.41	4.40@4.41	4.54
May	4.51	4.40	4.40@4.41	4.51
June	4.49	4.49	4.41@4.43	4.51
July	4.51	4.48	4.42@4.44	4.51
August	.....	.....	4.43@4.44	4.51
September	4.53	4.50	4.44@4.46	4.52
October	.....	.....	4.34@4.36	4.37
November	4.30	4.30	4.24@4.27	4.27
December	4.20	4.20	4.14@4.18	4.20

The market for refined sugar was firm with the American and Howell advancing list prices to the basis of 7.25c for fine granulated, with others unchanged, at 7.50c for fine. Operators and refiners continued to show an interest in raw sugar, and sales were made to operators of 3,000 bags Cubas, in port, at 4½c, cost and freight, and later to local refiners 20,000 bags Cubas, prompt shipment, at 4½c, cost and freight. There were also sales of 75,000 bags Porto Ricos at 5.27c, cost, insurance, and freight, delivered, mostly to the American, for February-March shipment. At the close there were further offerings at 4½c, cost and freight, showing the market a shade easier. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.52c; molasses, 4.65c, and cost and freight, 4½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,631 packages. The market opened irregular and unsettled. Recent sharp advances in fresh creamery have curtailed trade. Speculative support was withdrawn at the opening and the market showed some decline, closing weak on high grades. Medium and low grades, steady to firm. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 46@46½c; extras, (92-score,) 45@45¼c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39@44½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 36¼@38½c; thirds, 35½@36c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 45@47c; extras, 43@44c; firsts, 39@42c; seconds, 36½@38¼c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 39½@40c; extras, 39c; firsts, 37½@38½c; seconds, 35½@36¼c; thirds, 34@35c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 44@45c; good to prime, 39@43c; common to fair, 30@38c; renovated, extras, 34@34½c; firsts, 32@33c; lower grades, 30@31½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31½@32½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 30@30½c; seconds, 29@29½c; lower grades, 27½@28¼c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29c; No. 2, 28@28¼c; lower grades, 27@27¼c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 3,311 cases. Receipts were light, and there is very little surplus stock carried over from previous arrivals or in storage. The market opened with a firmer tone, and after early sales at 45½@46c some stock was taken up to 46¾c, in instances even a shade higher. Feeling at the close was unsettled and irregular, with most of the trading at 46c. Some receivers have a good deal of stock near at hand and are disposed to let the goods go freely; others are holding with considerable confidence, and there is some cut-of-town call, which gives the market additional strength. Very few storage eggs remain; some lots coming in from the West, which are selling generally at 41½@42c. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 47½@48c; extra firsts, 47c; firsts, 45½@46½c; seconds and lower grades, 44@46c; refrigerator, finest, 42½c; good to average best, 41@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 49c; ordinary to good, 47@48c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 46@48c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 45½@47c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 47½@48c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 46@47c.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1¼	Iron Cap.	16½	17½
Am. Oil	.37	.39	Iron C. pf.	16	16½
Begole	.80	1	Jerome	1⅞	1⅞
Bay St. G.	.10	.11	La Rose	.55	.60
Bingham	.8	8⅝	Majestic	.70	.74
Boston C.	.70	.75	McK.-Dar.	.31	.35
Boston Ely	.50	.60	Mex. Met.	.30	.40
Bos. & M.	.70	.75	Mohave	.70	.75
Bos. & A.	1⅜	2⅛	Nevada D.	1⅛	2
Bohemia	1¼	1⅜	N. L. & Z.	.54	.55
Butte & L.	.22	.24	N. Baltic	2¾	3
Butte & D.	1	1⅛	N. Cornelia	16⅜	17⅛
Cal. Corb.	1	2	N. U. Bin.	.25	.75
Calaveras	3	5	Nixon	.77	.81
Champ. C.	.09	.10	Oneco	.70	.80
Chief Con.	1⅛	2	Onondaga	.70	.80
Cons. Ariz.	2	2⅛	Ohio Cop.	1	1¼
Crown Res.	.35	.45	P. Butte	.09	.10
Cons. Cop.	1¾	1¾	Pioneer C.	2	2¼
Cortez	.25	.35	Ray Herc.	2¾	3
Eagle & B.	1⅞	1½	Rilla	.03	.04
E.-Eagle	.40	.43	S.W.Miami,		
First N. C.	¼	4¾	part paid.	2¼	2½
Fortuna	.13	.18	S.W.Miami,		
Gold Lake	.06	.10	full paid.	2½	3
Homa Oil.	.80	.85	Truro	1¾	2
Houghton	1¼	1⅜	U. V. Ext.	33¾	33½
Humboldt	1	3	Yukon G.	3	3½
Iron Blos.	1½	1⅝			

	Bid.	Asked.
Florence	.....	.23
Fraction	.....	.64
G'field Cons.	.....	.64
G'field Merger	.....	.07
Great Bend	.....	.07
Jumbo Exten.	.....	.27
Kewanas	.....	.17
Silver Pick	.....	.15
Spearhead	.....	.06
OTHER DISTRICTS.		
Big Jim	.....	1.00¼
Nevada Hills	.....	.22
Packard	.....	.49
Rochester	.....	.58
Round Mountain	.....	.42
United Eastern	.....	4.00
United Mines	.....	.70
White Caps	.....	.62

TONOPAH,

Belmont	4.50	4.60
Halifax	.40	.45
Jim Butler	.08	.09
McNamara	.08	.09
Midway	.17	.18
Monarch Pitts.	.11	.12
Montana	.20	.21
North Star	.16	.17
Rescue	.25	.26
Tonopah Exten.	4.25	4.30
Tonopah Nevada	5.50	5.60
West End	.63	.65

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.18	.19
Booth	.10	.11
Daisy	.03	.04
D'field Bonanza	240	245

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6½	6¾
Dr. P'pot	8½	9
Elkton	10	13
El Paso	30	40
Findlay	5	6¼
Golden C.	238	240
Gold Dol.	2¼	4

	Bid.	Asked.
Gold Sov.	5	9
Granite	58	61
Isabella	21	21½
McKinney	25	30
Portland	110	120
Vindicator	11	13
U. Gold M.	32½	33½

COTTON UP $2 A BALE

Advance Due to Better Feeling Concerning Shipping and General Situation.

Although trading was light in volume, prices on the Cotton Exchange advanced yesterday about $2 a bale, compared with Saturday's closing figures. May contracts touched 16.42c, or 42 points net higher, and closed at 16.34c. The market closed steady, with the general list showing gains of from 31 to 34 points.

Better feeling concerning the ocean shipping and general political situations was responsible, no doubt, for the advance, which reflected trade buying, covering, and moderate support from bullish quarters. The opening was steady, at an advance of 3 to 16 points, in response to firmer cables from Liverpool. New crop months led the advance in prices during the middle of the day, but later the old crop regained part of the lost premium, with the general list selling about 36 to 43 points net higher in the late afternoon. The close was a shade off from the best under realizing.

With the apparent improvement in international affairs, the trade paid more attention yesterday to spot news. Advices from Fall River and New Bedford confirmed the reports of a very big premium on spot cotton received from other sources, and there was a feeling around the ring that any improvement in the demand from spinners would soon bring about a readjustment.

The range of quotations follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
February	.....	.....	.....	16.10@16.15	15.78
March	15.90	16.22	15.89	16.17@16.18	15.86
April	.....	.....	.....	16.23 bid	15.92
May	16.05	16.42	16.05	16.34@16.35	16.00
June	.....	.....	.....	16.36 bid	16.02
July	16.19	16.49	16.17	16.40@16.41	16.06
August	.....	.....	.....	16.21@16.25	15.88
September	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.06 bid	15.76
October	15.77	15.77	15.97	15.98@16.00	15.65
December	15.94	16.15	15.94	16.10@16.11	15.77
January	16.09	16.09	16.09	16.16@16.18	15.84

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 35 points higher at 16.30c for middling upland. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 30 points higher. New Orleans, nominal, 16.19c; Galveston, 16.50c; Savannah, nominal, 18½c; Memphis, nominal, 17c; Augusta, 16.50c; Houston, 16.35c.

Liverpool cables reported a fair business in spot cotton, with middling upland at 10.90d. Sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,000. Imports, 15,000; American, 14,000. Futures opened steady, 8 to 10 points higher, and closed firm at a net advance of 12 to 29 points. March-April, 10.54d; May-June, 10.18d; July-August, 10.09d; October-November, 9.66d; January-February, 9.50d;

Manchester: Yarns dull and irregular; cloths, dull.

The 11 A. M. bids cabled to Liverpool were: March, 16.05c; May, 16.20c; July, 16.25c; October, 15.92c.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 10,907 bales, compared with 58,223 bales last year. Stocks total 1,311,420 bales, compared with 1,576,837 last year.

The day's exports were 25,464 bales, making 3,904,220 so far this season, against 3,355,996 last year.

RAILROAD CONTRACT UPHELD

Exchange of Service with the Western Union Declared Legal.

An Interstate Commerce Commission decision that the contract between the Baltmore & Ohio Railroad Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company for an exchange of service was contrary to law because some of the services rendered were off the companies' lines, was yesterday overruled by Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court. It was a test suit brought by the railroad company to see whether the contract between it and the telegraph company could be continued.

The contract was made in 1887 for a term of fifty years, and provided that telegraph messages should be exchanged for railroad transportation up to $10,000 a year, and that half rates should be charged above that amount.

Judge Mayer said in his decision that an amendment to the Interstate Commerce act permitted the exchange of service between railroad and telegraph companies, both on and off their lines.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	94¼	96⅜	6.25
Argen. Gov. Disc.		Dec. 15, '17	99⅝	100⅛	5.40
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	99⅝	100¼	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100¼	5.00
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅞	100⅜	4.50
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100½	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98	98⅝	5.37
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	96	98	5.85
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	97	99	7.12
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	99⅝	100⅜	4.80
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	102	106	4.80
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	96⅜	98	5.28
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98¼	99⅝	5.10
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	98⅝	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	100	5.00
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97¼	99¼	5.20
Rep. of France.	5	Is. of 1916	$147	$150	..
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	94⅝	95½	8.35
Do rubles.	5½	Feb. 14, '26	270	272	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1919	99⅝	100¼	4.80
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	98⅝	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.06
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	3.51
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	98¼	99	4.90
A. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	100	100⅛	3.12
A.Y.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	100	101	5.62½
At. & Pac.	6	June, 1921	102¼	102⅝	5.30
Braz.L.&T. Co.	6	Nov., 1919	97	98½	6.65
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97½	98	4.05
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅛	100	5.00
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	101	102	4.10
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100¼	4.80
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	99½	101	3.60
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	99	100⅜	5.25
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅜	102⅝	5.57
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	99	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	2.75
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	98⅜	100	5.00
Gen. Rubber	5	Nov., 1918	99⅜	100¼	4.85
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99¼	100¼	4.65
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100⅜	101¼	3.70
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100¼	101¼	5.37½
Mich.

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
New York

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

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PARIS:
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56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

5% Short Term Notes

Maturing in from 3 to 18 months

The direct obligation of Bankers Commercial Corporation secured

by the deposit, with a trust company, of two-name and three-name paper originating from the sale of motor vehicles.

These notes are extensively bought for investment by national banks, state banks and trust companies, including some of the most prominent in New York and Chicago.

Price Par and Interest to Yield 5%

Write or Call for Circular T-20.

BANKERS COMMERCIAL CORPORATION

Incorporated under the N. Y. State Banking Law. (Capital $500,000)
14 Wall St. New York City

Cities Service Preferred

affords a remarkably high degree of diversity since its earnings come from four types of business distributed among 22 states. A full year's dividend is earned nearly every three months, and the stock can now be purchased on a basis to return approximately 6½% to the investor.

Ask for circular T-97

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BOND DEPARTMENT (Ground Floor)
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Advance Rumely
6% Deb., 1925

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in the Equitable Building
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CHATHAM PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
100 Years of Commercial Banking
CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
Capital & Surplus - $5,000,000
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149 Broadway (Singer Building)
And 12 Branches

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BETHLEHEM NOTES IN HEAVY DEMAND

Bankers Receive Many Requests in Advance of Opening of Subscription Lists.

OFFERING PRICE TO BE 98½

Will Yield Buyer About 5 3-4%—Corporation to Have $100,000,000 Working Capital.

While the subscription list for the new $50,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. notes of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was not formally opened yesterday, a heavy volume of advance requests for the notes came to the Guaranty Trust Company and the Bankers Trust Company. The offering price is to be 98½, yielding about 5¾ per cent. to the buyer, and it was understood that the syndicate formed under the management of the trust companies would take the notes at 97. The syndicate, consisting of banking and bond houses in the principal cities of the country, will expire on April 2 unless dissolved before at the discretion of the managers.

The proceeds of the notes, besides paying for raw material and labor necessary to complete the Russian shell order mentioned by Charles M. Schwab in his statement Sunday, will be devoted in part to the construction of additional manufacturing facilities. The cash brought in by the sale, together with the $15,000,000 coming from the stock offering voted at the stockholders' meeting, will give the Bethlehem organization, approximately $100,000,000 working capital.

The collateral behind the issue consists of $37,600,000 British Treasury notes and $25,000,000 of the corporation's own 5 per cent. bonds. As the British notes will mature before the Bethlehem's new issue falls due on Feb. 15, 1919, the bankers interested in the transaction said three-quarters and more of the issue will be self-liquidating. The balance, theoretically, is to be paid off from the proceeds of the Russian shell order, on which deliveries are going forward.

The presence of this round amount of British Government paper in the Bethlehem's treasury indicated that companies handling munition orders and raw material may have subscribed more extensively to the obligations of the warring nations than is generally known. It was learned in banking quarters that the Steel Corporation, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, du Pont de Nemours & Co., and others were large holders of the foreign war bonds and notes.

The Bethlehem's orders for future delivery on Dec. 31 last amounted to $192,000,000, of which no more than $76,000,000 was foreign business. Of the $117,000,000 domestic orders, $46,500,000 was represented in shipbuilding contracts, $23,000,000 in orders for United States ordnance, and the balance in general lines of commercial steel.

Few Bidders for Road Contracts.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The labor situation was reflected today in the absence of bidders for highway improvement contracts. Twenty-seven contracts, mostly in Central and Western New York, were advertised. In eleven instances no bids were received, and in nine others there was only a single bidder.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

J. Herbert Case, Vice President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and George W. Retz, manager of the credit department of A. D. Juilliard & Co., will speak on the subject, "The Analysis and Value of a Financial Statement" at the third monthly meeting of the New York Credit Men's Association to be held this evening at the Hotel Astor.

Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Edward C. Stokes, ex-Governor of New Jersey, will be the speakers at the seventh annual banquet of the Trust Companies of the United States, (members of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers Association,) to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria next Monday evening.

The Banco de la Nacion of Buenos Aires has advised its New York correspondent, the Guaranty Trust Company, that the $18,500,000 notes of the Argentine Government, due tomorrow, would be paid.

Carl C. Ulrich, formerly with Ware & Leland, has become connected with G. S. Foster & Co. as manager of their unlisted securities department.

The California Railroad Commission has approved the issue of $5,000,000 of common stock of the Southern California Edison Company, underwritten by William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., and G. Ulbricht & Co.

The John Nemeth State Bank, with a capital and surplus of $125,000, has opened for business at 395 Broadway. John Nemeth, is President; Karl Schenk, Vice President and Cashier; John Nemeth, Jr., Vice President; Joseph B. Lederer, Secretary, and Rudolph Stein, assistant cashier.

At the annual meeting of the Railways Company General held yesterday the retiring Directors were re-elected with the exception of William H. Crook, whose place was filled by Evans R. Dick, Jr.

The American Smelting and Refining Company announces that today is the last day for the exchange of American Smelting and Refining bonds for the B stock.

The Ayer Mills have sold to Brown Brothers & Co. $1,000,000 construction and equipment three-year 5 per cent. notes, due March 1, 1920, the proceeds of the sales of which will be used in refunding a similar amount of 4½ per cent. notes due the first of next month. They are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the American Woolen Company.

At the annual meeting of the Oklahoma Producing and Refining Company, held yesterday, the stockholders approved an increase in the company's capital stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. John M. Crawford, D. B. Crawford, Harvey D. Gibson, Homer Preston, and John L. Weeks were elected Directors.

Retiring Directors were re-elected at the annual meeting of the Montgomery Ward Company held yesterday.

The United Paperboard Company, Inc., has declared an extra dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock.

Temporary organization of the Youngstown Iron and Steel Company, recently absorbed by the Sharon Steel Hoop Company, has been effected by the election of Henry Schmidt as President and Charles R. Cushwa General Manager. Dissolution of both the Youngstown Iron and Steel Company and the Sharon Steel Hoop Company, and a formation of a new company to take over both concerns, is expected.

The American Locomotive Company has received an order from the Northern Railway Company of Spain for forty Mikado type locomotives weighing ninety-eight tons.

The South Penn Oil Company 60 per cent. stock dividend will be distributed March 15, or as soon after as possible.

The Kentucky Solvay Coke Company announces the organization of the Ironton Solvay Coke Company, which will build a by-products coke plant at Ironton, Ohio. Of $2,000,000 authorized capital, $1,000,000 is to be issued.

Gold coin to the amount of $100,000 was withdrawa yesterday from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to South America.

At the annual meeting of the Ansonia Clock Company, Russell A. Cowles was elected President. Mr. Cowles has purchased a controlling interest in the company from Arthur Curtiss James and Cleveland H. Dodge.

The Stock Exchange has received the following applications to list securities: United Railroads of San Francisco, $23,904,000; Union Trust of San Francisco and Equitable Trust Company of New York, certificates of deposit for 4 per cent. sinking fund bonds due April 1, 1927. Erie Railroad Company, $6,000,000; Genesee River Railroad Company, first mortgage 6 per cent. fifty-year sinking fund bonds, $7,400,000; Erie & Jersey Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. fifty-year sinking fund bonds due July 1, 1955, $1,000,000; Illinois Central Railroad Company, $5,000,000 additional refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds due Nov. 1, 1953. Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, $15,000,000 additional common stock. Fischer Body Corporation, $5,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and 200,000 shares common stock without nominal or par value. Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation, 1,000,000 shares capital stock, without nominal or par value, and General Cigar Company, Inc., $5,000,000 preferred stock, $18,104,000 common stock being change in name from United Cigar Manufacturers Company.

The Stock Exchange has stricken from the list Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company preferred and common stock, when issued, and has admitted to the list Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company preferred and common stock.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The general market on the Consolidated Exchange opened higher, due to a more optimistic view of the international situation. Reports of an easing tendency in rates for insurance on marine risks exerted a favorable influence. After early firmness, however, the International Mercantile Marine shares had a setback toward the close. United States Steel was the most active issue, and sold up to 107¾.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold.	8¼	8¼	8¼
430	Am.BeetSug.	88¼	86⅞	88¼
220	Am. Can ...	44½	43⅞	44⅝
80	Am. Linseed.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
230	Am. Locomo.	71⅞	70⅝	71⅝
510	Am.Sm.& R.	98⅝	97⅛	98⅝
150	Am. Sugar..	118¼	111½	113¾
50	Am. Zinc ...	37¼	36⅝	37¼
1,510	Anaconda....	77⅞	77⅛	77⅝
10	A.,T.& S.Fe.	103¾	103¾	103¾
450	BaldwinLoco.	55	53¾	54½
50	Balt. & Ohio	76⅝	76⅜	76⅜
100	Butte & Sup.	47¾	46½	47¾
330	Cal. Petrol..	25	24⅜	24⅜
550	Cent. Leath..	86¼	86½	86½
50	Ches. & Ohio	60	59½	60
50	C.,M.& St.P.	81½	81⅛	81½
150	Chino Cop...	55⅝	54¾	55⅝
920	Col. Fuel & I.	47½	32⅝	47
300	Corn Prod....	22⅝	22½	22½
2,910	CrucibleSteel	67⅝	65½	67½
500	Cuba C. Sug.	42½	41⅞	42⅜
40	D. & R.G.pf.	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜
10	Dist. Secur..	26½	26½	26½
100	Erie	26½	26¼	26⅜
50	Gen. Motors.	108½	108½	108½
920	Gt. Nor. Ir..	33⅛	32⅝	33
150	Inspir. Cop..	57	56½	57
350	Int.Mer.Mar.	26½	25½	25½
890	Int. M. M.pf.	72⅜	71½	71⅝
100	Int. Nickel...	41⅝	41¼	41⅜
50	Int. Paper...	37¼	37¼	37¼
100	Interbor.Con.	13⅜	13⅛	13⅝
10	Do. pf	67½	67½	67½
50	Kan.City So.	22	22	22
270	Kennecott...	44½	44¼	44⅜
200	Lack. Steel..	80	79¼	79½
10	Lehigh Val..	72½	72½	72½
300	MaxwellMot.	55¾	55	55½
590	Mex. Petrol.	89⅛	87½	89⅝
150	Miami Cop..	38	37¾	38
50	Mo. Pac. t.r.	11	11	11
280	Nat. En.& S.	94½	92⅞	92⅝
20	Nev. Con	24½	24½	24½
10	N. Y. Cent...	95⅜	95¾	95⅝
255	N. Y., N. H. & H	39¾	38½	39⅛
50	Pennsylvania	55	53	55
350	Pitts.Co'l t.r.	47⅛	45¾	46¼
10	Ry. St. Spgs.	49¾	49¾	49¾
250	Ray Con	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
200	Reading	92¾	91¾	92
350	Rep.Ir. & S.	79½	78¼	78¾
10	So. Pacific..	93⅜	93¾	93¾
200	Southern Ry.	28½	28¼	28½
100	Studebaker..	104¾	104¾	104¾
50	Tenn. Cop...	16¼	16¼	16¼
10	Tob. Prod...	53	53	53
10	Third Av	40¾	40½	40½
200	Union Pac.	138½	137⅞	138⅜
250	U. S.Ind.Alc.	126¼	125¼	126
12,520	U. S. Steel..	107¾	106½	107⅛
850	Utah Copper.	110⅜	109¼	109½
200	Va.-Car. Ch..	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝
50	Westingh.El.	50⅝	50½	50⅞
130	Westingh.rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Willys-Over.	33	33	33

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.14½	.14½	.14½
400	Goldf'd Con.	.66	.66	.66
1,000	Goldf'd Mer.	.08	.08	.08
1,200	Jim Butler..	.81	.79	.81
500	Jumbo Ext.	.29	.29	.29
500	Kewanas ..	.19	.19	.19
300	Nev. Hills..	.25	.25	.25
3,000	North Star..	.17	.15½	.17
150	Portland ..	1.80	1.80	1.80
500	Rescue Eula	.25½	.25½	.25½
500	Round Mtn.	.45	.45	.45
200	TonopahExt.	4.25	4.25	4.25
200	West End...	.68	.68	.68

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 360,327 shares of stocks and $281,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 31,150; railroads, 100; oils, 80,237, and mining, 257,840. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	‡Aetna Expl.	3⅝	¼	¼
4,000	Am.Su.Tob...	26¾	24	26½
300	Br.-Am. Tob. ord. bearer	18¼	18¼	18¼
760	Cahwen Steel	12¾	12½	12⅝
200	Char. L. of A.	8	8	8
1,000	Chev. Mot...	104	99	104
100	‡Emer. Mot..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
210	Emer. Phon.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
145	Holly Sugar.	43¾	42	43¾
1,000	††Joplin Ore Spelt. new.	30	30	30
900	‡LakeTor.St.	9	8½	8¾
100	Do 1st pf..	9	9	9
100	‡Lima Loco..	58½	58½	58½
900	Marlin Arms. v. t. ctfs...	90	90	92
5,000	‡Midv. Steel.	55⅜	54¾	55½
235	‡Nat. Acme.	35¼	35	36
400	N.Am.B.& P.	7⅜	7¼	7¼
100	‡West. Pac.	21	21	21

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10	Pral'e P. L..	319	319	319
52	S.O.Co.,N.J..	690	684	688
75	S.O.Co.,N.Y..	298	296	296

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

100	Al. Oil., a pr	2	2	2
5,700	††Am. V. Oil	26	25	26
600	‡Bar. O. & G	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	‡Cos. & Co., oil rct ...	15¼	15¼	15½
2,500	‡Cos. O. & G.	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
2,500	‡Es. Oil Cp.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
5,000	‡Federal Oil.	6	5½	5½
100	‡Houston O..	18½	18½	18½
1,100	‡Int. Pet....	12⅜	12	12
1,500	Ken. O., a pr	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,700	‡Mer. O. Cp.	19½	19	19½
1,500	Met. Pet....	²25⅞	2¼	2¼
300	‡Mid-C. Con. Oil & Ut...	12⅝	12½	12⅝
1,500	††Midwest O.	70	68	70
100	‡Do pf....	89	89	89
300	‡Mon. Oil Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	‡N. Y.-O. O..	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	‡N. Y. & T.O	2⅞	2½	2½
100	‡Ohio F. Oil.	20¾	20⅜	20⅜
15,000	††Okla. Oil..	11	10	11
2,000	O. P. & Ref.	11¼	11	11¼
4,000	‡Om. O. & G.	60	53	55
2,000	‡O.-Hom. O.	9¼	8⅞	9
400	Pa. G'line...	1⅛	1	1
3,900	‡Rice Oil....	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	‡Roy. Dutch.	61	60¾	60¾
1,500	‡Sap. O. & R	9¾	9⅜	9⅝
12,800	Seq. O. & R.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
4,000	‡Sinclair Oil.	57	56½	56½
2,000	‡Un. W. Oil..	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	‡U. Pet. Co., a prospect..	46	46	46
100	Vac. O. & G.	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,700	‡Victoria O..	1⅞	1¾	1¾
800	‡‡West E. O. & Gas....	30	26	26

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Al.-B. C. M.	½	½	½
6,530	Alaska M...	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1,000	††Al. St. C..	29	28	29
2,800	‡Ariz. Chl..	½	½	½
500	‡Ariz. Cop...	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,500	††Atlanta ..	14½	14	14½
4,400	Big Jim.....	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
2,100	Big L. Cop...	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
8,200	‡Bligh. Cop. a prospect.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
7,100	Bos. & Mon..	77	74	74
2,800	‡Brad.Cop.M.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,000	Butte Cop. & Z., v.t. ctfs.	9¼	9¼	9¼
3,100	Butte Det...	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Butte-N. Y..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Calsona Min.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	††Caledonia..	59	58	59
9,700	‡Cal. & Jer..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	Canada Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Carlisle Min.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
3,000	Cen. Ar. Sm.	2¼	2	2¼
200	‡Cons. C. M..	3½	3	3½
1,000	‡Con.-Home..	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Cr. Con Gold	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,100	‡Dext. Min..	½	½	½
200	Dun.-A. Cop. a prospect.	1½	1½	1½
8,000	‡Emma Con..	1¾	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡G'f'd Mer..	8	7	7
2,000	††Gt. Bend..	8	8	8
1,500	‡Gr'monster.	1½	1½	1½
8,000	HargravesM.	29	29	29
250	Hecla Min..	7⅞	7½	7½
500	Insp. Needles ‹(a pros.)....	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	‡Iron Bloss..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	J. Ver. a pr.	1½	1½	1½
2,500	††Jim Butler.	83	80	83
2,000	Loma P. M. C., (a pr.).	1½	1	1¼
3,200	La. Con	90	80	90
400	Magma Cop.	51	²50	51
1,800	‡Mag. Chief.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,350	††Mag'e Cop.	31	25	30
700	Majestic M..	¼	¼	¼
7,500	††Marsh Mi..	15¾	14	15
1,680	Marysv.G.M..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	‡McK.-Dar...	55	55	55
10,700	††MiamiM.C.	2	1¾	2
900	‡‡Mog.M. Co.	40	37	37
4,000	‡Monster C..	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	††Mon. G M.	40	40	40
3,500	††Mother L..	39	38	38
1,200	††N. H. M...	85	85	85
500	N. U. Bingh.	⅝	⅝	⅝
150	N. Y. & H. R. M. Co..	16	13½	15½
600	Nip. M. Co..	8½	8¼	8⅛
1,500	‡O. Cop.,new, w. i.....	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
8,500	††Old E. L..	45	43	43
1,500	P. M. & M..	1½	½	½
100	‡Ray H. M..	4½	4½	4½
1,500	‡Red W. M..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Rex. C. M..	34	34	34
2,500	‡Rochester M	61	60	60
1,400	‡Sac. V. Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,700	‡Scratch Gr. G. M.....	58	57	58
9,200	Senorita Cp..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Sil. K. of Ar.	½	⅝	½
2,000	Sil. K. Con. of Utah....	4⅝	4½	4½
400	Stan.Sil.-Ld..	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,500	††Success M.	42	41	42
18,000	‡Super. Min. (a pros.)..	50	40	47
450	‡Tom Reed..	²2⅛	2	²2⅛
19,000	‡Tom. B. G..	23	24	22
330	‡Tom. Belm..	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Ton. Ext....	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Tri-Bullion..	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,100	††Troy-Ariz..	53	50	52
800	Un. Eastern..	4¼	4¼	4¼
3,700	Un.M. of Ar..	¾	½	½
3,500	††U.S.Con.M.	8	7	8
2,500	††U.S.Tung..	29	29	29
1,500	‡Un.-V.Ext..	39¼	39	39¼
1,500	††W. E. Con.	68	67	68
18,500	††W. Caps M.	59	51	57
800	‡Wh. Cross C.	½	⅝	⅝
12,500	‡Yering. M..	23	22	23

BONDS.

$10,000	‡Beth. S. 5s, 2-yr. notes	98¼	98¼	98½
10,000	‡Cos.. O. 6s.	107¾	107¾	107¾
2,000	‡Cos. & Co. new 6s....	103	103	103
25,000	‡Fr.Mun.6s.	95½	95	95
1,000	Mason V.6s.	62	62	62
5,000	‡Mid. St. 5s.	96	96	96

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
INDUSTRIALS.			
Am.-Br. Mfg..	5	10	5
Do pf.....	20	30	20
Am.Drug.Syn.	10	15	10
Am.Sum.Tob.pf.	70	73	80
Atlan. Steel..	123	132	125
Am. Int. Corp	50¼	51	50½
Am. W. Paper	4⅝	5¼	4⅝
Butt.-Judson..	52	58	52
Br.-A. T. Co., ordinary ...	19	20	19
Car Lt. & P..	2½	3	2½
Cal. Packing.	87	88	87
Erickson ...	31	33	31
Fall Motors..	7	9	7
G. A. Tank C.	54	60	54
Grant Mo.Car.	7	9	7
Has. & Bark.	38⅝	39⅝	38⅝
Hart Bell...	3½	5¼	3½
Holly Sug. pf.	96	97	96
Hupp M. Car.	4¼	4¾	4¼
Int. A. F..	23	24	23
Int. Rubber..	11½	12	11½
Kath. Bra. pf.	3	4	3
Key. T. & R.	13½	15	13½
Lee. V. C. S.	97	100	97
Lukens Steel.	38	41	38
Luk. S. 1st pf	98	99	98
Mar. Arms pf.	33	33⅝	33
Mex. Pet. Ex.	20	21	20
Nat. Auto....	29	30	29
N. Y. Ship..	36½	39	36½
Mitchell Mot..	47	48	47
Old Col. Choc	4	4¼	4
Peer. Tr. & M.	14	19	14
Poole E. & M.	78	83	78
Rep. Mot. Tr.	67	68	67
San. Cec.Sug.	20	25	23
Do pf.....	60	65	65
St. Jos. Lead.	18¾	19	18½
S'th T. & T.pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
Spring. Body.	70	80	70
Do pf.	110	117	110
Stand. Motors	5½	6¼	5½
Sup. Steel....	25	33	25
Do 1st pf..	90	99	99
U. Prof. Shar.	⅞	⅞	⅞
U. S. Lt. & H.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
Wright-Martin Aircraft pf...	50	56	50
RAILROADS.			
St. L., R. Mt. & P. v. t. c..	27	31	27
P. & W. Va...	20	22	20
Rock Island..	34½	35¼	34½
Do pf. B....	69	71	69½
OIL STOCKS.			
Alp. C. & G..	60	70	60
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13
Tide Water...	225	230	230
Way. O. & G..	4	4¼	4
BOND.			
Pierce Oil 6s.	80	85	80
MINING STOCKS.			
Booth	10	12	11
Bitter Creek..	⅛	⅞	⅛
Boston Creek.	1¼	1½	1¼
Bluff. Mines...	1⅛	1½	1⅛
Cashboy	6	7	6
Cerro Gordo..	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
First Nat.Cop.	3¼	3½	3¼
Goldf. Con....	62	65	64
Hollinger Gold	5½	6	5½
Jerome Vic...	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜
Jumbo Ext ..	28	30	28
Kerr Lake....	4½	4¾	4½
Loon Lake....	53	55	55
Monitor Silver	¾	⅞	¾
Nixon Nev....	78	80	78
Pitts.-Jerome.	1⅜	1½	1⅜
Santa R. D...	⅛	⅜	⅛

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Anglo-American	16	16¼	16
Atlantic Refining.	1020	1040	1005
Borne-Scrymser	450	475	450
Buckeye Pipe Line.	105	108	105
Chesebrough Mfg.	425	440	425
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	600	620	600
Cumberland Pipe Line.	37	42	37
Cumberland Pipe L.	120	130	120
Eureka Pipe Line.	205	215	205
Galena Signal Oil.	165	170	163
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	140	145	140
Illinois Pipe Line.	235	240	235
Indiana Pipe Line.	102	107	102
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd..	12	12¼	12
National Transit...	15	17	16
N. Y. Transit...	210	220	210
Northern Pipe Line.	98	103	98
Ohio Oil	390	395	388
Penn.-Mex. F. Co.	53	58	53
Prairie O. & G....	585	590	580
Prairie Pipe Line..	318	322	318
Solar Refining...	375	385	365
Southern Pipe Line.	198	203	198
South Penn. Oil..	330	335	330
South. W. Penn...	105	110	105
Stand. Oil of Cal..	300	305	300
Stand. Oil of Ind..	575	585	580
Stand. Oil of Kan.	550	570	540
Stand. Oil of Ky..	700	710	700
Stand. Oil of Neb.	380	390	385
Stand. Oil of N. J.	685	690	680
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	295	298	290
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	460	480	460
Swan & Finch....	105	115	105
Union Tank.....	93	97	90
Vacuum Oil.....	430	440	425
Washington Oil....	30	40	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Astna Expl. pf....	30	40	30
Am. Brass.....	310	320	310
Atlas Powder.....	160	170	155
Do pf.....	100	102	100
Babcock & Wilcox.	113	117	113
Bliss	530	555	530
Do pf.....	73	78	73
Can. F. & E....	175	185	175
Can. Explosives..	400	500	400
Do pf.....	104	110	104
Colt's Arms.....	775	800	775
Du Pont.....	235	245	235
Du Pont deb.....	102	105	102
Hercules Powder.	285	290	280
Do pf.....	116	119	116
Inter. Arms.....	22	26	22
Ni

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bought—Sold—Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.

2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

WANTED
50 Safety Car Lt. & Htg.
25 U. S. Envelope Pfd.
25 West Va. Pulp & Paper
25 American Chicle Com.
50 Conn. Ry. & Ltg. Com.

FOR SALE
100 Safety Car Lt. & Htg.
25 Chi., Mill & Lumber Pf.
100 Eastern Steamship
25 U. S. Lumber
100 Gen'l Gas & Elec. Com.
100 Wilmington Gas Com.

HOTCHKIN & CO.

Incorporated

34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston

Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Empire Steel
National Casket
N. Y. Cons. Railways
Childs (Rest.)
German-Amer. Ins.
U. S. Title Guaranty

DAWSON, LYON & CO.
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

TIDE WATER OIL CO. STOCK

As an Investment

CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION

Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 14 Wall St., N. Y.

Pacific Coast Power 5%
Consolidated Copper 7%
Union Amer. Cigar Pfd.
Eastern Pennsylvania Rwys. 1st 5s
American Steamship 1st 5s, 1920

DIRICHSEN & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Amer. Public Utilities Pfd.
Regal Shoe Company
Greenpoint Nat'l. Bank
National Sugar

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Duquesne Light Co. Pfd.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Central States Elec. Com.

GEO. REITH & CO
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

Marlin Arms

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Kiely & Horton
39 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Yale & Towne
Home Insurance
Standard Oils
Chemical Nat'l Bank
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
34 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646

Columbia Gas & Elec. 1st 5s, 1937
Commercial Cable 1st 4s, 2397
Indiana Steel 1st 5s, 1952
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Mem. 4s, '36
Wheel. & Lake Erie Cons. 4s, 1949

FINCH & TARBELL
Members New York Stock Exchange.
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Commonwealth Pr. Ry. & Lt.
American Gas & Electric
American Power & Light
Western Power

H.F.McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John New York

Aetna Explosives

Stuart Robson & Co.
Investment Securities
15 William St., N. Y. Tel. Broad 2725-6.

Title Guarantee & Tr. Co.
Lawyers Title & Trust Co.
Germania Fire Ins. Co.

FRANK J. M. DILLON
Tel. 548 Rector. 74 Broadway, N. Y.

CANADA

British Columbia 4½s
Due 1926

W. Sturgis Macomber
The Canadian Securities Specialist.
Tel. Hanover 6375-6-7-8. 35 Wall St.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
Fifth Avenue and 54th Street.

Notice is hereby given that second mortgage bonds of the following numbers, aggregating Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000), have been designated by lot for payment under the terms of the mortgage:

	BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.						
4	35	62	75	98	115	162	178	187
15	29	64	82	102	110	106	180	188
16	30	65	86	103	143	167	181	189
23	45	66	87	110	146	172	194	
24	49	67	95	111	152	173	186	
	BONDS OF $500 EACH.							
204	275	297	313	332	346	368		
226	280	300	332	341	350	377		

Said bonds will be paid, with interest, on March 1st, 1917, upon presentation, with all unpaid coupons, at the office of the Central Trust Company, New York, No. 54 Wall Street, upon which date interest will cease to accrue. SAMUEL SLOAN, Treasurer.

New York, January 22, 1917.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD., OF DELAWARE
First Lien and Refunding Gold Bonds, Series "A," "B," and "C,"
DATED OCTOBER 1ST, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as provided in Article V. of the Indenture, dated October 1, 1911, made by the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Delaware, to the Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Successor, that bonds bearing the following serial numbers have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund, and will be paid on and after April 1, 1917, at 105% of par, upon presentation at the COUPON DEPARTMENT of the undersigned, No. 140 Broadway, New York City. After April 1, 1917, interest on these bonds will cease. Bonds should have coupons due April 1, 1917, and subsequent attached.

	SERIES A—$1,000.						
2	204	421	587	815	1029	1621	1870
3	206	423	591	821	1027	1622	1872
4	207	425	595	823	1028	1708	1874
6	208	427	596	824	1029	1713	1876
8	216	428	598	825	1032	1714	1879
9	216	432	601	826	1034	1719	1881
10	218	439	607	858	1038	1720	1888
11	220	440	613	855	1041	1722	1891
12	222	448	616	858	1048	1725	1892
15	224	451	617	860	1046	1726	1896
16	225	456	620	862	1047	1727	1899
17	226	457	621	863	1049	1731	1900
19	227	460	622	866	1051	1732	1901
20	230	461	624	868	1052	1735	1902
28	230	462	626	871	1053	1748	1903
30	231	463	637	877	1054	1752	1905
38	232	464	641	878	1059	1753	1907
46	234	466	644	880	1061	1754	1910
48	236	468	646	891	1062	1756	1926
49	239	471	650	908	1063	1763	1921
58	240	473	653	909	1066	1766	1922
60	243	474	657	912	1067	1767	1924
61	244	475	658	914	1068	1770	1926
67	246	476	661	915	1076	1771	1927
68	247	478	664	917	1080	1772	1935
70	249	480	665	919	1066	1773	1937
77	252	484	666	920	1067	1776	1939
85	254	487	669	921	1099	1778	1940
87	255	489	670	922	1150	1780	1942
92	258	490	679	926	1151	1781	1943
94	268	496	680	927	1154	1782	1946
97	271	499	681	929	1188	1787	1947
109	274	504	682	932	1189	1788	1948
110	276	505	684	933	1193	1791	1950
111	277	506	691	938	1205	1792	1951
112	281	510	692	942	1208	1795	1953
113	282	512	694	943	1211	1797	1954
114	284	515	697	944	1214	1800	1955
115	285	519	699	945	1223	1807	1959
124	286	522	705	946	1224	1961	1964
139	288	524	706	947	1235	1809	1964
140	290	526	707	950	1237	1813	1965
143	291	527	710	953	1238	1814	1966
145	296	528	712	955	1240	1816	1968
148	297	529	714	960	1246	1818	1969
149	318	530	715	961	1248	1824	1971
150	320	532	722	962	1249	1829	1973
160	353	536	724	964	1251	1833	1976
161	324	535	726	965	1252	1835	1979
167	370	542	727	973	1254	1844	1981
169	374	543	730	974	1258	1845	1985
176	376	546	734	975	1259	1852	1988
188	379	553	790	977	1264	1854	1989
189	383	557	795	999	1278	1855	1991
190	386	563	797	991	1344	1857	1996
191	388	565	799	993	1666	1858	
192	398	566	800	994	1668	1860	
196	400	572	803	997	1611	1864	
199	404	574	806	1008	1613	1866	
201	412	585	807	1019	1615	1868	
208	417	586	811	1024	1618	1869	
	SERIES B—$200.						
301	435	596	846	935	1101	1277	1380
323	436	612	849	967	1104	1281	1381
324	459	619	855	972	1113	1284	1383
336	482	623	895	980	1118	1300	1384
346	483	626	896	983	1122	1309	
347	486	629	905	992	1145	1310	
351	493	641	920	993	1178	1312	
364	497	642	922	994	1175	1315	
366	523	661	923	1006	1181	1316	
369	531	662	931	1029	1183	1321	
370	532	669	935	1030	1184	1322	
410	535	677	966	1031	1185	1361	
411	570	687	967	1070	1221	1368	
433	572	827	946	1087	1228	1373	
434	578	829	983	1094	1229	1379	
	SERIES B—$100.						
5	130	297	385	522	620	890	1044
7	133	303	398	524	622	898	1045
62	136	306	420	526	664	899	1046
65	137	309	421	530	666	908	1057
67	139	328	424	531	680	913	1058
70	145	332	427	535	687	917	1060
87	154	335	430	538	688	921	1090
92	176	336	447	567	689	940	1078
94	236	348	450	702	712	963	1082
97	239	357	452	572	715	964	1093
98	240	358	453	576	718	971	1094
100	241	363	466	582	740	976	1096
101	243	365	490	588	774	979	1097
105	248	367	491	593	787	981	1105
108	249	368	496	595	800	983	1114
112	250	372	499	597	824	999	
115	253	388	501	615	875	1038	
118	296	386	506	610	876	1042	
	SERIES C—$1000.						
1	93	258	447	541	668	829	951
3	103	269	452	592	701	831	969
5	105	287	456	623	710	832	975
9	113	337	475	625	714	880	978
11	117	338	484	628	717	886	979
23	137	340	489	638	742	890	1001
27	149	362	500	643	768	891	1017
29	157	370	502	657	769	892	1021
34	160	382	506	661	773	893	1043
35	165	397	515	664	774	897	1047
37	169	398	519	670	803	903	
44	168	422	521	673	806	909	
46	187	433	523	683	811	922	
51	196	437	527	684	819	924	
80	228	458	530	692	823	937	
88	255	444	537	694	827	940	
	SERIES C—$500.						
22	779	885	993	1407	1486	1609	1822
24	789	889	1003	1408	1487	1673	1825
44	793	892	1004	1415	1498	1678	1812
48	798	898	1005	1417	1519	1702	1834
50	799	900	1027	1420	1520	1704	1837
79	803	901	1036	1431	1530	1707	1844
87	814	903	1037	1434	1535	1724	1847
95	821	909	1184	1437	1537	1728	1853
702	831	927	1213	1440	1549	1732	1856
705	838	945	1215	1449	1550	1740	1865
730	887	976	1217	1452	1558	1751	1869
735	838	978	1239	1455	1564	1769	1881
741	853	981	1261	1467	1566	1772	1882
743	870	982	1374	1468	1578	1804	
749	871	988	1390	1471	1587	1816	
762	882	901	1405	1483	1592	1821	

Dated January 23, 1917.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
ST. JOSEPH AND SAVANNAH INTERURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
DATED APRIL 1ST, 1910.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ST. JOSEPH AND SAVANNAH INTERURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY has elected to pay off and redeem on the 1st day of April, 1917, all of its First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds dated April 1st, 1910, secured by indenture of said Company to Empire Trust Company (of St. Joseph, Missouri), trustee, and that on said date said bonds will be paid off at 102½ per cent. of the principal thereof, plus accrued interest to said redemption date. On said redemption date the holders of said bonds will, upon surrender of the same, with all unmatured coupons thereto attached, to Empire Trust Company (of St. Joseph, Missouri,) be entitled to receive a sum equal to 102½ per centum of the principal amount of said bonds, plus accrued interest to said redemption date. On and after said date all interest on said bonds shall cease and all coupons thereafter to accrue shall from that date be void and of no effect.

Dated, January 15th, 1917.
EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY (OF ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI), Trustee,
By CHAS. E. FOSTER, Secretary.

To the Bondholders of First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Syracuse, Lake Shore and Northern Railroad Company secured by mortgage made by said Railroad Company to Knickerbocker Trust Company, as Trustee, dated May 1st, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that upon presentation to the undersigned, at its office, No. 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, of the coupons representing the instalments of interest due on said bonds May 1, 1916, and November 1, 1916, respectively, the said coupons will be paid in full, together with interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum from the said date of their respective maturities, to and including the 20th day of February, 1917.

Dated, February 19th, 1917.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, as Successor Trustee to Knickerbocker Trust Company under the aforesaid mortgage.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.

NOTICE.

The Third National Bank, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

GEORGE A. DRUMMER, Cashier.
Dated Jan'y 16th, 1917.

Western Maryland Railway Company

February 19, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a new consolidated corporation known as WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY COMPANY has been organized under the laws of the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and has acquired all of the railroads and property of The Western Maryland Railway Company and certain of its subsidiary companies.

Stockholders of The Western Maryland Railway Company have become and are stockholders of WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY COMPANY and upon surrender of their present certificates of stock at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, on and after March 15, 1917, will receive certificates of stock of the new consolidated corporation as follows:

For each share of preferred stock of The Western Maryland Railway Company, one share of Second Preferred Non-cumulative Four Per Cent. Stock of the new consolidated corporation.

For each share of common stock of The Western Maryland Railway Company, one share of common stock of the new consolidated corporation.

By arrangement with the Western Maryland Noteholders' Committee, stockholders of The Western Maryland Railway Company may make the following subscription or purchase at the time of exchanging their present certificates on and after **MARCH 15, 1917, BUT NOT LATER THAN MARCH 24, 1917:**

For each $100 par value of stock (either preferred or common) of The Western Maryland Railway Company, subscription may be made at par for $30 par value of First Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of Western Maryland Railway Company (the new consolidated corporation).

For each $30 of subscription paid the subscribers will be entitled to receive:

First Preferred Stock of the new consolidated corporation	$30.00 par value
Stock of The Davis Coal and Coke Company	6.60 "
Stock of the Monongalia Coal Lands Company	7.50 "

Scrip will be delivered for fractions of shares.

Copies of the form or warrant upon which subscriptions must be made may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY COMPANY,
By CARL R. GRAY, President.

REORGANIZATION
of
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
and
ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO HOLDERS OF UNSECURED CLAIMS OR DEMANDS AGAINST THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY OR ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY WHO, ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 21, 1916, ASSERTED THEIR CLAIMS OR DEMANDS (1) BY FILING THE SAME WITH GEORGE C. HITCHCOCK, ESQ., THE SPECIAL MASTER APPOINTED BY THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI, EASTERN DIVISION, IN THE CAUSE THEREIN PENDING ENTITLED "GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND BENJAMIN F. EDWARDS AS TRUSTEES, COMPLAINANTS, AGAINST THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, DEFENDANT, CONSOLIDATED CAUSE NO. 4540," AND IN THE CAUSE PENDING IN SAID COURT ENTITLED "UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND BENJAMIN F. EDWARDS, AS TRUSTEES, COMPLAINANTS, AGAINST ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, DEFENDANT, CONSOLIDATED CAUSE, NO. 4483," OR (2) BY SUCH OTHER AND FURTHER METHOD OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION, OR (3) BY FILING INTERVENING PETITIONS IN SUCH CAUSES OR IN ANY CONSTITUENT CAUSE THEREOF:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all holders of claims or demands above described that, upon the filing on or before March 15, 1917, of proper evidences of such claims or demands and assignments thereof with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, as Depositary under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, as modified July 23, 1916, of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company (under which the undersigned are Reorganization Managers,) such holders will receive receipts therefor entitling them to receive, when and as provided in said modified Plan, and subject to all the provisions thereof, Convertible Five Per Cent. Preferred Stock of the New Company to be organized pursuant to said modified Plan, or Voting Trust Certificates for such Preferred Stock, at par, to the extent that their claims or demands may be established in either of the above entitled causes in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division.

Forms of the assignments to be filed as aforesaid, and copies of said modified Plan and Agreement, will be furnished, upon request, by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, or Mercantile Trust Company, 721 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Dated, New York, January 31, 1917.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.

SINKING FUND
CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL CO.
FIVE PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

THE LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, successor to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, as Trustee under the above-described Mortgage, to secure said bonds, hereby gives notice that there is on deposit with it the sum of Fifty-two thousand five hundred ninety-five and 77/100 Dollars ($52,595.77) to be used for the purposes of the Sinking Fund, as provided in Article 6, Section 1, of said Mortgage. Tenders are invited for the sale of the above-described Bonds to the Trustee at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest, sufficient to exhaust said fund. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Sealed tenders should be marked "Offer of Bonds for Sinking Fund," and will be opened at the office of the Trustee, No. 160 Broadway, New York City, on the 23rd day of February, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By ARCHIBALD FORBES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

New York, February 13th, 1917.

The Executive Committee by authority of the Board of Directors of this Company this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company out of the earnings for the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1916, payable One and One-quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) quarterly; the first quarterly dividend to be paid March 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record March 1st, 1917, and the question of an additional Two Per Cent. (2%) to make Seven Per Cent. (7%) for the year was deferred until later in the year.

B. F. HAUGHTON, Secretary.

FAIRMONT COAL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Trustee under the First 5% Purchase Money Mortgage, has for sale and has received the sum of $19,122.03, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provisions of said mortgage. Sealed offers of bonds to exhaust said sum at a price not to exceed 105 per centum and accrued interest will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon on Feb. 27th, 1917.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO.,
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice-President.

NOTICE

Stockholders of the TRANSIT MANUFACTURING AND MATERIALS COMPANY, INC., are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of the TRANSIT MANUFACTURING AND MATERIALS COMPANY, INC., will be held on the 1st day of March, 1917, at the office of Henry, Meyers & Manne, No. 63 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition and the Plan of TRANSIT MANUFACTURING AND MATERIALS COMPANY, INC., be forthwith dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated, New York, February 21, 1917.
CHARLES MEYERS, Secretary.

VALLEY LAND COMPANY.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Valley Land Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, the 27th day of February, 1917, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors to serve until the next annual election, of ratifying, confirming and approving all action taken or authorized by the Board of Directors and officers of said Company since the annual meeting in 1912, and for transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, February 10, 1917.
BRONSON WINTHROP, President.

AMERICA'S TRADE MAKES NEW RECORDS

January's Exports Were $100,000,000 Above the Mark Set in the Preceding Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The high water mark in exports was made in January. The total was $613,441,020, which is $100,000,000 above the mark set in December. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, analyzing the figures tonight, said that the record was mainly due to advanced prices, and that the volume of goods shipped abroad was not as large as it had been in some other months. No other January has ever shown such a heavy value of foreign trade.

Imports for January were $241,674,851, a decided increase over the $204,834,188 of December and the $176,988,305 of November. Both imports and exports for January show decided increases over any previous January in the history of American trade.

The total exports for the seven months ending with January wer $3,614,244,066, as against $2,182,898,752 and $1,334,660,148, respectively, for the same periods in 1916 and 1915. For the twelve months ending with January the total exports were $5,764,828,190, as against $3,616,827,944 in the same period in 1916, and $2,177,436,760 for a like period in 1915. The trade totals for the years ending January, 1917, 1916, and 1915 were $8,213,806,443, $5,457,627,264, and $3,934,118,155, respectively.

The imports of merchandise during the seven months ending with January were $1,348,232,550, against $1,097,137,816 and $930,508,236 for the same periods in 1916 and 1915.

Of the month's imports 74.61 per cent. entered free of duty, as compared with 73.75 per cent. in January, 1916, and 62.54 per cent. in January, 1915.

Gold imports were $58,926,258 in January, 1917, as compared with $15,008,232 in January, 1916, and $6,896,396 in January, 1915. The imports of gold for the seven months ending in January were $557,937,845, as compared with $322,088,386 in 1916 and $33,540,717 in 1915.

The exports of gold in January were $20,716,883 in 1916 and 1915 the January exports were $10,213,517 and $691,509, respectively. For the seven months ending with January gold exports were $110,106,668, and in a like period in 1916, $34,056,908, as against $139,333,130 in 1915.

To Form Heights Board of Trade.

Business men of Washington Heights will meet at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the Audubon Theatre Ball Room to organize the Washington Heights Board of Trade, Borough President Marks, Secretary of the Borough J. W. Adams, John D. Beals, L. Wertheimer, Frank W. Smith, Joseph F. Becker, Reginald Pelham Bolton, and J. T. Kelly will speak.

More than 350 of the leading merchants, bankers and others interested in the business development of the Heights will be present.

OFFICE OF
ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO.,
71 Broadway, New York.
New York, N. Y., February 5, 1917.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, at Schenectady, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 21st day of February, 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes:

1. To consider and take action with respect to an increase in the number of Directors of the Company from fifteen to sixteen, and an amendment of Article 5, Section 1 of the By-laws by substituting the word "sixteen" for the word "fifteen";
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year;
3. To consider and take action with respect to the approval and ratification of the contracts, acts, proceedings, elections, and appointments which have been made or taken by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the Company since the date of the last annual meeting, as set forth in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee;
4. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The polls will remain open from ten o'clock in the forenoon until twelve o'clock noon on said date.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, February 6, 1917, and opened on the opening of business on Friday, February, 23, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. P. McNICOLS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.

New Brunswick, New Jersey, Feb. 14th, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, March 20th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any and all business that may properly come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts, proceedings, elections, and appointments by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee since the Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company on March 21st, 1916, and of all matters referred to in the Twenty-fifth Annual Report to Stockholders, which will be sent to Stockholders in due season, and action in the proceedings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by Stockholders of record during business hours at the New York Office of the Company, 1790 Broadway.

The Transfer Books will not be closed, but the New Jersey Corporation Law will not allow to be voted any share of stock which shall have been transferred after February 28th, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL NORRIS, Secretary.

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York

New York, January 23, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the Citizens Central National Bank of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on February 28, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of taking action on the proposition which has been approved by the Board of Directors of the said Bank, to change its corporate name to

The Citizens National Bank of New York

By order of the Board of Directors.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President.
Albion K. Chapman, Cashier.

American Bank Note Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Bank Note Company will be held at its office, 70-72 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 6th day of March, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of stockholders, as set forth in the Minute Book, which will be presented to the meeting and be open to the inspection of the stockholders. The preferred and common stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., February 21, 1917, and remain closed until 10 A. M., March 7, 1917.

GEO. H. DANFORTH, Secretary.
New York, N. Y., February 19, 1917.

WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY.

15 Exchange Place.
Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 25, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY will be held at the registered office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 6th day of March, 1917, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing directors of the Company for the ensuing year and for the purpose of considering and acting upon such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Stockholders of record only as of the close of business February 9, 1917, shall be entitled to vote at such Annual Meeting.

I. L. ELLIOTT,
Sec'y & Treas.

SHERBROOKE CORPORATION.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders will be held at Room 1501, 49 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, February 27th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., for the purpose of taking action upon a proposition to dissolve Sherbrooke Corporation forthwith in the manner prescribed by Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.

Dated New York, February 8, 1917.
H. C. LAKIN, Secretary.

MASTER'S SALE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Complainant, against The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Benjamin F. Edwards, as Trustees, Defendants. In equity, No. E. 13-254.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms and provisions of a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled cause on December 27, 1916, the undersigned, Special Master in and by said decree appointed to make the sale thereby directed, will offer for sale without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension, on the first day of March, 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the north main entrance of the County Court House in the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the Southern District of New York, State of New York, the property in said decree directed to be sold, said property consisting of certain First Mortgage Bonds (hereinafter called "Underlying Bonds") and the coupons and cash appertaining thereto, more particularly described as follows:

Number of Bonds.	
6,561	First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic Railway Company, due July 1, 1946, with Jan. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
705	First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of the Wichita & Colorado Railway Company, due July 1, 1911, extended to January 1, 1917, with Jan. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
2,441	First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of the Kansas & Colorado Railroad Co., due July 1, 1926, with Jan. 1, 1917, and subsequent coupons, together with cash amounting to $122,460, being the proceeds of coupons appertaining to said bonds paid to Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto dated August 1, 1887.
1	First Mortgage registered bond, interest at 6% and 7% conditionally, for $4,666,000 of The Fort Scott, Wichita & Western Railway Company, with the right to all interest becoming due thereon on or after Sept. 1, 1915.
600	First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of the Salina, Sterling & El Paso Railroad Co., due Dec. 1, 1926, with June 1, 1917, and subsequent coupons, together with cash amounting to $54,000, being the proceeds of coupons appertaining to said bonds paid to said Trustee.
372	First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of the Kansas Southwestern Railway Co., due Jan. 1, 1917, with Jan. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
2,270	First Mortgage $1,000 5% bonds of The Pueblo & State Line Railroad Co., due October 1, 1917, with Oct. 1, 1915, and subsequent coupons.

The undersigned will first offer for sale in separate parcels, in the order in which each parcel appears in the foregoing list, the entire amount of each lot or parcel of Underlying Bonds hereinbefore described and will offer for sale with each lot or parcel of Underlying Bonds all cash which has been, or prior to the time of sale may be received by Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, under the Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto dated August 1, 1887, in payment of interest on such lot or parcel, as will more fully appear from the statement hereafter mentioned to be filed with the undersigned by said Trustee, until the aggregate amount of the best bids for such separate parcels shall be a sum which is sufficient to pay the entire amount unpaid at the time of the closing of the sale, for principal and interest on the Five Per Cent. Bonds secured by the Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto dated August 1, 1

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Barnald‹Mohawk.
New England SS Co‹ Transfer No 90.
Penn RR‹Tug Bern.
Hurley‹Tug W A Jameson.
Sol Sobal.
Steeles‹Volunteer.
Phoenix Co‹Eureka.
Nat Steam Nav Co‹
Intern Paper Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 223, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Sea SS Line‹Williamsen.
Milligan‹NY C RR.
Comes‹Tug S T C No 16.
L V Transp Co‹SS Santa Clara.
Penn Coal Co‹SS Monogan.
Re Stmbt Keansburg (limitation.)

DISTRICT COURT—Aldrich, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.

Ballard‹Audubon Nat Bank.
Brown‹Fletcher, (2.)
Victor Talk Mach Co‹ Globe Talk Mach Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.

Vacuum Cleaner‹Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 857, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Susquehanna Coal‹Casualty Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Common law. Case on—Sawicki‹ O'Gara Coal Co. Admiralty at 4 P. M.
Stowan‹Olympia.

Acti, &c, Kaupinger‹ Marden.
Centen Transp Co‹ Ferrybt Wyoming.
La Fontaine‹Tug Dah Willard.
Cornell Stmbt Co‹Tug Robert Parsons.
Fallin‹Cargo of RR Ties.

Mut E & I Corp‹Mut E & I Corp of Am. Autoplano Co‹Story Clark Piano Co.

Play‹Staten Island Midland Ry.

Healey‹Moran.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, Scott, Smith, Page, and Davis, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.
Malbe‹Adamna, (2.)
Bowers‹McMullen.
People‹Tuthill.
Wheeler‹Terry & Bench Co.
Bell‹Int R. T. Draughte‹Am Piano.
Deckweller‹same.
People‹De George.
Republic Chem Corp ‹Dike.
McBreen‹Supreme Council Royal Arca.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where no argument is required. At 10:30 A. M., the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Arnowitz‹Arnowitz.
Knowits‹Nas El RR.
Magids‹same.
Mendes‹same.
Gordon‹same.
Cullen‹Farrell, (2.)
Connors‹Woods.
Barron's, Inc‹same.
Mulberry‹McSherry.
Nierney‹Nierney.
McCarthy.
St Pierce Av. (Bear Swamp Road.)
Union Ferry Co‹Atl. Dock Co.
Weintraub‹Nevins.
Pierce Av.
Hers‹Hers.
Neal Armstrong Co‹ Peerless Features Producing Co.
St Pierce Av. (Sacket Av.)
Rosenberg‹Holsman, (2.)
Bracht‹Fuensath.
Am Arrawboard Co‹ Penn Coal & Coke Co
West Side Bank‹Cahill Realty Co. (2.)
Creak‹Kilbey.
Adams‹Boardman.
Silverberg Import Co‹ Samstag & Hilder.
Super Standard Knitting Co.
Winant‹Winant.
Amal Industrial Co‹ Yehlenholtz.
Re Westchester Av.
Re Donovan.
Miller‹Prince, (2.)
Drummer‹Clinchfield Products Co.
City‹Dickinson.
Weston‹North Am Rty Co. (2.)
Tuttle‹Fallotico.
Cullom‹Greenberg.
Levine‹Ognibene.
Tuttle‹Tallotico.
Simpson Bag & Paper Co‹Cohen.
Montgomery Lt & Water Co‹Rice.
Re Westchester Av. (Robinson.)
Salmson‹Robinson.
Schinger‹Hlacia.
Weintraub Bros Mfg Co‹Emerson Photograph Co.
Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
N Kronman & Co‹ Kronman & Transatlantica
Feldans‹N Y State Nat Bk of Albany.
Sermon‹Hitchcock.
Blankenberg‹Perlman.
Fournoud‹Journoud.
Rittenhouse‹Rittenhouse.
Dyett‹Dyett.
Stanger‹Sun Print & Pub Assn.
Smith‹Smith.
Toney‹Toney.
Preferred causes:
Moitz‹Sterling Motor Truck Co.
Lasman‹Jacobs.
Case on—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Ordway, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
The Garth Estates‹ Pell.
Smith‹Baker, Inc.
Kaufman‹Empire Gypsum Co.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.
Hoff‹3d Av Ry.
O'Connell‹Hurlburt Motor Truck Co.
Stuart‹Hoff.
Esso‹O'Riordan.
Strramm‹Burns Bros. Power Shaver.
Maravsky‹Bayonne Nut & Bolt Co.
Garcia‹Mathiessen.
Stephen‹N Y Rys.
Prokop‹Lichter.
Weiper‹Davis.
Beyer‹Hudson Trust.
Hoff‹N Y, N H & H RR.
Hoff‹Boyle & Landall.
Mellaney‹Taylor.
Carey‹N Y Rys.
Barrett‹Rapid Tr Subway Const Co.
Brownell‹Int Mer Marine Co of N J.
Buckowski‹Hexamer.
Pelone‹Brunie (2).
Schwartzmeyer‹Cohen.
Hermann‹Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Levine‹Ginsberg.
Case‹N Y Rys.
Howard‹Phillips.
Bleakley‹Blesh.
Sharash‹Scott.
Camara‹Hinckle.
Biedermann‹Rauch.
Hoffman‹Hoffman.
Terrace Rest Co.
Doerle‹Third Av Ry.
Kaminowitz‹Nas.
Bleeo Co.
Boland‹Hebrew Pub.
Hertz‹Bosch Magneto.
Frey‹same.
Wilcox‹Marx.
Martin‹Taylore
Garvis‹Barcugh.
Quaintz‹Schmidt.
Brancs‹Lex & 3d V RR
Scott‹N Y Rys.
Furstein‹Suffield.
Feristein‹same.
Public Co‹Corn Exch Bk.
Hoff‹Man.
Solomon‹Feinberg.
Albert‹Ludwig Baumann & Co.
Case‹Schinasi.
Rosen‹‹Kraut.
Case‹Bennett.
Wanted‹Fay.
Hoff‹3d R T Co.
Case‹Kingston‹N Y Rys.

PART IV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wolwick‹Cohn.

PART V.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Meier‹Empire Carrying Corp.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
Feinberg‹2nd Order F S I.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case‹Grebe.
Hoff‹Linch.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART IX.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART X.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.

PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.
Jones‹Emery.

PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
Re Malone.
Carfagrio‹CNY.
Hall‹Kenny.
Knight‹Emmons Bros
Goldstone‹Arkell & Douglas.

Sobray‹Concrete & Foundation Co.
Ruderman‹Trainer.
Booth & Flinn‹ CNY (2).
Marone‹same.
Case on.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Jonathan Marsh,
Solomon Cohen,
Alter Rothstein,
William Kramer (2,)
Cecil M Arons,
Frank Zampini,
George Coope,
Foley, Infants,
Marianne W Healey,
Emily W Healey,
Luigi Chiappari,
James Brennan,
George W Hearn,
Michael Lewonchuk,
Walter F Grant,
James Rooney,
Sarah E Stewart,
Jane Crane,
Sarah Cohen,
Esther Feigenbaum,
Anna McKenna,
Mary C O'Beirne,
James A Nocton,
Jacob Faulhaber,
James C Yates,
Biagio Mele,
William Lummis,
John D Calkins,
Albert L Hopkins,
George Ross,
Christian Regelmann,
John Downey,
Bridget Leonard,
Annie Shapiro,
John Harlin,
Arthur Ingraham,
Mary A Ferguson,
Daniel A Davis.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested will: Case on—Emile Schmidt.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—
Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Vidola‹Hamdon.
Burns Bros‹Sterling.
Stumpp & Walter Co‹ Baker.
Beard‹Pelli.
Pfitzenmeyer‹Stanton.
NY Button Packing Co‹Koepel.
Packard Transp, &c, Co‹Dunean.
Krautwald‹Pugh.
Vorzimer‹Ferdinand.
Harrison‹Barnett.
Col Trust Co‹Crane.
Century Holding Co‹ Ebling Brew Co.
Schoen‹Goldstein.
McGill‹Darcy & Wolford.
Goldsbier‹Mach.
Intrate‹NY Edison Co
Leavitt‹Durand.
Koster‹Rty Co of W 20th St.
Falkman‹J A McCarthy & Bro.
Groat‹Dolin.
Zwerbling‹102 Norfolk St Corp.
Waldman‹Wendt.
Gordon‹Hall.
Siegal‹Bloch.
Elss‹Fischer.
Cipollaro‹NY Rys.
Lacker‹same.
Gorelick‹same.
Miller‹same.
Katz‹same.
Nortney‹Lubinger, (3,)

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Stumpf‹Blauner.
Rosenblatt‹Sobel.
Coffee‹Van Tassel.
Rapeti‹Peugeot Auto Inc.
Diamond‹Vesell.
Schiff‹Sheffield Fmes-S-D Co.
Grinberg Bros‹Hayes-Diefendorfer Co.
Angley‹Mahon.
Lucas‹New Ams Cas.
Wesley‹Mencke.
Davidson‹Deutsch.
Drillman‹Brit-Am Products Co.
Policastro‹Riley.
Fagen‹Gordon.
Silverstein‹R I Ins Co
Deitz‹Levy.
Whitman‹Mark.
Glucksman‹Gossett.
Papich‹Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
Levy‹Com Trust Co.
Lipka‹Epps.
Skegen‹Swerdling.
Shapiro‹Werner.
Hornstein‹Billet.
Varney‹Wayne Oil Tank &c. Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Levine‹Cohen-Wasit
Alsberg‹Landau.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.
York Bldg Co‹Gerstenzang.
Grey‹O'Neill.
Gabel House Carton Co‹Underhill Mfg Co.
Levien‹Flick & Manuel Const Co.
Regal Silk Co‹Perlman.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Seabury, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Martindale‹Evans—Samuel Strasbourger.
SUPREME COURT—Pinney, J.—Haug‹Rosenberg—Isaac Franklin Russell. U S Trust Co‹Salomon—Charles Burlingham, Kugelman‹Levin—Henry W. Jessup.
SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Cahn‹Hernekin—Franklin H Mills. Middendorf‹Pinner—James W Monk. N Y Protest Episcopal Public School‹Cohen—Wm T Vanalstyne.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Finch, J.—Bernard Galewski‹Harry Silverman—Frederick L Kane.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.
Re 173d St Rty Co, (2)
Wechsler‹Kallenberg.
Weiser‹1in Amuse
Rosenbluth‹Rosenbluth.

SPECIAL TERM FOR
Selmon‹Bryan.
Kerlos Rty & Const Co‹Packard.
Phelan‹Phelan.
Christie‹Christie.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Rios‹Geisler.
Seawald‹R Carvel Co.
Gronsky‹C I & B RR.
Braun‹Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Fischerauer‹CNY.
Shapiro‹Magid.
Hugen‹Kellwood.
Glasserow‹Indelli & Confort Co.
Dobbins‹Fee Co.
Monahan‹Siddons.
Real‹N Y Rys.
Myers‹Noll.
Odwak‹Rosenthal.
Capperino‹Fox.
Auerbach‹Cunningham.
Isenberg‹Feinberg.
Senior‹Queens Co Trust Co.
Atlinger‹Int R. T.
Rosen‹N Y Rys.
Ackner‹Margolies.
Duncan‹Int R T.
Hough‹Rosenheimer.
Dreyer‹Gee.
De Mayo‹N Y C Inter RR.
Leonard‹Trepton Co.
Krevoy‹Seligson.
Forrestier‹Kennedy (2.)
Tofano‹Bronx Home News Pub Co.
Renistein‹Hahn.
Hilsenrad‹Van Hoven.
De Sanis‹Smith.
Hennessy‹Ryan.
Lekowski‹Antes.
Schlansky‹Block.
Herman‹N Y Edison.
Wade‹Wade.

Highest number reached in regular order, 721.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I. Case on.
Maunelam‹Union Rty.
Rasler‹same.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will.
Mary A. Radlein.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Russell, J.
Matthies‹Int R T Co.
Morris‹Union Rty.
Goldman‹Hollander.
Wilkes‹Deutsch.
McNamara‹Int R T.
Solove‹Frees Const.
Slavin‹Int R T Co.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Grossman et al‹Juster—Joseph R Truesdale. The City of New York‹Rumble, Jr (2)—Theodore K McCarthy.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Cooper‹Benson.
Munger‹Dukeshire, Re Els.
Woller‹Woller.
Karn‹Greiner.
Machen‹Fraas.
Re 23d, 24th, 25th Sts.
Artig‹Artig.
Pragnell‹Pragnell.
Re Whitlock Av.
Gallagher‹Surpless.
Re Harris (McClosky.)
Gansevoort Beef & Provision Co‹Homan.
Medoff‹Weiss.
Hibbard‹Lindemann.
Mitchell‹Mitchell.
Kessler‹Kessler.
Gigilo‹Giglio.
Salmon‹Gentile.
Coughlwan‹Texas Co.
Barshofsky‹Barshofsky.
Nelson Bros Coal Co‹ Samaritan Hospital.
Gausmann‹Lindner (2.)
Cosentino‹N Y Dock Co (2.)

PART II.—Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Snyder‹Snyder.
Hicks‹Cocks.
Swift‹Eagle Savings & Loan Co.
Giglio‹Giglio.
Hecht‹Hecht.
Levison‹Levison.
Fertilia‹Fertilia.
Armer‹Armer.
Dunn‹Eagle Savings & Loan Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Bos Motor Realty Co‹ Capel.
Greenfield‹CNY et al.
Thompson‹Thompson (2.)
Weinstein‹CNY et al.
Belfer‹CNY.
Turfaro‹Turfaro.
James‹James.
Nemitsas‹Rich.
Tames‹Tames.
Geiger‹Walter.
Soviero‹L I RR.
Citera‹Citera.
Goldstein‹CNY et al.
Jenny‹same.
Kassel‹Empire Tinware Mfg Co.
May‹CNY et al.
Rosen‹same.
Silver Bathing Pav‹ Highest number reached on the calendar call, 3897.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Cropsey, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.
Wood‹Nassau RR.
Kennedy‹Bruno.
Ulmer‹Con Res RR.
Rauchfuss‹B H RR.
Carlson‹Bliss Co.
Duringhof‹Hahn.
Mayer‹Cherena.
Schofield‹C I & B RR
Grimes‹Nassau RR.
Coyle‹N Y Con RR.
Maher‹B H RR.
McCormick‹Con Gas.
Reilly‹B H RR.
Beardsley‹Feltman, Inc.
Johnson‹NY Dock Co.
Shepard‹CNY.
Howard‹Boyd.
O'Toole‹Fassau RR.
Flanagan‹same.
Anderson‹Gen Chem.
Woods‹CNY Con RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Shanley‹B H RR.
Gibbons‹same.
Beard‹Salisbury.
O'Donnell‹Sangen.
Parshelsky Bros‹ Ring-Gibson Co.
Scheck‹Prudential Ins CNY‹Nunez et al.
Delaney‹Nassau RR.
Stubenmann‹CNY.
Schweikert‹Schnaier.
Carberry‹Gorden.
Hrewniak‹Board of Education et al.
Moffat‹Jarvis et al.
Rose‹Monarch Amusement Co.
McIntosh‹Sweezey.
No River RR‹Williams & N Y Sc Line
Brisk‹Mapp.
Raymond‹B H RR.
Reisenburger‹Otto.
Coyne‹CNY.
Olsen‹same.
Albert‹Standard Mail Order Co.
Birnhak et al‹Wilke & Co.
Kidd‹Davenport.
Crawley‹Nassau RR.
Lourie‹same.

Highest number reached on regular call 8437.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Frederick M Carney.
Henry Starke,
Anna Wagner.
Accounting of:
John J Cullen, (2.)
Carmine C Switzer,
Thomas B Penrose,
CONTESTED CALENDAR—
Michael Callahan.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Dike, J.
Henderson‹Nass El R.
Cavalieri‹Nass RR.
Taft‹N Y Cons RR.
Roman‹Nass El RR.
Moglia‹same.
Nurse‹Balzman.
Greenspan‹B H RR.
Greene‹B,Q C & S RR
Caragol‹Nassau RR.
Leshman‹B,QC&SRR.
Burke‹Reynolds.
Oginsky‹Goldman.
Yacktman‹B H RR.
Vance‹Lenther.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.
Griffen‹Griffen.
Hammerstein Amuse Co‹Keith.
Stephenson‹Ford.
NY, NH & H RR‹ Gedney.
Same‹State Bd of Tax Com.

Highest number reached on call, 841.

PART II.—Platt, J.
Short cause:
Desmond‹Holocher.
Contract calendar:
Goodwin‹Flinn.

County Court.

Young, C. J.
Clajafa‹Sambrot.
Sinn‹De Hart.
Ingham‹Starr.
Carrigan‹C of Yonkers
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Conaty‹Fern.
Formato‹Estes.
Dakin Co‹Loftus.
Scarsdale Supply Co‹ Watt.
Swift & Co‹Comstock.
Rockwell & Co‹Nordone.
Witson‹Yonkers RR.
Rockwell & Co‹Carofano.
Fagan‹Silberg.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Smithurst‹Wechsler.
Lloyd, as admx‹ Thomas Rouleston.
Tortora, as admr‹ Genit et al.
Adam‹Donnellan.
Finn, as admx‹B H RR Co.

Remainder of calendar passed until Feb. 21, 1917.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1506.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sheer‹Weichselbaum.
Reith, Jr‹Jud.
Pankewicus‹Nichols Copper Co.
Taaffee‹Sly Gas Co.
Coons‹NY Con RR Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Braun‹Burtis.
Borman‹Kruger.
Libretti‹Maggio.
Dauer‹Bepis.
Reagan‹L I RR Co.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 235.

Detectives to be Tried for Bribery.

Justice Tompkins in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday fixed Feb. 27 as the date for the trial of Detectives William J. Enright and David Foley, jointly indicted on a charge of bribery. The indictments were the outgrowth of District Attorney Swann's investigation into vice conditions in the city last Summer. Foley and Enright were formerly attached to the vice squad.

Miller‹Manacker.
Stanton‹Union Rv.
Craven‹same.
Dorsey‹same.
McNally‹Bamberg.
Nach‹Bredman.
Solomon‹McAvoy.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CHEVIOT.—Navy, brown, green, Stursberg-Schell Co., or Stoney & Starkey cheviot; also wide-wale corduroys. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., 136 Madison Av.

COATS.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Gruber, 448 Broadway. Spring 858.

COATS.—Contractors, sub-contractors wanted on cloth coats; will furnish samples. 10th floor, 184 West 29th St.

COATS.—Jobber ready to place orders on better grade Spring coats. Call 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobber ready to place orders on coats, snappy merchandise. Room 801, 381 4th Av.

COATS.—Jobber looking at new Spring samples all week. 12 West 32d St., 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will place orders. Third floor, 28 West 25th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; mornings only. 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS, Suits.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th St.

CORDUROY.—Open for 500 pieces all colors, wide wale. Telephone Chelsea 3650.

DRESSES.—Contractors who have snappy shantung sport dresses, stock orders at once. Call after 11, top floor, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silk dresses; heavy orders given out on original samples. 6th floor, 120 West 31st St.

DRESSES, contractors on sport dresses, submit samples; placing orders. Simon Co., 137 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at better grade silk dresses. Call Tuesday, 4 to 5, Lates, 16 West 45th.

DRESSES.—Job of crepe meteor dresses, good style, cheap. H. Auerbach, 132 West 21st, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Looking at wash and silk sport dresses. Levin, 149 W. 36th.

MERCHANDISE.—Cash for battons, trimmings, discarded samples, old-fashioned goods. Spring 7990.

PIECE GOODS, plush; pay cash; price must be right. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

PLUSH, Broadcloths.—Open for quantity. Simon Shapiro Co., 18 West 27th St.

SHANTUNGS.—Open to buy quantity. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th St.

SILKS.—Wanted, imported shantungs; spot delivery; large lots; state quantity. W 169 Times.

SUITS.—Looking at better grade suits every day until noon. 152 West 27th St., one flight up.

TAFFETAS.—We are open to buy for spot cash 1,000 (one thousand) pieces at a price, all colors. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th St.

TAFFETAS.—Opens for quantity of colored taffetas and four-thread crepe de chines. I. Zimmetbaum, 38 W. 32d.

TAFFETAS.—Brown, quantity at a price. Jos. Rosenberg & Co. Spring 2830.

VELOURS.—Want light shade gold and tan, Stevens or American. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th St. Mad. Sq. 5143.

WAISTS.—Jobber looking at line of cotton and silk waists Wednesday. Room 2,013, 15 East 26th.

Offerings to Buyers

BOTANY 11433, Andrews 1464, copenhagen, gold, apple. Satz, 1,170 B'way. Mad. Sq. 1265.

CAMP COTS and Blankets for sale. 800 army camp cots, 400 telescopic camp cots, 1,400 camp cots, iron frame, canvas centre, spring hung; 270 folding camp cots, iron frame, canvas centre, spring hung; all full size; 1,000 blankets, new, used and unused. Also blankets, 2,750 new, immediate delivery. Call or write J. M. Brown, Room 211, 85 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHUDDAH CLOTH, shepherd checks, 50 pieces each; cheap; also poplins. Farragut 9811.

COATS.—The Marguerite Clark suit will be shown in 5,000 theatres throughout country; be sure and see it; one merchant in a town. J. P. Slater Co., 22 West 32d St.

COATS, Children's and Flappers'; snappy winning styles combined with low prices. J. & E. Silverman Company, 1,239 Broadway, 11th floor.

COATS.—Wonderful silk and cloth coats of the better kind; worth while seeing; from $4.60-$20.75. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—2,500 Jersey sport suits and coats in all leading shades; immediate delivery. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—See our No. 8001, one of best velour coats ever produced; all shades in stock. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see our smart Spring coats; very low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—Special number today only, all wool serge, $8.75; biggest value this season. Rubin Ulius, 50 West 17th.

COATS.—American woolen poplin coat, $4.75, suits $7.75; smart styles. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Stouts in poplin and taffetas; lowest prices. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS.—Heavy plush fur, beaver trimmed; close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS-SUITS.—That dainty new suit you are looking for her at $10.75. Rubin Ulius, 50 West 17th.

COATS, SUITS, snappy Spring styles; American woolen poplin coat, $4.75. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs on Spring coats and suits to close out. 78 8th Av.

COATS, Suits, at our new location; showing Spring models. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS.—Last season's models, closing out. 48 West 24th, 12th floor.

CORDUROY. — Juilliard's 32-inch narrow wale, 30c.; Juilliard's 36-inch wide wale, 60c.; whites only. Farr, 9075.

CORDUROY.—Will sell Juilliards 9000, Hackmeyer 300. Warnonable. Heyman Cohen & Sons. Gram. 3050.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Three-thread white, flesh colors; 90c. regular. D 22 Times.

DRESSES.—Five thousand in stock ready for shipment; newest styles and shades; crepe de chine, taffeta, and wool crepe; $6.75. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Five hundred silk and serge dresses in stock. Spring merchandise, at a bargain. Lubarsky Bros., 155 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Novelties in children's and misses' for immediate delivery; also samples to close out. Lubin, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—100 silk dresses, latest models, all sizes, shades, close out. Dorothy Costume and Dress Co., 159 West 25th.

FOIRET TWILLS.—Gabardines, serges, poplin, and bedford cords in white for immediate delivery. Gram. 2460.

DRESSES.—Silks, for immediate delivery; reduced prices. Theodore Wolfert, 39 W. 32d.

DRESSES.—Silks, and serges; close out. Merchandise Sales Exchange, 18 West 27th.

DRESSES, (500,) serges and silks, to close; good bargain. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Fine serge and silk dresses to close out. L. Schwartz, 12 West 31st St.

DRESSES, Suits, and Skirts to close out cheap. 3753 Murray Hill.

DRESSES AND SPORT SUITS in stock for delivery. $8.75-$10.75; wonderful value. Fan Tan Dress, 142 West 24th.

FRENCH SERGES.—519 Garfield, all shades; also mannish serge; immediate delivery. H. Cohen Co., 45 West 25th. Farragut 2950.

GEORGETTE.—White and flesh; good quality. Sam Lipp. Farragut 2210.

HOSIERY.—Large quantities, various grades, to close out. Gold Hosiery, 450 Broadway.

HOSIERY by case at once from city warehouse. Miller, 233 5th Av.

JERSEYS, poplins, velours, all colors, in stock. Gramercy 6660.

PAPER.—All sizes at 8 cents a pound. L. Byman & Son, 121 Spring St.

POPLINS. — Silk and wool, meteors, wash satins, all grades, immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag 8158, one case of black at $1.17½ net; also 6122 navy serge at $1.02½ a yard net. Madison Square 3940.

POPLIN, Gabardines, Serges, Farragut 8857, Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway.

POPLINS.—Whitmore 267, ten pieces of navy, $1.12½. Phone Stuy. 3352.

SATIN CREPE DE CHINE, all colors, or in raw; immediate delivery in quantity. Address W 99 Times.

SERGE.—Have American storm serge 09050, reasonable. Wolf & Steinberg, 32 West 20th. Chelsea 504.

SERGE.—U. S. Juilliard's best French serge very reasonable. Lenord Woolen Mills, 8458 Chelsea.

SERGE.—Botany, 780; navy. Telephone Madison Square 5403.

SHANTUNGS.—Lightweight. Phone Mad. Sq. 2345.

SILK.—32-inch printed sport shantungs, (imported,) price $1.25 per yard; exquisite designs and colorings; delivery at once. E. C. Rolker, 44 East 23d St.

SILVERBLOOM. — Lesher Whitman, 100 pieces solid colors, cheap. Jacobus Brothers, 1,261 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—500 discarded samples and poplins. S. A. Miller, 8 West 19th.

SKIRTS.—300 to close out. Yellin Bros., 7 and 9 West 18th.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes, carded or bulk; very lowest quotations. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway, Greeley 2682.

SUITS.—You will surely buy our $6.50 suit if you see it; call around. A. H. Hollander, 28 West 25th.

SUITS.—High-class line of Spring suits to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

TAFFETA. We have for sale flowered taffeta 40 inches wide; Pelgram & Meyer minuette cloth; chiffon double double; high shades. Madison Square 9250.

TAFFETAS.—Peau de cynges, 500 pieces, colors, to close. Welsberg. Madison 6777.

TAFFETA for sale; all colors. Greeley 4007.

Offerings to Buyers

UMBRELLAS.—Willing to close out American taffetas at old prices. M. A. Lux, 234 East Houston St.

VELOURS.—Cheap velours for sale; all high colors. Chelsea 5972.

VOILE.—Ten cases of fine voile; exceptionally low price. Phone 1896 Chelsea.

WAISTS.—Four momme Jap. silk, $9 per dozen; crepe de chine, all colors, $18; satin stripe tubs, $18; immediate delivery. Federal Waist Co., 56 Bleecker St.

WAISTS.—Four momme Jap. silk, $9 per dozen; crepe de chine, all colors, $18; satin stripe tubs, $18; immediate delivery. Federal Waist Co., 56 Bleecker St.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine, $17.50 dozen; satin striped, tub silk, $15.50 and $17.50; ten styles in stock. Belmore Waist Co., 27 West 24th.

WAISTS.—Jap silk, 3½ Mommie, $7.50; immediate delivery. Globe Waist, Tremont 3186.

WHIPCORDS.—Black, navy; sacrifice; silk and wool forty inch poplin. D 63 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .4@4½ per cent. for the best names Saturday..4@4½
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Appeal in Contingent Fee Case.

Assistant Attorney General Hanson, in charge of the Government's customs litigation, was asked yesterday by the Treasury Department to file an appeal with the Customs Court in the contingent fee case recently decided in favor of importers by the Board of General Appraisers. This issue, which may turn out to have a direct bearing on the validity of thousands of importers' protests represented by the so-called 5 per cent. rebate test case now before the Supreme Court for argument, is, if possible, to be given preference on the calendar of the Customs Court, the plan being to get a decision before the last-named tribunal adjourns for the usual Summer recess.

Which Silhouette Will Win Out?

In spite of the fact that reports from the other side say that many of the leading Paris dress houses have retained the barrel silhouette in their latest creations, the question apparently still exists in the minds of American manufacturers as to whether this type of garment will entirely supplant the straight-line model before the current season is over. In the opinion of certain well-known producers, the barrel silhouette, while here to stay, will take quite a while to worm its way into the favor of consumers. Buyers are said to be giving more and more attention to attractive adaptations of this mode, but, judging from the duplicate business that is reported on straight-line effects, the latter are far from out of the running. This contention is further supported by the way these models are taking with most of the smaller buyers who are in this market for the first time this season.

Woolen Company Opens Fall Lines.

The American Woolen Company yesterday opened Department 4, consisting of worsted suitings, coatings, fancy mixture suitings, and sport skirtings for next Fall. Worsted suitings, including serges, cheviots,' burrellas, gabardines, hopsackings, &c., were quoted at from $1.25 to $2. Cheviots, ripple cloths, fancy weave velours, and other coatings were offered at from $1.45 to $2.75. The prices of fancy mixture suitings ranged from $1.50 to $2. The sport skirtings were quoted at $2 a yard. The cloths especially featured were burella, matelasse, cloth, coronado, velour marcelle, velour oblique, country club, treco kit, knobby knot, killarney, and pom pom. The opening was well attended, and buying was said to be of a brisk sort.

Burlaps Were Without Feature.

It is a long time since the local burlap market opened the week in such a featureless manner as it did yesterday. The demand was practically nil, and prices were normal on the basis of 8.20 cents for eight-ounce 40s, and 9.35@9.40 cents for 10½-ounce wide goods. Reports received from overseas markets during the day apparently did not contain anything of a surprising nature.

High Prices Not All "Velvet."

Opinions expressed in several trades, having to do with both staple and novelty purchases, indicate that not all of the high prices now asked for goods means "velvet" for them in the shape of increased profits. In many cases the year's sales to date, in dollars and cents, are well ahead of last year's, whereas from a viewpoint of merchandise sold they are no larger, if as large. It is in cases such as these that the added cost of production has reduced the percentage of gross profit to a point lower than when prices were normal, and requires the sale of more merchandise to show the same net. The reason is said to be that if prices were put where they really should be, in view of the advance costs of materials, labor, &c., consumers would soon be kicking over the tra

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WE HAVE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY WOOLENS FOR ALL TRADES.

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$4.50 to $12.50

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For Street and Sport Wear in all the Up-to-Date Materials

From $5.75 to $13.50.

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If it's an American Lady it's a best seller. Bring all the sales punch and profit that ever can come to your Department.

Sold to you at the lowest prices for the best values.

Cotton—$9 to $24 Doz.
Stouts—$12 to $18 Doz.
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THE AMERICAN LADY WAIST CO.

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Silks and Serges

Immediate Delivery, $4.75 Up

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Make Hay While the Sun Shines.

The time the manufacturer makes his money is in the busy season. If you don't make it in the season you never will.

NOW is the time to see that every machine has an operator and that every foot of available space in your factory is occupied by a worker. That is the only way in which you will be able to get all your orders out on time.

Oh, you don't know how to get the help? That shouldn't worry you. Just call up Orchard 8400 (the office of The Jewish Morning Journal), and order a few HELP WANTED ads.

All the help you need will be in your factory next morning.

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U. S. SUPPLIES HALF THE WORLD'S COAL

This Is Now the Only Country Able to Produce It Free of Government Control.

HIGH RECORD IN EXPORTS

Available Supply in This Country 3,538,500,000,000 Tons—China Is Next.

The announcement that the Government has assumed charge of the coal mines of Great Britain, and will control production and exportation, leaves the United States the only important coal-producing country able to supply coal free from Government control. A compilation by the National City Bank of the world's coal production and distribution made yesterday showed that the chief coal production outside of the United States occurred in the countries now at war.

Of the 1,500,000,000 tons of coal produced in the world in late normal years practically 38 per cent. is the product of the United States, 21 per cent. that of Great Britain, 20 per cent., Germany, while Austria-Hungary, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium and Japan in combination produced another 12 per cent. The United States produced in 1913, the year immediately preceding the war, 570,000,000 short tons; Great Britain, 322,000,000; Germany, 306,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 60,000,000; France, 45,000,000; Russia, 37,000,000; Belgium, 25,000,000; Japan, 24,000,000; India, 22,000,000; China, 20,000,000; and Australia, 15,000,000 tons.

The production in the United States in 1914 was 513,000,000 tons; in 1915, 517,000,000 tons, and for 1916 is estimated by the Coal Trade Journal at 608,000,000 tons, making for 1916 the largest output in the history of coal mining in the United States.

The bank's statement pointed out that the United States in 1916 made its highest record also in coal exportation, the total value of coal and coke exported, including that supplied to vessels engaged in international trade, having been in round terms $100,000,000. The quantity sent to foreign countries was 23,000,000 tons, valued at $70,000,000, and that for use of vessels engaged in foreign trade, over 8,000,000 tons valued at approximately $26,000,000.

Commenting upon the coal statistics, the City Bank's statement said:

"Estimates by competent authorities put the available coal supply of the United States at 3,538,500,000,000 tons, out of a world total estimated by the Executive Committee of the Twelfth International Congress of Geology at 7,397,538,000,000 tons, which indicates that our own coal supply is nearly one half that of the entire world. China ranks next to the United States in available supply, estimated at 1,500,000,000,000 tons; Great Britain, 180,000,000,000; Germany, 164,000,000,000; Canada, 100,000,000,000; Japan, 50,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 30,000,000,000; France, 25,000,000,000; Belgium, 20,000,000,000.

"Great Britain has been for many years the world's largest exporter of coal. Her ships, going to every part of the world to obtain food and raw material for domestic requirements, can carry coal at low rates, and her mines, located near the water's edge render exportation convenient and cost of land transportation small. Germany ranked next to Great Britain as an exporter, and for reasons somewhat similar, though her exportation was but about one-third that of Great Britain. German export facilities have been, of course, since the war entirely suspended, while Great Britain's exports, which were in normal years about 75,000,000 tons per annum dropped to 60,000,000 tons in 1914, 43,000,000 in 1915 and 38,000,000 in 1916. Japan, whose coal output is comparatively small, approximately 20,000,000 tons a year, supplies a very considerable proportion of her output to steamships requiring coal in that section of the world."

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There's no line just like the Rosebud line—and there's no time like the present to see it.

Call today and let us show you what surpassing styles and values we've succeeded in producing within the price range of $1.50 to $6.00 each.

For WOMEN and MISSES, including Stout Sizes.

SPORT DRESSES a Feature.

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Now being given by Prof. Chas. Munter, the inventor of Nulife. Demonstration with living models by Madame Dupont, the world-famous scientific corsetiere. At

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ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS

Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

ORNAMENTED SILK GOODS.

Fabrics and Scarfs Dutiable Under Piece Goods Section.

The classification to be given woven silk fabrics and scarfs ornamented with imitation beads by a special process was laid down yesterday in a decision by the Board of General Appraisers sustaining protests by Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, and Hydeman & Lassner, New York. The testimony showed that the merchandise was ornamented with paste dots in imitation of beads. The dots had been deposited on the fabrics by means of an instrument called a needle while the paste was in a soft or liquid state.

Some of the fancy silk goods were ornamented by a design printed on the surface of the fabrics in gold or other metallic colors, the design in this case being imparted to the fabric by means of roller prints containing the pattern to be reproduced on the fabrics. All of the merchandise was in chief value of silk. The customs authorities took 60 per cent. duty under that section of Paragraph 358 reading, "articles or fabrics appliqued."

The importers claimed that the goods were in no way "appliqued," and therefore asked entry for the scarfs at 50 per cent. as silk wearing apparel, while a rate of 45 per cent. was asked on the piece goods as woven fabrics in the piece or otherwise, or as manufactures in chief value of silk. Judge Howell, in his decision, sustained the claims, but held that the woven fabrics fell under the piece goods section rather than under the "manufactures" section

AS TO CHINESE PORCELAIN.

Imports of It Must Be Marked to Show Country of Origin.

In reply to Collector Malone, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters has sent a response to the effect that Chinese earthenware and porcelain must hereafter comply with the marking provision of the tariff law.

It appeared from Mr. Peters's letter that it had been the practice of the Appraiser at New York to pass Chinese goods bought in the open market without any marking to indicate the country of origin, and at the same time to require Japanese goods of the same character to be marked with a pasted label or a rubber stamp. It seemed that practically the same practice existed at the other larger ports, and that unless the merchandise was manufactured especially for the American market permanent marking was not required.

The Assistant Secretary, while not undertaking to require the stamping to be done prior to shipment, called attention to the tariff's provision calling for the marking of all articles "capable of being so labeled." The letter said that as Appraiser of the Port Sague expressed the opinion that it would be commercially impracticable to mark indelibly chinaware and porcelain in its condition as imported, such merchandise, including Chinese earthenware and porcelain, not marked at the time of importation to indicate the country of origin may be released when marked by means of a gummed label or rubber stamp.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—C. H. Yeager Co.; C. F. Yeager, carpets; W. Carmony, dry goods; Imperial.

Akron, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; P. Flanagan, toys, trunks, bags; 19 West 20th.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; C. E. Hedberg, millinery; 23 East 26th.

BALTIMORE—Pioneer Cloak Mfg. Co.; P. Dupkin, piece goods, woolens; 684 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; E. J. Gutman, coats, suits, dresses; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Bernheimer Bros. Co.; J. E. Berk, coats; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; D. A. Richards, toilet, leather goods; 18 W. 55th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. H. Reed, dress goods; 554 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.

BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese; A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; W. E. Meloche, furn. goods; 212 5th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—John L. Morgan Co.; H. L. Riggs, domestics, dress goods, silks; Grand.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz & Co.; Mr. Seidler, skirts, waists; 1,133 Broadway.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—G. A. Fuller, ready-to-wear; Woodward.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Alabama Jobbing House; I. A. Kronenberg, cloaks, furn. goods; Aberdeen.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; R. M. Dean, notions, toys; G. H. Nores, millinery; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Mr. Berry, rep.; W. F. Varnum, boy's clothing; D. Robillard, boy's clothing, basement; Miss Hurtifise, basement tailored suits; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. F. Durant, men's, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; J. O'Donnell, women's suits; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—E. B. Wolf, woolens; Breslin.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Miss Louis, trimmed hats; Miss Vincent, ladies' suits; Miss Jansen, toilet articles, perfumes; Miss Lyons, handkerchiefs; Mr. Michaels, fabric bags; Miss Mahoney, skirts; Miss Nelson, Miss Best, misses' silk, lingerie dresses; Miss Murphy, cheap misses' cotton dresses; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Miss Beck, negligees, bath robes, kimonos; basement buyers: Miss Kasanof, neckwear; Mr. Smith, infant's, children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Hahn, leather goods, jewelry; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boy's clothing; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Foot, suits; Mr. Thomson, house dresses, corsets; 116 W. 32d.

BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; S. Herrup, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 72 Madison Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; L. B. Withstanley, blankets; 404 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, children's coats, women's suits; 404 4th Av.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Fraser D. G. Co.; J. E. Fraser, cloaks, suits, waists; Latham.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss Lisser, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. W. Koch, groceries; W. A. Brost, toilet goods, notions; 16 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; R. B. Abrams, drugs, toilet goods; W. J. Boyle, silks, dress goods; Miss E. Dean, blouses; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; B. A. Foote, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. J. Boyle, dress goods, silks; 18 West 25th.

CANTON, Ohio—Wm. R. Zollinger & Co.; H. C. Zollinger, basement depts.; 404 4th Av.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Little-Long Co.; Miss K. M. Van Tyle, underwear; Miss W. L. McDougall, women's suits; Cumberland.

CHATTANOOGA.—R. Schwarz & Co.; Miss S. N. Chauncey, millinery; 1,140 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; R. G. Argus, glassware; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. G. Rundquist, girls' dresses, women's house dresses; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. W. Frawley, dress goods; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward Co.; J. E. Russell, musical instruments, silverware, novelties; 46 W. 23d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair; H. Greve, wooden, willow wear, trunks, bags, pictures, toys; G. F. Williams, silverware, leather goods, jewelry; Miss Howland, asst., waists; I. G. Rice, coats, suits, waists, dresses, jobs, (basement;) D. W. Newton, Miss Cooney, stationery; J. Isba, coats, suits, waists, dresses; Mrs. Conway, asst., suits, skirts; C. Knoepfel, sweater coats, sporting goods, automobile supplies; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rothschild & Co.; D. Silvernian, basement, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; R. W. Hall, silks, velvets; T. A. Lamond, domestics, bags, wraps; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. Leask, linens, quilts; L. T. Anderson, furs; J. H. Dyon, men's, boys' shirts; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; C. Pepper, ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Stone Bros.; M. Stone, jewelry, leather goods, neckwear; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; Miss M. Shanahan, art needlework; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. O. Streich, silks; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—S. P. Platt, waists, middies; Grand.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Tarrson, sweaters, petticoats; L. Mandel, Miss Epstein, neckwear; E. Mandel, laces, ribbons, hadkfs; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Mrs. J. C. Nichols, millinery; Miss L. R. Solomon, women's skirts, coats, bathing suits; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. R. Bettcher, silks; F. Bruce, trunks; C. H. Foster, silks; H. H. Haynie, colored dress goods; D. C. Hill, dress goods; G. Hill, dressmaking dept.; J. W. Rau, draperies; C. P. Sturgeon, cloaks, suits; Mrs. C. B. Vail, women's skirts; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI — John Shillito Co.; W. D. Clark, dress goods, silks; 432 4th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair store; B. H. Sheaman, millinery; Miss F. Fischel, laces, embroideries, ribbons; 23 East 26th.

CINCINNATI—Bischoff, Sterne & Stein; H. Stein, dress materials; 95 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; C. Hirsch, waists; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; J. Ganz, jewelry; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss K. E. Brown, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 37 W. 26th.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss N. Gabriel, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,150 B'way; Breslin.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—J. A. Kirven Co.; J. A. Kirven, notions, jewelry, neckwear; 1,170 B'way.

DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; J. W. Scott, laces, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, gloves, ribbons, neckwear; 230 5th Av.

DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs D. G. and Carpet Co.; T. J. Livesy, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square.

DENVER, Col.—Armstrong-Turner Millinery Co.; L. S. Pennington, hats, frames; 621 B'way.

DES MOINES, Iowa — Harrison-Emery Co.; L. M. Goldman, basement merchandise manager; 353 4th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; S. Strum, basement ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; A. L. Matthews, men's furn. goods; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; S. Strauss, basement ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

DETROIT—D. J. Healy Co.; Miss Hogan, laces, veilings; 334 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; C. Kirstein, shirts, overalls; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Heyns Bazaar; Miss H. Boettcher, Mr. Lowen, leather goods; 1,133 Broadway.

DETROIT, Mich.—The J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss L. Conway, gloves; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Baetz Bros.; A. Baetz, clothing; Wallick.

DETROIT, Mich.—Robinson & Cohen; H. Cohen, N. Robinson, ladies', men's, children's, ready-to-wear; Wallick.

DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. H. Spring, silk petticoats, kimonos, men's, women's, children's flannelette gowns, pajamas, bags, suitcases, children's kid and fabric gloves, basement; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; J. R. Carmichael, rugs; Miss F. L. O'Brien, infants' wear; H. A. McDonald, silks, dress goods; C. F. O'Mason, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

DETROIT—Emporium D. G. Co.; Miss I. Applebaum, notions; 116 W. 32d.

DUBOIS, Penn.—Klewans Dept. Store; H. Klewan, general mdse.; Latham.

DUBUQUE, Iowa — J. Levy Son Co.; Mr. Chaput, housefurn. goods, china, toys; 1,133 B'way.

EL PASO, Texas—Popular D. G. Co.; G. A. Cook, muslin underwear, infants', children's wear; 353 4th Av., Latham.

EL PASO, Texas — Felix Braunschweig & Co.; Mr. Cook, infants', children's wear, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.

ELYRIA, Ohio—J. Lersch & Co.; J. Lersch, domestics, silks, notions, underwear; 404 4th Av.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Conn. cloaks, suits; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; O. D. Brown, blankets; 404 4th Av.

GALESBURG, Ill.—O. T. Johnson Co.; A. J. Allgrim, housefurn. goods; 404 4th Av.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—R. M. Varnon Dept. Store; R. M. Varnon, millinery, ready-to-wear; Marseilles.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; F. W. Lamkins, blankets; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn. — Brown, Thompson & Co.; J. B. Williams, silks; 230 5th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson & Co.; S. Stern, muslin underwear, corsets, toilet goods; C. Smith, house furn. goods, toys; Miss M. Williams, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Bunyan & Dowling; A. H. Bunyan, millinery; Murray Hill.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; F. C. Steiger, cloaks, suits, millinery; 404 4th Av.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Woodcock & Lawson D. G. Co.; W. E. Massey, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Efroymson & Wolf; J. Wolf, millinery; 43 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss Jaffe, knit underwear; 1,140 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss S. Lightstone, leather goods; Miss K. Williams, laces; 220 5th Av.

JONESBORO, Ark.—R. H. Meyer & Co.; R. H. Meyer, ready-to-wear; 45 West 34th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; A. Proffitt, millinery; 28 E. 26th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—George D. Peck Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. F. Lee, corsets; 230 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; F. E. West, notions; 25 Madison Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; W. H. Hager, blankets; 404 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—"Bullock's"; E. C. Yourrell, laces, embroideries, neckwear; 95 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE—J. C. Lewis Co.; Miss L. Huber, millinery; 404 4th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; G. W. Williams, men's furn. goods; 18 W. 35th.

LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; W. O. Ransley, jewelry, leather goods; 18 West 35th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—W. B. McLain Co.; B. C. Wolper, wash skirts; 27 West 34th.

McKEESPORT, Penn.—The Famous Co.; S. Herrupt, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 72 Madison Av.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Barton Co.; J. Galway, domestics; Brozdell.

MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; J. Martin, blankets; 404 4th Av.

MEMPHIS—J. Gerber Co.; J. E. Tucker, domestics; 1,150 B'way.

MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; J. Martin, domestics; 404 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; A. M. Crowfoot, clothing; B'way and 32d.

MILWAUKEE — Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; T. E. Merritty, laces, ribbons, neckwear; 31 Union Square.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; W. W. Daniels, blankets; 404 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; C. E. Fisher, jewelry; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Powers Mercantile Co.; J. F. Rakowski, drugs, toilet goods; 18 W. 35th.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Solomon Bros. & Kahn; F. Solomon, dry goods, notions; 60 Worth.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—D. Loveman, Berger & Teitlebaum; H. J. Loveman, draperies; 1,150 B'way.

NASHVILLE—Lebeck Bros.; M. S. Lebeck, domestics; 1,261 Broadway.

NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; S. Lehman, millinery; 23 East 26th.

NASHUA, N. H.—Chamberlain, Patten Co.; W. H. Patten, notions, cloaks; Park Av.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; H. J. Ewing, blankets; 404 4th Av.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Star Store; E. T. Shuman, ready-to-wear; Brostell.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. L. Frankenstein, blankets; 404 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; Miss R. Weinstein, Miss F. Cunningham, L. E. Cohen, millinery; 404 4th Av.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; C. L. Stark, blankets; 404 4th Av.

NORFOLK, Va.—Watt, Rettew & Clay, Inc.; Miss N. J. Buckley, laces; 23 East 26th.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoades & Swartz; Miss K. Meier, corsets; Gregorian.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoades & Swartz; Miss K. Cohen, neckwear, belts; Imperial.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess, Nash Co.; T. S. Kelley, furn. goods; 1,133 B'way.

OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; P. Schaye, millinery; 1,133 B'way.

OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; D. Carter, toys; F. Reed, art needlework; W. Reidy, domestics; 1,261 Broadway.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wm. M. Rieke & Co.; W. M. Rieke, blankets; 404 4th Av.

PAWTUCKETT, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; E. Radikin, blankets; 404 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, silk dresses; 18 W. 27th.

PHILADELPHIA—Boonm & Co.; E. Boehm, dressing sacques; 47 West 34th.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn. — "Blauner's"; I. Blauner, jobs silk, cotton waists; H. Blauner, jobs Winter coats; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—H. Fried & Co.; H. Fried, Spring, Summer coats; R. 509, 1,270 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—J. F. Dittman & Co.; J. F. Dittman, cloak, suit materials; 2 W. 33d.

PHILADELPHIA—A. L. Kirschbaum & Co.; M. A. Ellerman, woolens; 212 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Gross & Co.; M. Gross, women's suitings; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; Room 322, 200 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Mr. Zabel, toilet goods, trunks, stationery, books; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman's Dept. Store; Mrs. M. Migent, toys; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. J. Kunkle, men's, boys' clothing; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Boggs & Buhl; Miss C. Bickert, ribbons; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufmann Department Store; Miss Nugent, J. W. Horne, toys, pictures, trunks, bags; E. Albright, jewelry, Oriental goods; Miss Dion, corsets; M. Max, pianos, talking machines; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss R. Hohenstein, laces, embroideries; R. Samuels, men's, boys' clothing; basement; 13 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; C. W. Blokinson, hosiery, underwear, gloves; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—McCrery & Co.; E. E. Graffty, hosiery, gloves; G. G. Edwards, laces, neckwear, handkerchiefs, veilings; 23 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. J. Shamberg, jobs Winter coats; Spring coats, fur coats; M. Marks, neckwear, hosiery, gloves, leather goods, umbrellas, parasols; 364 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; Mrs. I. Peterson, ribbons, hdkfs., veilings, ladies' neckwear; 1,123 B'way; Broztell.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAusland & Troup Co.; Miss Kenny, women's, infants' wear, corsets; D. J. Owler, fancy goods, toys, art goods; R. W. Allardyce, toys; 230 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Specialty Jobbing House; B. A. Fain, kitchen furn. goods, dolls; Herald Square.

READING, Penn.—Home Store; H. D. Kurts, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.

READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; H. A. Snelling, shoes; D. P. Lippman, millinery; Miss E. Wetzel, art needlework; 23 East 26th.

READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; Miss Koch, laces, hdkfs., neckwear; 23 E. 26th.

READING, Penn.—C. K. Whitner & Co.; W. K. Cottrell, housefurn. goods; Imperial.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss K. Maloney, infants', children's wear; G. F. Merrick, millinery; W. F. Benson, women's suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hogan Bros.; G. Hogan, clothing, furn. goods; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; F. S. Austin, holiday goods; E. D. Pierce, display fixtures; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. Briggs, crockery; 432 4th Av.

ROCKLAND, Me.—W. O. Hewitt Co.; E. Gonia, carpets, rugs; Breslin.

SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; J. J. Walsh, blankets; 404 4th Av.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Dalkowitz Bros. Co.; S. Dalkowitz, clothing, ready-to-wear; 48 W. 34th; Bristol.

SAN FRANCISCO—Davis-Schonwasser Co.; Miss H. E. Keegan, muslin underwear, corsets; Great Northern.

SAN FRANCISCO—Prager Co.; N. Abrams, boys' clothing; 1,133 B'way.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney & Co.; H. A. Miller, blankets; 404 4th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Bon Marche; T. Goldie, domestics; 230 5th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle D. G. Co.; T. J. Martin, china; 225 4th Av.

SHARON, Penn.—B. T. Yeager, dry goods; Imperial.

SHREVEPORT, La.—Hearne D. G. Co.; W. H. Wagner, knit underwear, notions, laces, jewelry; Breslin.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Brothers Co.; H. W. Atkins, laces; 1,261 Broadway.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Mrs. M. C. Wood, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; F. L. Sturtevant, house furn. goods, toys; 230 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Poole Dry Goods Co.; M. T. Cummings, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; M. Ramelkank, candies, favors; 1,140 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; F. Ullman, laces; 1,140 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss Freiberg, handkerchiefs; Miss A. Wolf, art goods; 23 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS — Singer Bros. Cloak Co.; E. Meyer, woolens; 37 E. 28th.

ST. PAUL—Schuneman & Evans; W. C. Hoffman, housefurnishing goods; G. A. Searle, china; 230 5th Av.

ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; M. Schwars, toys, cut glass, baskets; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; J. A. Belmeur, notions, gloves, jewelry; 353 4th Av.; Somerset.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse Waist and Dress Mfg. Co.; R. Rous, wholesale, cotton, silk waists; Room 2,013, 15 East 26th.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; H. Hunter, domestics, linens, wash goods, bedding; Longacre.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A. Herz, Inc.; M. J. Hammel, toys; 116 West 32d.

TORONTO, Can.—R. Simpson Co.; F. W. Bradwin, dry goods; 47 West 34th.

TROY, Ala.—S. Mitthenthal, men's, women's clothing; 38 W. 33d; Wallick.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Hudson Bay Co.; Miss K. Currie, waists, corsets, underwear; 220 5th Av.; Breslin.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; G. Louis, toys, trunks, pictures; 334 4th Av.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; A. E. Wood, cloaks, suits; 404 4th Av.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; W. Wallace, blankets; 404 4th Av.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Colvig Bros.; W. H. Colvig, millinery; Imperial.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — Rosenbacher Bros.; A. Rosenbacher, ready-to-wear; 3 W. 29th; Room 1003.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; T. A. Engelbach, blankets; 404 4th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass. — Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; W. Davidson, blankets; 404 4th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—C. T. Sherer Co.; C. S. Allan, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; R. Keith, carpets, rugs; 230 5th Av.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; Miss E. J. Bruow, misses' wear; L. S. Hydeman, cloaks, suits; 404 4th Av.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; Miss J. Smyser, hosiery, gloves; 404 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strouss, Hirshberg Co.; Miss E. Bott, ladies' neckwear, handkerchiefs; 352 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. L. Fordyce & Co.; C. E. Gibson, blankets, 404 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey Co.; H. M. Green, jewelry, leather goods; F. R. Smyley, carpets, rugs; 404 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. Kelvey & Co.; R. T. Thompson, domestics; 1,270 Broadway.

Don't Lose Your Profits!

The merchandise situation has reached a critical stage.

You've either got to have the goods or lose your profits.

I know several of your competitors who are securing their supplies and filling their orders.

I advanced them C-A-S-H—and I'll do the same for you—the very day you ask for it.

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UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO.

Jacob Rosenwald

100 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Coats & Suits, new Spring Models now ready. Joseph Schwartz, 151 W. 34th St.

The Immediate Delivery Coat House

SPRING COATS

Over 250 Attractive Models to select from

Prices range from $3.75 to $15

SIEGEL & BARNETT, Inc.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Manhattan furnished a large apartment house deal yesterday in the sale of the five-story building at 50 Northern Avenue, being the northwest corner of 179th Street, covering a plot 100 by 75. The house is fully rented, containing thirty apartments, and has been purchased by the Terrain Realty Company from the Minuet Realty Company, Bernard Naumberg, President.

The M. Morgenthau Jr. Company was the broker in the transaction.

Marlborough Hotel Owners Buy Adjoining Plot.

The owners of the Hotel Marlborough on the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, the Snellenberg estate of Philadelphia, have purchased the small parcel carried by the hotel building at the northerly extremity, being 1,365 Broadway, 22 by 93.6. It was bought from Daniel A. Loring, who has owned it for many years, and it has been under lease to the Snellenberg estate at $6,000 a year. The assessed value is $180,000, but it has been held at a higher figure. The Snellenbergs bought the hotel property in 1912 from the Goodridge estate. With their present purchase, they own a frontage of 107 feet on Broadway and 159.4 on Thirty-sixth Street.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Milton Newitter purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, 24 East Ninety-third Street, a four-story private dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.8. The seller acquired the property last week in a trade for Blenheim Court, 177th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. T. J. Kavanaugh was the broker.

The private residence at 64 East Seventy-third Street, a five-story house fronting 17 feet, has been sold by Louis Cass Ledyard, Jr., to a buyer who will alter it for occupancy. William B. May & Co. were the brokers. Mr. Ledyard purchased for his residence last November the dwelling at 40 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Sale in Greenwich Centre.

The three-story dwelling at 125 Perry Street, 21.6 by 51, has been sold by Van Vliet & Place for Julia Turnure to an investor.

Bronx Sales.

A builder has purchased the northeast corner of Jerome Avenue and 179th Street, a plot of twelve lots, the block front from Jerome to Walton Avenue, being 150 feet on Jerome Avenue, 200 feet on 179th Street, and 150 feet on Walton Avenue, for the United Real Estate and Trust Company (Kountze estate.) This property lies within half a block of the Burnside Avenue express station. Louis Schrag and J. Clarence Davies negotiated the sale.

Robert E. Pendergrast has sold for the Land Estates, Inc., to a client the property at 1,889 Crotona Avenue, the Bronx.

Frederick Oppenheim sold to an investor for the Lawyers' Mortgage Company 612 Union Avenue, southeast corner of 151st Street, a four-story building with stores, on a lot 17.5 by 90. The buyer will make extensive alterations.

Brooklyn.

An investing client of A. Peace & Co. purchased 795 Carroll Street, a four-story and basement private dwelling.

L. F. Brauns sold the two-family brick dwelling, on a plot 20.9 by 100, situated on the south side of Seventy-second Street, 145 feet 10 inches west of Sixth Avenue, for the State Banking Department of New York to a client for investment.

Long Island.

Louis Gold sold the one-story store building at the corner of Second Avenue and Elm Avenue, Astoria, Long Island City, to an investor. Mr. Gold has purchased a corner on Washington and Main Streets, Flushing, for improvement with a three-story store building.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased to the Schulte Cigar Company for Gertie Gorman, represented by George V. McNally, the store at 3,539 Broadway, southwest corner of 145th Street.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. leased for the Mirror Candy Company the mezzanine floor at 450 Fifth Avenue, near Fortieth Street, for a long term of years to "Florenz" for a specialty shop.

The Charles F. Noyes Company, agent for H. T. Dewey & Sons Company, has negotiated a ten-year renewal of the Dewey lease covering their premises at 188 Fulton Street at an aggregate rental of about $75,000. The business has been conducted there for thirty-six years.

The Cross & Brown Company leased for the estate of George E. Todd, for a term of twenty-one years, the property 304-306 East Ninety-fourth Street, on which a garage will be erected for Harry Rapoport and Morris Fernbach. The architect is William H. Wheeler. The building is to be two stories and basement with a large mezzanine, which will contain chauffeurs' rooms and lockers. The same brokers have also leased the store at 100 Wooster Street to the Worcester Ray Company.

Billy Sunday Cafeteria.

Plans have been filed for a one-story temporary frame building to be used as a cafeteria in conjunction with the W. A. Sunday evangelical meetings, at the southwest corner of Broadway and 168th Street. It will be 75 by 215.6 feet in size, and the cost has been estimated at $12,500 by Bradley & Weed, architects.

Mrs. Susan Whitney Dimock Buys $300,000 Washington (D. C.) Home.

Mrs. Susan Whitney Dimock, sister of the late William C. Whitney, has purchased from William Fellowes Morgan, Alice Morgan Carter, and Rudolph L. Kissel, executors, under the will of Carolyn Morgan, deceased, the three-story brick dwelling at 1,301 Sixteenth Street, Scott Circle, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Dimock has occupied the house under lease for several years. The size is about 100 by 100, and faces the General Scott statue. It is one of the largest private residences in Washington, and was occupied by Secretary of the Navy Meyer when he was in the Roosevelt Cabinet. It was held at $300,000. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Big Amusement Building for Asbury Park, N. J.

Plans are being prepared by McKim, Mead & White for a three-story amusement building, 300 by 300 feet, for the ocean front at Asbury Park, N. J. The building is to be erected by popular subscription. It will be of concrete and steel construction, and is planned for the corner of Sunset and Sixth Avenues.

Taxpayers' Meetings.

The Fifth Avenue Association will hold its annual meeting at noon today in Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

The Sound View Taxpayers Association will meet Wednesday evening at Clason Point Park.

A meeting of the West Side Taxpayers Association has been called for Thursday evening at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Realty Notes.

The Builders' Association of Manhattan will meet this evening at the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d Street.

Edward F. Fitzgerald has opened a real estate office at 114 and 116 East Twenty-eighth Street.

The New York and Jamaica local boards, at a meeting to be held on Feb. 27 at Jamaica, will adopt a resolution calling for a $50,000 pumping station to be erected at Genesee Street and North Conduit Avenue, Woodhaven, and for a similar improvement at Thrall and Beaufort Avenues.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

180th St, 534 West, s s, 275 ft e of Broadway, 17x99.11, four-story dwelling; Richard Grant against F. J. Gunther et al; E. R. Moore, attorney; due, $3,046.46; taxes, &c., $680.20; prior mortgage, $12,000; to the plaintiff for $12,785.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

10th St, 27 East, n s, 154 ft e of University Place, 24.10x94.9, seven-story loft; Greenwich Savings Bank against E. F. Dewey et al; B. B. Sands, attorney; due, $58,-600.49; taxes, &c., $1,562.92; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Edgewater Terrace, w s, 100 ft s of Layton Av, 100x92.10; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, s w corner of 168th St, for a one-story temporary frame cafeteria, 75x215.6; City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, owner; Bradley & Weed Co., Inc., 300 5th Av., architects; cost, $12,500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Washington St, 81 to 85, and Greenwich St, 80, to a five and seven story store and loft; G. J. Faour, premises, owner; O. Reissmann, 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

5th Av, s e corner of 14th St, to a four-story store; F. T. Van Buren, 31 Union Square, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, FEB. 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 484, n w corner of Corlears St, 25, 21x50, foreclosure Oct. 31, 1916; John H. Regan, referee, to P. Chauncey Anderson, exr., 128 East 60th St, Feb. 19; attorneys, Anderson, I. & A., 25 Broad St.

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner 76th St, 102.2x70; Daniel B. Freedman to 1,079-1,089 Lexington Avenue Corporation, 128 Broadway. mtg $93,000, Nov. 14, 1913; attorneys, Stoddard & Marx, 128 Broadway $100

MADISON AV, 841, s e corner of 70th St, 32x100; Albert Herter to Adele, his wife, 150 East 67th St, mtg $6,000, b. and s., all liens, Feb. 16; attorneys, Rounds, H., D. & D., 62 Cedar St. $1

MURRAY ST, 79, 26x100; Charles C. Bell and another, executors, &c., to City Real Estate Co., 178 Broadway, all liens, Feb. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $45,000

PARK AV, 1,738-1,787; s e corner of 121st St, 767x40, foreclosure Feb. 14; Arthur Ofner, referee, to Julia A., Julia V., and Charles E. Loew, New Suffolk, L. I., exrs., Feb. 19; attorneys, Man & Man, 56 Wall St. $20,000

PLOT 41, map 1,338, Fort Washington and Buena Vista Syndicates; Henry Morgenthau Co. to T. M. Realty Corporation, 1,474 Shakespeare Av, Bronx, b. and s., c. &., Feb. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 754.1 ft s of 177th St, runs s 81.1x n 104.8x n 12.6x e 87.2 to w s Haven Av x n 287.10x s w 139.1x w 136.5 to beginning; Palacio Co. to Rube R. Fogel, 916 West 177th St, b and s., Feb. 19; address, 177 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Rube R. Fogel to Palacio Co., 177 Broadway, b. and s., Feb. 19; address, same $100

SPRING ST, 148, s s, 40 ft w of Wooster St, 20x80, foreclosure Feb. 14; Israel H. Zinovov, referee, to Manhattan Savings Institution, 644 Broadway, Feb. 14; attorneys, Rapallo & K., 66 Broadway $15,000

THOMPSON ST, w s, 213.10 ft n of Prince St, 24.8x100; Carmela Nole to Charles Boccia, 46 Prince St, a. t., quitclaim, all liens, Feb. 16; attorney, V. J. De Sanetis, 125 Thompson St. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Giuseppe Boccia to same, a. t., all liens, Feb. 16; attorney, same $1

3D ST, 220 East, s s, 180.6 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x106; Hyman Wiener to Samuel Koshets, 149 Rivington St, mtg $23,000; ½ part, Feb. 19; attorney, Harold L. Kunstler, 149 Rivington St. $100

5TH ST, 634 East, s s, 213.8 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x96.2; Leonor Spielberger to Lina Spielberger, 158 West 118th St, all liens, correction deed, Jan. 25; attorney, Aug. Knatz, 56 Pine St. $1

5TH AV, 1,483, e s, 25.10 ft n of 119th St, 25x91; Kate Sibbel to Adolph Cohn, 108 East 87th St, b. and s., all liens, Feb. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,700

BROADWAY, 3,542, leasehold, Feb. 17; Phenieus Roth to Melvill H. Bearns, 95 Joralemon St, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $8,000; address, 23 Beekman St. $5,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 102d St, 50x95, all title, leasehold, Feb. 17; Madison Amusement Co., Joseph M. Goldstein and Ignitz Kestenbaum in bond, to David Meyer, 308 East Houston St, 2 years, 6 p. c.; address, 158 1st Av. $1,800

PLOT 41, map 1,338, Fort Washington and Buena Vista Syndicates; T. M. Realty Corporation to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $25,000; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St. $12,000

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 84.10 ft n of 177th St, 40x100, Feb. 19; Barry Realty Co. to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 5 years $31,000

2D AV, n w corner of 55th St, 20.4x66, Feb. 17; Henry Elias Brewing Co. to Franz Adam, 806 3d Av, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $12,500; attorney, Louis W. Osterweis, 200 5th Av. $8,000

18TH ST, 604 East, s s, 91 ft e of 1st Av, 25x92, Feb. 1; Angelo Taranto and Ventura Cominello to Giuseppe Focarile, 58 New Chambers St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $7,000 ..... $1,500

151ST ST, 62 West, s s, 780.2 ft w of 8th Av, 20.8x100.5, leasehold, Feb. 8; Joseph Rohrer to William J. Hoppe, 471 East 138th St, due Feb. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Siegfried Landau, 1,575 3d Av. $5,500

Bronx.

HOUGHTON AV, s s, 304.11 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 24.11x108; Pauline Whitney to James A. Clynes, 202 16th St, Jersey City, N. J., prior mtg $8,500, Feb. 7, instruments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $300

HUNTS POINT AV, 871, 39x100; Ricka Siegal to Bella Lipser, 216 West 94th St, prior mtg $23,500, Jan. 30, due as per bond; attorneys, Ellenbogen & S., 233 Broadway. $1,000

LOT 177, map J. Husson, Clason Point; Ernest B. Cruger to Ella Dietrich, 38 Poplar St, Hackensack, N. J., prior mtg $2,200, Feb. 17, installments, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,130

PROSPECT AV, e s, 394 ft n e of Samuel St, 33x150; Anna E. Kramer to Henriette Eichler, 387 Cornelia St, Brooklyn, Jan. 1, 3 years; attorney, J. De Hart, 1,089 Fox St. $4,000

WEBSTER AV, w s, 100 ft s of 167th St, 100x100; Kiesler Realty Co., Inc., to Frederic A. de Peyster, 11 East 86th St, at 1.2, Feb. 19, due as per bond; attorney, L. S. Morris, 32 Liberty St. $12,000

167TH ST, 575 East, s s, 81x80.6; Augustine T. Kingston to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Feb. 19, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 718, s w corner of 95th St, store and basement; Joseph Blau to Patrick Carey, 171 West 90th St, 5 8-12 years from Feb. 1, 1916; Anthony J. Barsett, 41 or 44 St. Nicholas Terrace $2,700

MADISON ST, 195, store; Emeritus Realty Co. and Jay-Eff Realty Co. to Morris Alin, on the premises, 4 years from May 1, 1917 ..... $540

MONROE ST, 114, store floor and basement; Joseph Glass to Isaac Lipschitz, on the premises, 3 years from May 1, 1917; Feb. 5; address 246 East 19th St. $750

2D AV, 31, s s, 10x40; Barnard Lefkowitz to Max Pinver, 177 East Houston St, 5 years from May 1 1917 ..... $1,020

11TH AV, —, store and basement; William Allan to Morris Perlmuiler, 64 Cannon St, and another, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1917; India Wharf Brewing Co., Hamilton Av., Brooklyn $840

126TH ST, 312-314 East, all; Sara Larsen, executrix, to Rapid Cleaners and Dyers, 314 East 125th St, 5 years from April 1, 1917.. $12,000

Bronx.

KINGSBRIDGE AV, 3,246, all; S. B. C. Holding Corporation to Randolph Johnson, 2,176 Bathgate Av, 10 years, from Feb. 16, 1917; attorney, Randolph Johnson, 2,176 Bathgate Av. $4,800

TELLER AV, s e corner of 167th St; Moving Picture Theatre Bear Realty Co. to Ehrlich Amusement Co. et al., a w corner of 167th St and Teller Av, 8 years, from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, Harry Robitzek, 2,808 3d Av. ..... $5,000 and $6,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 948; Feinberg & Feinberg, Inc., against Morris Zwerling, owner; John Schreyer, agent and contractor $39

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV, 1,930; Benjamin Caro against 1,930 University Avenue Corp., owners; Barney Jacobs, contractor $800

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 140th St; Chautauqua Planing Mill Co. against Columbus Circle Construction Corp. et al., Nov. 18, 1916 ..... $1,874

117TH ST, 310 East; Gastov J. Cook against Borden's Condensed Milk Co. et al., Dec. 20, 1916, by bond $150

SAME PROPERTY; Albert Oliver & Son, Inc., against same, Nov. 18, 1916, by bond $34

117TH ST, 306 to 312 East; John P. Kane Co. against same, Nov. 16, 1916, by bond $508

SAME PROPERTY; Hull, Grippen & Co. against same, Nov. 17, 1916, by bond.... $100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

144TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Rockland Realty Co. loans West 144th Street Realty Co., Inc., to erect a one-story brick garage $15,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

2D AV, w s, 50.10 ft s of 111th St, 25x79; Henry H. Jackson et al against Barnet Kleinberg et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Jackson.

138TH ST, n s, 465.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Henry W. Harwood against George H. Walker et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. Arnold.

Bronx.

LOT 1,272, map of property of Joel Wolf estate; Katherine Lurch against John O'Rourke, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. F. Gerding.

POPLAR ST, s s, 306.4 ft w of Main St, 81.6x29.4; Ella L. Martz against M. J. Regina Dillon et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Fixman.

217TH ST, s s, 180.2 ft e of White Plains Road, 25.3x114.2; Katherine Lurch against John O'Rourke, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. F. Gerding.

217TH ST, s s, 805.4 ft e of White Plains Road, 50.6x114.2; Katherine Lurch against John O'Rourke, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. F. Gerding.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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ALCO BUILDING CO., 22nd Ave. & 66th St., BROOKLYN. Tel. 1118 Bath Beach.

24 minutes on Sea Beach Sub. Park Row to 22nd Ave.

GARAGE SITE.

We offer corner plot, 100x100, in thickly populated Prospect Park and Flatbush section; will sell plot or build to sell or rent.

LEVY BROS., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Rare Opportunity for **Drug Store**

In good paying residential neighborhood. Very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away. Fine new store and apartment, over 1 of 7 rooms and tiled bath. Price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it. This is a rare opportunity.

Act Now. Tele. 1521 Cort. F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$10 LOTS

In large, thriving town, hour out; high, healthy location; best section for home site or investment; just the place to build small house and have poultry and truck farming; title guaranteed; only $2 down and $1 monthly. Tickets to visit. Write or call, B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court, for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, auctioneer, on Friday, March 2, 1917, at 12 o'clock, noon, at U. S. Marshal's Office, Room 902, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., One Pearl Necklace, (97 Pearls,) One Pearl Necklace, (101 Pearls,) 1 Pearl Scarfpin, 1 Pearl, 13:96 Grains; 1 Pearl, 10:96 Grains; 1 Black Pearl, 18:29 Grains.

The Pearls will be on exhibition on Thursday, March 1st, 1917, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., and on the morning of the day of Sale. Catalogues mailed upon request.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal. S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a Writ of Vendition Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Monday, February 26, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at Brooklyn Bridge Freezing and Cold Storage Co., at Bridge Arch No. 11, Fulton Street, N. Y. City, three Boxes of Scallops, (adulterated,) "Water Soaked Scallops."

The scallops will be on exhibition on the day of sale from 9 A. M. to noon.

Dated, New York, February 9, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal. S. D. N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sub-section H of Section III of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold seven cases numbered 169, 170, 172, 200, 238, 259, and 265, marked I. B. S. C., containing cotton quilts and manufactures of cotton.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 26, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 6, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal. H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

See This House Washington's Birthday

Make Your Own Comparison.

Rare Value---$3,500---Easy Terms

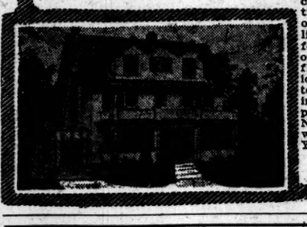
and First Mortgage of $5,000 Buys This

Beautiful All-Year Home, Near Water

READY TO LIVE IN NOW

Convenient Commutation Express Service to N. Y. City.

10 Rooms, 2 Baths. Grounds, 100 by 150 Feet.



A delightful home in select neighborhood; beautifully situated on hill crest, commanding superb water view; elevation 800 ft.; contains living room with open fireplace; dining room, kitchen, library, butler's pantry on first floor; four bedrooms, two tiled baths on second floor; three bedrooms, bath on third floor; near country club, golf, tennis; ideal water sport, skating, iceboating, tobogganing, canoeing, bathing and fishing in summer. See this property, compare it with any priced at $12,000 near New York. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York. Send for floor plans.

F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way, N. Y. Tele. 1521 Cort.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.

English Dwelling

stucco and half timbered, has slate roof, 9 rooms and 2 baths; enclosed sleeping porch; for sale at an attractive price and on convenient terms. Many other new houses now ready for occupancy from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:34, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 12:30, 12:52 (1:15 Saturday only), 1:26, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00, 5:13, 5:33 P. M., &c. SUNDAYS—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:16, 11:40 A. M.; 1:08, 1:58, 2:15, 3:05, 4:17, 4:51, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

Renting Opportunity

To sublet immediately, four thousand feet space, 9th floor, 225 Fifth Ave., Brunswick Building, for two years; present price 80c. a foot. To close at once for 70c.

Inquire Room 849.

4th AVE. OFFICES

Hess Building 354 Fourth Avenue S. W. Corner 26th St. An office on 16th floor.

432 Fourth Av. N. W. Corner 29th St. Large corner offices, all light Showrooms.

329-31 Fourth Av. Between 24th & 25th Sts. Offices and Showrooms, one entire floor.

Superiority of Location, Service and Class of Tenants.

HESS SERVICE

Highest Type of Office and Showroom Buildings.

M. & L. HESS, Inc., Business Property Specialist, 907 Broadway, corner 20th St. Gramercy—6052.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LONG ISLAND TRAINS NOW RUNNING through the heart of Long Island City; five-cent fare to all parts of the city. Half an hour closer than the Bronx. Twelve minutes from Grand Central subway station, Broadway station, and fifteen minutes to Ditmars Avenue.

4,000 FEET FRONTAGE, close to Broadway and Grand Avenue stations. Ripe for improvement with stores and apartment houses. Price about one-third of the Bronx. Will divide to suit. Great opportunity for builders.

2,500 FEET FRONTAGE in a solid block, with 300 feet on the East River, one block from East River Park, and within a few minutes' walk of Ditmars Avenue express station. Biggest bargain in Long Island City. Fine location for an institution.

Maps and prices on request. Brokers protected.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO. Tel. 5600 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

Great Neck

A particularly desirable home of Italian architecture, with all modern improvements and beautiful grounds, can be purchased for $16,000 on easy payments; permanent shore front privileges. Particulars upon request.

Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 65M—Great Neck.

North Shore Waterfront

Unusual opportunity for commuter to buy self-supporting waterfront farm, 7 acres, pleasing type old-fashioned homestead, 9 large rooms, many open fireplaces; views of Sound from any part of property; large barns, extensive poultry houses, 3,000-egg incubator, perfect order; ½ acre raspberries, large peach orchard, strawberry and asparagus beds; never-failing spring; anchorage for boats directly in front of property. A decided bargain. Price $9,000. Terms.

THEODORE S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

AT HUNTINGTON.

Quite exceptional residential estate with strikingly attractive grounds, situated in the conservative West Neck section, 2 miles from village. Picturesque old-fashioned house, standing well back from highway, 15 rooms, with modern improvements. The grounds are beautifully timbered and well matured, including flower and kitchen garden and orchard; in all about 3 acres. Ample stabling and garage. Price a bargain. Full particulars and photographs of Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d.,) N. Y.

SMALL FARM

House, 6 rooms, needs repairs; chicken houses, &c.; excellent soil, high elevation; great poultry country; big markets nearby; town of 7,000; plenty of work; banks, stores, schools close out; rent $10 monthly; easy; pay off balance $12 per month; wonderful chance to buy cheap and start poultry business with small capital. Call or write for free railroad pass. B. THOMAS, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Attractive Home.

Owing to removal to California must sell handsome 10-room house, two baths; beautifully finished, and well located on large plot in New York's best suburb; 40 minutes out, good transportation; house almost new and has every convenience; garage, garden, etc. Terms to suit. Full particulars.

G. A. ROFF, Room 518—1328 Broadway.

Handsome Furnished Bungalow

5 rooms and bath, all large, airy rooms, with every modern improvement; house contains up-to-date furniture, rugs, curtains, ivory bedroom set, silver, kitchen utensils, &c., ready to occupy. Beautiful garden plot 90x100, hedge, new garage for one car; fine restricted neighborhood, near private bathing beach and waterways; great for all water sports; near trolley and main road to N. Y. C. Owner leaves for West and cannot occupy; will sacrifice to responsible interested party on easy terms. Benson, Box 274 Times Downtown.

SMALL FARM $1800

Complete with good house and outbuilding, just the place for small family wanting year round home having enough ground for vegetables, berries and chickens. In large town where there is a demand for eggs and poultry; near station, harbor and trolley. Reliable family can buy this farm for small amount cash and $12 monthly. Casper, Box 274 Times Downtown.

North Shore of Long Island

Old-fashioned farm house, 4 acres, 200 feet shore front, near St. George Golf Club. Full particulars.

Stephen Yates, 244 West 34th St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN

WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.

INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

ESTATE 6 ACRES

To Be Settled. SALE, $45,000 Rent Furnished $3,000

Attractively situated in best section, SCARSDALE, dwelling 14 rooms, 3 baths; thoroughly modern garage; attractive grounds; lawn and shade trees; splendid views.

FOX REALTY COMPANY, 51 EAST 42ND ST., N. Y.

SHORE ACRES

ON THE SOUND

At Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Building Plot, 75x150, $1,999; will finance building operation.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL, 20 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—3493.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS.

For sale or rent; splendid 8-room Colonial house; all modern improvements, including gas; plot 150x112; high elevation; price and terms reasonable.

L. H. TASKER, 154 Nassau St.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

The Best Houses in the Market are Always Listed With Us.

Anderson Realty Company.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Babylon Acreage Bargain

45 acres; Babylon; ¾ mile station; long highway frontage; high, dry, level; partly cleared; excellent section; $175-acre.

HARVEY B. NEWINS, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

We Want to Purchase

for a client a building south of Pine St., containing 50,000 or 60,000 square feet for the transfer, export and import business. Old Building susceptible of alterations will answer. Will pay for same with equity in apartment houses and cash.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co. Broadway, corner of 80th St.

No connection to co-operating with other brokers.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Large Parlor Floor

18 x 50

Suitable for dancing, studio, offices or store purposes.

Rent Low

Apply on premises

5 West 16th Street

BIGGEST REAL ESTATE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

Headquarters for Westchester and Long Island Real Estate.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal. (Take Special Elevator on Suburban Ramp.)

ERECTING GARAGE

56 x 100, FOUR STORIES, 100 Feet from Broadway. Fireproof. Rent $7,000. Want Responsible Tenant.

M. M. HAYWARD & CO. 100th Street and Broadway.

Full Office Service $18

TWO ELEVATORS. 114-116 EAST 28TH ST. At Subway Entrance. CALL AND INSPECT.

GODDALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Agts. Gramercy 4410. 5 East 22nd St.

261-265 WEST 36TH ST.

Very light lofts, 50x100; low rent; great inducements; modern 12-story building; 3 elevators.

FREDK FOX & CO.,

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES FOR RENT

THE

Century Building

74 Broadway

Arcade to 9-11 New Street

Single or in Suites

Look at These Offices

Van Norden & Wilson

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The HILLCREST

Modern Elevator Apts.

8 Large, all outside rooms & 2 baths,

One Apt. left, $1,600

430 RIVERSIDE DR.

I WILL SUBLET

a beautiful 11-room, 3-bath apartment, unfurnished, in ideal apartment house on Central Park West. Concession for balance of lease; extension may be arranged with owner. J. G., 271 Times Downtown.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$20 to $60

2-3-4 Rooms and Bath

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

390 Central Park West

MANHATTAN—East Side.

780 MADISON AVE.

Near 66th Street

High-class non-housekeeping suites, two rooms and bath, newly altered ten-story fireproof building, elevator, telephone, maid and valet service, arrangement for meals.

Renting AGENT on PREMISES.

Telephone, 1778 Plaza.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Ave. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill.

BRONX.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apartments.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.

5-6 Rooms, $35-$43

Class of tenants restricted.

BROOKLYN.

$30—Best Park Slope—$30

Four and bath; every convenience; select tenants. One block from Prospect Park. 809 Eighth Ave., near 9th St.

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LEWIS B. PRESTON, (INC.) Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway. SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES. Send for our selected list of desirable places to live.

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ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you.

KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO., 161 West 34th.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, Large and small plots, ripe for improvement. HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, No. 21 Liberty Street.

BUILDING MANAGEMENT. INEXPENSIVE and EFFICIENT SERVICE. VAN NORDEN & W

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

65TH ST.—An exceptional opportunity to share as paying guest the comforts of an exclusive home. Plaza 5631.

West Side.

67TH ST., 344 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished, well heated; single room.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful floor; parlor, bedroom, and bath; steam heat, electric light; also large room, private bath; elegantly furnished, $32 week for two; Southern cooking, attentive service; smaller room.

Motor Trucks.

72D, 126 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; references exchanged; table guests.

72D, 268 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room for two; reasonable.

72D, 181 WEST, (Subway Express.)—Desirable vacancies; absolute cleanliness; American family; ideal location.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; private bath; private phone; steam heat, electricity.

76TH, (West End Av.) 344.—Select accommodations to refined guests; double, single room; best home table; stainless electricity.

78TH, 256 West.—Large room, southern exposure, electricity, hot water, heat; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—All new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, ("The Georgian.")—Rooms, board, and service on a high standard.

82D, 116 WEST.—Large room, suitable one or two; electric lights; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 9 West.—Newly opened suites, singly, electricity, warm, comfortable house, table unsurpassed.

86TH ST., 140 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; southern exposure; excellent table; references; Southern family.

88D, 21 West.—Large, small rooms in well-kept house; board optional.

97TH, 250 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room for two gentlemen; private house; private family; good table; reasonable. Telephone 3684 Riverside.

106TH, 814 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, with private bath; service and surroundings unusual.

156TH, 558 WEST, (THE LAFAYETTE INN).—DESIRABLE ROOMS, BOARD. NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Pure 5c.

20 Cosy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Attendance Bath Suites. Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 370 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Large room, well furnished, high-class apartment; culture, refinement. Apt. 63. Telephone 4570 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 279. (Corner 73d, Opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; handsome room, with private bath.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AN EXTRA SPECIAL.

1916 8-cylinder Cadillac cabriolet limousine; a car that is entirely convertible, the top being removable—can be put down like a touring car; this car was specially made for one of our customers and cost almost $4,000; it is absolutely in first-class condition; the tires are all new; the paint, upholstery, etc., like brand new; will sell at almost half the original price.

1916 8-CYLINDER CADILLAC runabout, in fine mechanical condition; special top and windshield; long wheelbase; fast and powerful; tires in first-class condition; will sell very reasonably.

1916 8-CYLINDER CADILLAC COUPE. A beautiful closed car; upholstered in leather; fine for lady or doctor to drive; will sell at a great reduction.

1916 8-CYLINDER CADILLAC 7-passenger touring car; equipped with Kelly tires; has been overhauled and repainted; 1917 cadillac blue; is in fine condition; price is right.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
See Mr. Perry. Phone Mulberry 3240.
Open all day Washington's Birthday.

AUTO BODIES MADE TO ORDER. Painting, tops, slipcovers, and general repairs in all its branches; estimates cheerfully given. UNIVERSE AUTO BODY CO., 602 West 52d. Columbus 4425.

CADILLAC (1917) limousine; like new. WHITE (1916) touring car; 45 H. P. All makes of touring cars; bargains. F. Turner. Phone 608 Greeley.

CHEVROLET "Baby Grand"; runs and looks like new; $425 offer. Lexington Motors, 315 West 47th St. Columbus 1260.

FORD AGENCY.—Commercials, pleasure, trucks, new and used. Ford double tariff; taxis. Time payments. Open evenings and Sundays. Kimball Sales Company, Lexington Av., corner 58th St. Telephone Plaza 7900.

FORD 1916 touring, electric light, self starter, perfect running condition; reasonable. Universal, 602 West 52d. Col. 4425.

IF YOU are in the market for a new high-grade automobile communicate with me at once, as I am in position to save you over $900 if you place your order at once. The machine in question is one of a well-known make and one of the best cars made in the country. Address Export Manager, 34 Times.

MAXWELL 1915; excellent; sacrifice. Lexington Used Cars, 315 West 47th. Columbus 1260.

MERCER, 22-72, limousine, convertible; two-season car; practically new, and very handsome; $3,500. Phone Cortlandt 418.

MITCHELL.—Have purchased a new car; will sell my 1916 Mitchell cabriolet; completely equipped; had best of care; cost $2,000; will take $900. Hotel Netherland, Room 1153.

MITCHELL, 1916 7 passenger; slip covers; extras; overhauled completely. Lexington Used Car Department, 315 West 47th. Columbus 1260.

MITCHELL 1915 touring, 7-passenger; self-starter, electric lights; good running condition. L. Simon, 264 West 52d. Col. 4425.

NATIONAL TWIN 6. 1916 seven-passenger touring, run about 2,000 miles; practically new. No reasonable offer refused. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,094 Broadway. Phone Circle 8240.

OAKLAND 1917 EIGHT-CYLINDER. Beautiful 7-passenger touring; driven 4,000 miles by owner, who is compelled to sell at a sacrifice. Can be seen at 1947 West 65th.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car, seating seven comfortably; 1916 Oldsmobile five-passenger touring car; 1915 Paige six-cylinder touring; 1916 Overland touring car; Mercer special raceabout, speedy and able; Scripps-Booth roadster; now is the time to purchase. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1800.

OVERLAND touring, electrically equipped, new shoes, shock absorbers, searchlight, extras; perfect. Lexington Motors, 315 West 47th. Columbus 1260.

OVERLAND.—A 1915 Overland speedster, all-vee special; cost $1,600; used 4,000 miles; accept $525. 150 West 58th.

OVERLAND 1915 touring, small six; extra touring body; Gray-Davis starting lights; cost $6,000; accept $700. 150 West 55th.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINE, in beautiful condition; has just been repainted; special job, with curved roof over door; very classy and extremely aristocratic; will sell at less than half its original cost.

1917 CHALMERS LIMOUSINE, or town car, in excellent condition; has been driven about 150 miles; mechanically in first-class condition; paint, tires, and upholstery first-class; a light car for town use; will sell at half the original cost.

1916 CHALMERS, five-passenger touring car; very fine condition; paint, tires, and upholstery to match; the price is reasonable.

BABY ISOTTA RUNABOUT. Motor cast in block thoroughly overhauled and repainted in battleship gray. Price very low.
ART SCHLOBOHM,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240.
Open all day Washington's Birthday.

SAXON, 1915, four cylinder, starter, lights; good shoes, extras; $188. Lexington Motors, 315 West 47th. Columbus 1260.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH Roadster; beautiful car; sacrifice to quick buyer. Lexington Used Car Department, 315 West 47th. Columbus 1260.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 140-142 EAST 127TH ST.

STEARNS Silent Knight; new Cloverleaf body; demountable top; perfect condition; sell reasonable. Joy Luckhoff, 604 West 52d. Col. 6565.

STUDEBAKER 1915 5-passenger roadster for $425. This type car is extremely popular and very hard to pick up; we have thoroughly overhauled and repainted this one, and at the price quoted is a bargain; complete equipment; electric starter, &c. Studebaker Corporation, 1,201 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 1464.

STUDEBAKER 1917, 1916, 1915, and 1914; excellent buy; reasonable. Lexington Used Car Department, 315 West 47th. Columbus 1260.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT.
MARION SPEEDSTER, STARTER, LIGHTS.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog special. F. A. "30" latest importation. (Town Brougham & Fleetwood touring bodies.) Scripps 1916 "8" special sport body. Burrelle, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 touring car, a car that improves with use; 1915 Packard 3-38 phaeton, overhauled, repainted, tires slightly used; 1916 Overland touring car; Mercer special raceabout, speedy and able; Scripps-Booth roadster; now is the time to purchase. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1800.

Motor Trucks.

DUMPERS.—WE HAVE SEVERAL 5 AND 6 TON POWER-HOIST, TAIL-END DUMP TRUCKS, IN AI CONDITION, THAT WE WOULD LIKE TO BOOK UP FOR ANY PERIOD OF TIME, IN OR OUT OF TOWN; WILL START AT ONCE. J 354 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TRUCKS. FOR SALE. TRUCKS. Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Whites, Macks, Republics, Saurers, also Contractors' Dumpers. Various styles and capacities.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.
136 West 52d St. Phone Circle 190-191.

Automobiles for Rent.

CHALMERS.—Lady going South, would rent beautiful 1916 Chalmers limousine landaulet with chauffeur to responsible party. Telephone 3682 Vanderbilt.

DURING owner's absence, elegant private limousine; luxurious appointments; liveried colored chauffeur; terms moderate. Telephone Mr. King, 6026 Hanover.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; small rates. C. M. Swanson, Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD landaulet, beautiful, $300 monthly; references. Sulkins, 261 West 83d. Schuyler 6600.

PACKARD limousine, late model; $325 monthly, to desirable, reliable party. Circle 447.

Automobiles Wanted.

TO BUY private owned roadster or runabout in perfect mechanical condition; about $150; no dealers. F 460 Times Annex.

STUTZ, Mercer, Simplex, Pierce, or similar make wanted; not older than 1915; no dealers; cash. C. R., 190 Times.

WANTED—Touring cars and runabouts, must be late models, any make, for cash; bring car. 150 West 55th.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 358 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Bodies.

"STEAL A BODY!" Selling out all auto bodies; all styles; Winter or Summer; ridiculously low prices. 908 West 59th St.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect school. Or, phone and be convinced. 226 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 903 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, TYPIST.—Part or whole time; advertising, correspondence, office management. D 48 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-DOUBLE ENTRY. Thorough business woman; highly educated; experience corporation controlling accounts; excellent correspondent; possesses initiative; highest credentials; $15. N 359 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, bill clerk; 3 years' experience switchboard and comptometer operator; typist; accurate; excellent penman; unquestionable references; salary moderate. O 255 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry bookkeeper, qualified to take full charge of books; auditors' references. Gulden, 300 West 122d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience; trial balances, controlling accounts; efficiency unquestionable; references. D 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Controlling accounts, financial statements; stenographic, secretarial ability; executive; address; excellent references; $22. O 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; double entry, trial balance; references; typist; $16 O 235 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 4 years' experience, controlling accounts; operate typewriter. O 229 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, (American, Christian,); experienced; salary, $15; excellent references. D 31 Times.

COOK wishes place in private family; reference. Call 436 West 42d St., ring Fryer bell.

COMPANION, &c.—By refined young woman, care apartment small family, companion to invalid or elderly person; eight years' practical experience nursing and housekeeping. Tel. 3807 Plaza.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert designer, high class gowns, suits, desires engagements, by day, week or month; private families; elegant fit, style, Phone Riverside 1906.

DRESSMAKER.—Coats, gowns; alterations specialty; stylish; obliging. Phone Hensley, 6725 Morningside.

GIRL, about 16, to assist in office, learn filing, &c.; wages $5; excellent opportunity for advancement. D 58 Times.

GIRL.—Neat, colored; general housework; now employed. Apt. 21, 3850 Audubon.

PRACTICAL NURSE.—Hospital experience; reliable Englishwoman; entire charge invalid, child. D 47 Times.

SEAMSTRESS wishes work by day. S., 218 East 58th; private house.

SECRETARY.—English lady, 29, desires situation as secretary to doctor, professional man or woman; shorthand, bookkeeping, accounts, banking, all duties; assist management house. C 196 Times.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer; exceptionally efficient; long legal training; knowledge of financial matters; executive ability; highly indorsed. O 82 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Five years mercantile contracting engineering experience; high school graduate; exceptionally neat personality; excellent grammarian; uses discretion; unquestionable references; $15. N 364 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Confidential assistant, cultured, responsible, seven years' banking, law experience; highly educated; conscientious; possesses executive ability; I use my brains; $18. N 386 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean-cut Christian, age 21, 4 years experience; Standard operator; excellent speller, punctuate, paragraph; intelligently; not afraid of work; $12. N 378 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young American lady expert, wishes position where brains, good breeding, and pleasing personality are desired; familiar law work; $22. 3 South 12th, Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; has had full responsibility; clerical, card systems, knowledge bookkeeping; good penman; inability; highly indorsed. O 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, energetic, accurate, rapid typist; capable running office independently; thoroughly experienced; switchboard; $15. O 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, experienced, desires to change position; now earning $22 per week; in competition, would consider any reasonable offer. F 459 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, graduate business college, desires position; will start low. Catherine Ping, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Elliott-Fisher operator; nine years' experience; efficient stenographer and accurate operator; salary $16. Conscientious. O 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; educated, Christian; familiar banking and brokerage; unquestionable references; salary, $20. O 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience; age 22; Christian; salary $15. Circle 1382, Parkes, 200 West 51st St.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; neat, accurate, experienced. Stark, 901 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; fast dictation; rapid typist; neat appearing. Miss B., Bryant 1819.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; neat appearance; downtown preferred; $10. O 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly efficient; educated, refined; salary $20. Miss A., 2,481 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, French, English, employed at present, desires change; $18-$25. A 395 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. O 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and general office work; salary $10. O 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, competent, educated; five years' experience; office work. N 26 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Employer desires to secure position for his secretary. Telephone Lenox 8745.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, competent; salary $18 week. T. W. 21 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; competent, reliable; references. Box N 48 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Exceptionally neat; Christian, (20;) 4 years' central office experience; courteous taking telephone messages; nice voice; efficient office assistant; $10. N 302 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Refined, educated, Christian girl; experienced, courteous, and pleasant voice; salary, $12. O 224 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR with eight years' experience; willing to assist in office. C. Crane, 138 Hale Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

TYPIST and SWITCHBOARD.—Thoroughly familiar office detail, filing, 4 years' experience. C 146 Times.

YOUNG LADY, cultivated, desires position with interior decorator or importer of Oriental goods; selling ability. D. K. 27 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 58th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 229 West 58th.

COUPLES, cooks, waitress, nurses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9134.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematised, investigations, profit and loss statements; corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER. Thorough, efficient accountant with executive ability; 10 years' experience; university man; now employed; highest credentials. B 171 Times.

ACCOUNTANT; practical systematizer, (33,) assumes responsibility; satisfactory results; correspondence, credits; smooth office management; salary, $35. N 363 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (23,) intelligent, active, wide office experience, thoroughly dependable and competent for position with responsibility. Efficient, O 244 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,306. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, 4 years' experience, university graduate, with executive ability. N 322 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Financial statements, income tax reports, audits, systems, &c. A. B., 79 Worth St. Franklin 8713.

ACCOUNTING.—University student, five years' office experience, position accounting work. D 41 Times.

ADVERTISING or sales manager, ten years one firm; first class man, can produce results. William Arnold, 135 East 13th. Telephone 1470 Stuyvesant.

AGENT with valuable connection in Eastern Canada wishes to secure the representation of reliable manufacturers of dress goods, embroideries, laces, ribbons, silks. Apply J. H. Gagnon, Hotel Brevoort, 5th Av. and 8th St.

ASSISTANT FACTORY MANAGER, (24;) three years' experience in can manufacturing industry; student of modern factory methods, employment problems, and welfare work; will make change with progressive concern. Production, D 56 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE. Energetic young man, (25,) of good business education and experience, desires connection with progressive firm; references. D 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, Timekeeper, Paymaster, Christian; 8 years' experience; clean cut, exceptionally quick figurer, legible penman, unquestionable references; $20. Henry Caspar, 695 St. Nicholas Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; can take charge of entire set of books, make up trial balances, profit and loss statements, balance sheets, &c.; best references; salary $25. D 43 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT or office clerk, knowledge of typewriting, accurate at figures, wishes position with reliable firm with chance for advancement; hard worker. O 236 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT; EXPERT FIGURER; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE; $10. SUNSET 4832M, OR O 241 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, wishes position; five years' experience; double entry; fully competent; moderate salary. Joseph Cupo, 423 16th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Conscientious worker; bright and willing; excellent penman; salary moderate to start. Michael Gaccaro, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

BOOKKEEPER.—Desires change, knowledge credits, collections; 3 years' present employer; $25. N 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 4 years' experience, take care of books, collection, correspondence; $20. O 243 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced import, export, voucher systems, factory costs, &c.; salary, $20. T 204 Weirfield St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, desires position; opportunity for advancement; moderate salary; references. W 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER assistant desires position; one year's experience; fair salary to start with. O 273 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22;) 5 years' experience; correspondent, typist; best references; $18. Box 45, 2,121 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young man, 23, bookkeeper clerk, typewriter, biller, desires position; $15. D 16 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—27; thoroughly experienced, accurate; controlling accounts, trial balances; $18. O 274 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough, reliable, 7 years' experience; control accounts; office manager. C 145 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced controlling accounts, cost work; $20. Roland, 110 St. Nicholas Av.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, 28; experienced; best references; $30. D 32 Times.

CARPENTER wants work, business house, private; day contract. Carpenter, 1,300 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, English, seeks good position; 6 years' experience; abstainer, honest; any location; country preferred; married. Address William Hogg, 73 West 12th St. Telephone Chelsea 119.

CHAUFFEUR.—German-American, 35, thorough city driver, mechanic, any car, go anywhere; 10 years' experience; best references. Schuppert, 160 West 127th. Phone 4042 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR, single, wishes position with private family; country or travelling; 4th years' experience own repairs; best reference, B. Morris, 37 Bergen St., Hackensack, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, age 33, wishes private position; capable, careful driver; excellent references. Turnliiff, 7 West 111th.

CHAUFFEUR, — Experienced, references, license, N. Y. and N. J.; permanent position; country preferred. Phone Englewood 817. K. A., Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC, wishes private position; 12 years' experience; best references. J. J. Fursell, 241 West 54th.

CLERICAL.—Young man, (18,) for clerical work; experienced. Charmat, 219 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

COLLEGE STUDENT desires employment afternoons or evenings; anything; competent. O 231 Times Downtown.

COLUMBIA STUDENT desires position with accounting or mercantile firm; slight years' bookkeeping experience. O 246 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT - SECRETARY. — Young man, 25 years old, university graduate, expert accountant, bookkeeper, general office man; highest references, ability, character; salary $30 week. D 38 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (32,) confidential position or executive assistant, by thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, organizer, stenographer; prominent corporations fifteen years. O 264 Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—Scotch; middle-aged; single; life experience; all branches; sober, active, clean, faithful; full charge; A1 references. D 33 Times.

HOUSE ORGAN.

Trade journal editor open for part-time engagement to edit house organ; expert in photo engraving make-up; through training in merchandising; services at very reasonable cost. D 52 Times.

I WANT A JOB!

A real job, where I can help you with your details and use judgment; 7 years' experience bookkeeper, credit man, correspondent, &c. 232 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR CLERK.—Young man, 17, wishes position as junior clerk or office boy with banking or brokerage concern; experienced; downtown; prime references. O 259 Times Downtown.

LATIN AMERICAN, native America, (24,) leaving employ Havana (Cuba) branch New York commission house Feb. 15, seeks connection with manufacturer seriously interested in Latin American field; good practical knowledge of Spanish and foreign trade methods; competent stenographer; best reference. Address G. W., 377 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

MANAGER.—Mechanical engineer wants position as works manager or assistant to general manager; now employed as chief draftsman by large manufacturing firm; electrical, mechanical experience, and good accounting knowledge. Y 229 Times Annex.

MR. BUSINESS MAN.

Are you interested in making one more successful business man by giving an opportunity to a young man, 25, who is competent, diligent, and anxious to succeed? Sales and clerical experience; good correspondent. Clerical, N 47 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, (19,) experienced, knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography, seeks position. C 98 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Former bank manager desires connect with mercantile establishment where ability will be rewarded. D 25 Times.

OFFICE MAN, 27, eleven years' experience, desires permanent position, jewelry preferred; salary to start least important. O 237 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

OFFICE MANAGER and correspondent, (34,) married, at present employed, import and export, desires to connect in same capacity; thoroughly familiar modern business methods; command modern languages; references. C 26 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Refined and energetic young man, 24, seeks permanent office connection; excellent ledger clerk or assistant bookkeeper; seven years with high-class import house; best references. T. O., 5 East 101st St.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Gentleman would like to represent a line of absolutely first-class goods to sell on commission. D 45 Times.

SALESMAN-CREDIT MAN OF ABILITY AND TRAINING DESIRES HIGH-CLASS CONNECTION. O 257 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Christian, 32. Who will appreciate honest and faithful service? Fourteen years' experience. N 49 Times.

SALESMAN.—Sold stables in Eastern territory; furnish reference ability, character. D 27 Times.

SPANIARD, young man, wants position export house; knowledge bookkeeping, typist. D 35 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, hustler, wishes to connect with reliable concern. D 60 Times.

SALESMAN, 28, hustler, wishes to connect with any reliable concern. D 64 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent; young man, (22,) four years' experience, attending Columbia University in evening, desires reliable position. N 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well experienced, desires responsible position, possesses the command of English language; high school graduate. O 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wishes work evenings and Saturday afternoon; intelligent, accurate; good correspondent. Wallace, 76 South 10th St., Flushing, L. I.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, graduate business college, desires position; will start low. Charles Linek, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, well educated, rapid and accurate, several years' experience, salary $22, desires good opportunity. A 398 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Accurate, rapid; experienced secretarial work; desires position, afternoons, evenings. D 50 Times.

TRANSLATOR.—University educated; French, German; accept position part, whole time. D 39 Times.

YOUNG LAWYER, 24, desires to enter commercial field; adaptable, sincere, and willing to work; seeking business opportunity. O 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position with future; salary, $15. Experience; College, one year; law school, year and half; law office, six months; must leave school; highest references. 230 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28 years, ten years purchasing agent, in charge of cost and stock department, seeks position with reliable firm where ability and conscientious effort will result in advancement. D 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, educated, ambitious, position wholesale house where hard work will bring success; stock office, shipping, selling ability; references. Geiger, 1,629 1st Av.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) general business experience, office, factory, &c., absolutely dependable, seeks connection, reputable concern; references. D 53 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) 3 years' experience contracting concern, understands all kinds building, mechanical work, desires position. D 55 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, intelligent, ambitious, best references, desires connection where conscientious work means advancement. S. C., 205 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes a good position with a reliable concern; has some experience as a salesman. Jos. Massa, 2,255 Hughes Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced specialty salesman, also four years' office experience, desires position as salesman or in office. D 29 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, good education, experienced general office and selling, desires connection with chance to advance. O 205 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (21) desires position, real estate concern, collecting, renting, and repair agent; 3 years' experience. D 54 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position at anything with advancement; best references. O 245 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires clerical position; good penman; experienced; best references. O 242 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wants position; high school education; business experience; references. D 57 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, wishes position as salesman, experience in twine. O 234 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position where intellectual ability is appreciated. O 230 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) experienced, stock and office, capable, desires position. C 155 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

A LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE wants girls, beginners, periodical subscription department; salary to start, $6 per week. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam.

BILLING CLERK.—Elliot Fisher operator, one accustomed to billing; hours from 8:30 to 6, in busy season; applicants must be intelligent, alert, and be prepared to furnish excellent references; this position offers an unusual opportunity for progressive individual. K. R., 224 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.

YOUNG WOMAN, 18 TO 25; MUST BE INTELLIGENT AND PARTLY OR FULLY EXPERIENCED; SALARY $10 TO $13 WEEKLY. ADDRESS L. S. BOX 18 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent cost clerk, familiar with modern cost methods; state qualifications, age, and salary desired; moderate salary to begin. Box W 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Neat, efficient, competent double entry, with good handwriting, in forwarder's office. Battery; state experience and salary. O 246 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; hours, 8 to 5:30; salary to start, $10; state experience. O 268 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Must wait on table; little washing; board; $30; call between 2 and 4. 53 West 39th St. Seniqua.

COMPLAINT ADJUSTERS.—Wanted, experienced complaint adjusters, periodical subscription department; publishing house; permanent work and opportunity for advancement for the right type of girl; do not apply unless you have had previous experience in this line. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam.

DESIGNER, experienced on $9 cotton waists; must give good references. Bon Ton Waist Co., 122 West 26th.

DRESS DESIGNER.—A large factory situated in Toronto, Canada, desires to obtain an experienced women's and misses' dress designer; this is a splendid opportunity for one who has had experience in designing medium-priced dresses for catalogue. W 171 Times.

FILING CLERK wanted; hours, 8 to 5:30; salary to start $8; state experience. O 266 Times Downtown.

GIRLS wanted, large publishing house, to handle file stencils; those with experience preferred. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam.

GOVERNESS.—Young lady for children, ages 9 to 14, and assist in light house work; please write, stating particulars; wage $20 to $25; good home; Brooklyn. Y 351 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—Competent girl for general housework; good home, good wages; nearby country; only 15 minutes from New York. Halle, 116 Riverside Drive, corner 84th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Wanted, white girl to take care of two children and do light housework. Call 9 to 12 A. M., 12 West 109th St., Apartment 37. Phone Academy 720.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman, white, for general housework, Franklin, N. J., 60 miles New York; all electric conveniences. Address Mrs. B. F. Tillson, Hotel Astor, until Friday.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for light housework. Phone Dotson, Audubon 3302, 425 W. 214th.

INFANTS NURSE.—Experienced, refined; part or whole time; assist in light housework. Phone 4736 Morningside.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Refined, experienced woman, help care for 16-months-old baby four afternoons per week. Barton, 415 West 118th.

NURSE.—Entire charge 14-month baby; good salary. Golden, 226 West 110th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced; knowledge of stenography essential; fine opportunity for real, bright, capable young lady; state experience, age, and salary expected. J 270 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Educated woman, capable of explaining to our special list of mothers successful character-building plan for children; this plan was prepared under the direction of educators and psychologists whose names are familiar to every mother; one capable of being quickly promoted to branch office management preferred; salary. Room 711, 116 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS; permanent; commissions; allowances. Wilson, 151 Grand, 10-11.

ADVERTISING MAN'S ASSISTANT, having knowledge of stenography; preferred ability to figure stock. Address A. M., 208 Times.

ARTISTS.—100 sketchers wanted suitable for lithographing in colors, designs; must be original and up-to-date; samples required. J 380 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT in office, wholesale ribbon house; must write good hand and be good at figures; apply by letter. Wertheimer Bros., 19 East 24th St.

BILLING CLERK.—Elliot Fisher operator, one accustomed to billing; hours from 8:30 to 6, in busy season; applicants must be intelligent, alert, and be prepared to furnish excellent references; this position offers an unusual opportunity for progressive individual. K. R., 224 Times Downtown.

BOILERMAKERS, MACHINISTS, BRAKEMEN and FIREMEN wanted by the New Haven Railroad; experienced men only. Apply Employment Car, 133d St. and Willis Avenue, Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, age about 25, experienced, wanted as assistant bookkeeper in large concern of international reputation; opportunity to advance unusual; no application considered unless of the live wire type, constantly studying to improve himself. Apply W 108 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Stock clerk, capable of handling large volume of detail; must be rapid and accurate; state experience, and salary desired. Box W 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent cost clerk, familiar with modern cost methods; state qualifications, age, and experience; moderate salary to begin. Box W 100 Times.

BOYS, 16 to 20 years, for stockroom and shipping department; steady position; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

BOYS, 16 to 20 years, for stockroom and shipping department; steady position; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

BOY for office work; must write a good hand and come well recommended. Address O 253 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in law office; answer in own handwriting, stating age and salary desired. D 42 Times.

BRICKLAYER FOREMAN wanted who can read plans, handle men and equipment, and produce results; permanent position will be given to one able to operate a Remington typewriter; reply, stating age, experience, and salary desired. O 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, (14-22 years,) in packing department of wholesale house; $10 week to start, with advancement. Apply 7 Leonard St., 8 to 8:30 A. M.

Employment Agencies.

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS.—Read these: Correspondent, (financial,) $40; bookkeeper, $20; clerk, (insurance,) $15; clerk, $12; contract salesman, hotel supplies, $100; buyer, (men's and women's wear;) stenographer, (bookkeeping machine,) $18; salesman, (hardware or groceries;) stenographer, $15; bank, jeder, $15; manufacturer, $15; stenographer, $25; many others. Mighill, (Agency.) Flatiron Building, Times Building.

SUPERIOR secretarial stenographer, maintenance engineer, engineers for appraisal and power sales; bookkeeper, night work; good opportunities; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

HEAD BOOKKEEPER, $50;) Bookkeepers, ($15-$20;) accountant cost textile, ($1,800;) Junior accountants, ($20;) 6 stenographers, ($10 to $18.) Credential Agency, 253 B'way.

BANK RECEIVING TELLERS, bookkeepers, general office work, and typists. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 25 West 43

APPEALS TO NATION TO SEND FOOD HERE

Hartigan Prepares Letter to State Officials All Over the United States.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY BUSY

Begins Inquiry Into Living Cost in This City—Table Shows Price Advances in 14 Months.

Steps were taken by Federal and city officials yesterday to find out what could be done to curb the constantly, and in many cases unexplained, upward movement of foodstuff prices here. A special Federal Grand Jury began an inquiry to determine whether the interstate commerce laws had been violated in connection with the raising of prices of food and fuel, and Commissioner of Weights and Measures Joseph Hartigan arranged to send today to State Commissioners of Agriculture or State Departments of Food and Markets throughout the Union a letter in behalf of Mayor Mitchel, the object of which will be to increase food shipments into the New York market.

The Special Grand Jury was appointed nearly two months ago, but began its examination of witnesses only yesterday. While nothing was made public, it was understood that Assistant United States Attorney General Frank M. Swacker had examined several coal dealers, who are officers of associations in the West Virginia coal fields.

Commissioner Hartigan, in his letter, will ask for particulars regarding producers, growers, dairy products, canneries, shippers, and handlers of foods and manufactured food products in the various States. He will inquire also regarding what organizations exist or what attempts are being made to organize in these lines of industry. The letter will conclude:

"This information is sought for in the event of any abnormal food conditions arising by reason of extraordinary results accruing from obvious domestic and international situations.

"New York City has a population daily of nearly 6,000,000 people. Its food bill aggregates $1,500,000,000. It is the greatest logical food market in the world. It is evident, therefore, that much benefit can be given to producers, growers, and shippers in your State who may find the New York City market a convenient and profitable outlet for their products.

"May I be assured of your help in furnishing this information, as well as to expect such active co-operation in bringing food supplies here as events not now foreseen may demand?"

Those who have studied the subject see no immediate chance of a drop in food prices, particularly in canned goods and fresh vegetables. The primary cause of this condition is attributed to subnormal production, abnormal export, increased consumption as a result of prosperity, and the desire for enormous profits. Indeed, foods will reach famine prices, it is predicted, if these conditions persist.

Potatoes, are reported from the Riverhead, N. Y., depot to have advanced to $3.25 a bushel to commission men. And few farmers have sold at that price, as they believed the price will go to $4 before the week is out. It was reported that 215,000 bushels of potatoes were being so held in and about this city.

City Inspectors working in the big wholesale markets and on the piers, have compiled a table showing the high and low prices of vegetables and fruits for 1916 and 1917, to date. The figures were arrived at by getting the wholesale prices in the different market places and striking an average. Here is the table, and it will show the housewife at a glance just how the food market has risen:

The Price Records.

Commodity.	Quantity or Container.	Prices, 1916. Low.	High.	Prices, 1917. Low.	High.
Apples, barrel		$1.75	$4.50	$3.00	$7.50
Apples, box		1.25	2.50	1.30	2.50
Pears, basket		.20	.90	.75	1.75
Cranberries, barrel		2.00	9.00	2.00	8.50
Cranberries, box		1.50	2.25	1.25	1.75
Strawberries, quart		.15	.28	.15	.40
Kumquats, quart		.08	.12	.08	.10
Tangerines, ½ box		1.00	2.50	1.75	2.75
Oranges, box		1.40	4.00	1.50	4.50
Grape Fruit, box		.75	3.50	1.00	4.50
Lemons, box		1.75	3.25	2.50	3.75
Pineapples, box		2.00	4.50	1.25	3.60
Potatoes, 180 pounds		3.30	4.00	9.25	9.75
Bermuda potatoes, barrel		4.00	7.00	8.00	11.00
Sw't potatoes, b'ket		.60	1.10	1.00	2.00
Artichoke, French, drum		8.00	12.00	8.00	12.00
Artichoke, Jerusalem, barrel		3.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
Brussels sprouts, quart			.20	.08	.16
String beans, b'ket.		2.50	3.00	5.00	12.00
Beets, 100 bunches		1.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
Beets, barrel		1.50	1.75	4.00	4.00
Beets, crates		.50	.75	2.25	2.50
Carrots, 100 bunches		1.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
Carrots, 100-pound bag		.85	1.10	2.25	2.75
Carrots, barrel		1.25	2.00	2.75	4.00
Carrots, crate		.50	1.00	2.25	2.75
Cabbage, ton		7.00	11.00	125.00	160.00
Celery, crate		1.25	2.25	3.00	5.00
Cauliflower, ½ crate		1.50	2.00	1.50	2.00
Cucumber, dozen		.75	2.00	.75	2.00
Chicory salad, bskt.		1.00	5.00	1.00	5.00
Escarole salad, bskt.		1.00	1.50	1.00	3.00
Eggplant, box		.75	2.50	2.00	3.50
Horseradish, 100 lbs		5.00	5.50	7.00	8.00
Kale, bbl.		.85	.90	2.50	3.00
Kohlrabi, 100 bunch.		1.00	3.00	4.00	6.00
Lima beans, basket or crate		2.00	3.50	2.00	4.00
Lettuce, basket		1.00	2.25	1.00	5.00
Onions, 100-lb. bag		.75	2.50	11.00	15.00
Leeks, 100 bunches		1.50	3.00	3.00	5.00
Okra, crate		1.00	2.25	1.00	3.00
Peas, basket		1.00	4.50	3.00	10.00
Peppers, crate		1.00	2.25	2.00	4.00
Parsley, bbl.		6.00	7.00	6.00	6.50
Parsnips, bbl.		1.25	4.00	2.00	4.00
Radishes, 100 bunch.		2.00	4.00	2.00	4.00
Romaine salad, bas.		.50	1.00	1.00	3.00
Shallots, bbl.		2.50	3.50	6.00	9.00
Spinach, bbl.		.50	1.50	1.00	3.00
Squash, bbl.		1.50	2.00	2.75	4.00
Turnips, bbl.		1.00	1.50	2.75	3.50
Yellow turnips, bbl.		.75	1.12	2.50	3.00
Tomatoes, crate		1.00	3.00	1.50	3.25
Tomatoes, lb		.10	.25	.10	.25
Mushrooms, 4-lb. basket		.75	1.60	1.25	2.25
Rhubarb, 1 dozen bunches		.20	.65	.50	.75

Shortage of Farm Labor.

Canned goods have advanced wholesale since the first of the month as follows: Pears, $1.50 to $1.70 a dozen; spinach, $1.50 to $1.65 a dozen; squash, $1.30 to $1.35; corn, $1.40 to $1.50; salmon, $1.90 to $2.10.

Four thousand boxes of tomatoes said to be worth $1.15 a box arrived on the Ward Liner Monterey, from Progreso, Mexico. The greatest increase in any vegetable reported is in cabbages, which have gone up from $7.00 a ton, the lowest 1916 price, to $160 a ton. A report from Texas states that cabbages grown in that State have gone to $125 a ton in the home market. This is a record price.

A short crop of all vegetables raised in the Vineland, N. J., district may be looked for this Summer. Farmers, it is said, contemplate planting only enough to care for immediate needs. This is bcause of the high cost of seed and the scarcity of farm labor. Seed potatoes, usually $3 a bag, and now held at $10, are expected to advance at least $2 more later in the year.

Farm labor is now engaged in more remunerative work in the industries. Agents of manufacturers have been through New Jersey offering laborers $3 and $4 a day and furnishing them free transportation to the scene of their employment. A proposal has been made to call a convention of farmers in Cumberland and Salem Counties in New Jersey, to see if it is not possible to bring in help to till the land. There is talk of utilizing negro or convict labor for this work.

MRS. MANVILLE A BANKRUPT.

Divorced Wife of Asbestos Dealer Owes $12,336.

Mrs. Clara C. Manville, who divorced her husband, Thomas Franklin Manville of the firm of Johns-Manville Company, asbestos dealer, in Boise, Idaho, on Oct. 18, 1909, on the ground of desertion, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal District Court yesterday. Liabilities were placed at $12,336, with no assets. The principal creditors are the Lichtenstein Millinery Company, $543; Stern Brothers, $1,637; Louise & Co., $100; Brentano's, $175; Tiffany & Co., $291; Delmonico's, $186; the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company, $124; Miss Henrietta Lake's School for Girls, $308, and A. H. Balcom, $500.

Mrs. Manville's decree of divorce gave her the custody of her daughter, and Mr. Manville retained the custody of his son. The latter in 1911, when he was only 19 years old, ran away with Florence E. Huber, a chorus girl, and married her. Later he left her, and she sued him for a separation.

GIRL DRUGGED, FATHER SAYS

Henry Cruger Declares Man Used Vial Needle on Daughter Ruth.

Some man at the West 127th Street motor cycle repair shop of Alfred Cocchi drugged Ruth Cruger with a vial needle and then abducted her, was the belief expressed last night by the girl's father, Henry D. Cruger, who added that the search had not progressed at all in the week the girl has been gone.

"Though the police version of their interview at Cocchi's shop makes mention of only one man," he said, "my investigation has disclosed that there were two men there when my daughter entered for her skates. I have learned that when she went out the second man followed her, and it was he undoubtedly who hired the taxicab that has been brought out as a clue. I believe that when my daughter left her skates at that store her attractiveness was noted and a plot hatched to kidnap her when she returned. I believe that Commissioner Woods and Deputy Commissioner Scull are bending every effort to bring back my girl to me, but the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau is not doing the work that should be done."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—A string of graduated pearls, diamond clasp, Friday evening, from Vanderbilt Hotel to Republic Theatre to the Biltmore and return to Vanderbilt in taxicab; liberal reward for pearls or ticket. Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Saturday night, Feb. 17, inside or near Morosco Theatre, diamond and platinum pendant without chain. Liberal reward if returned to James C. Black, care A. P. Laighton, 66 Leonard St., City. Telephone Franklin 2698.

LOST—Sunday evening, Feb. 18, lady's small purple enamel watch and platinum chain, between 83d St. and Madison Av., 85th St. crosstown, and 89th St. to West End Av.; $50 reward if returned to Theodore B. Starr, Inc., 5th Av. and 47th St.

LOST—Gold mesh purse, sapphire clasp, containing few small bills, vanity case, ticket to New Rochelle; marked "Alice Irwin." Finder return to Mrs. J. C. Gregory, Fort Slocum, N. Y. Reward.

LOST—Saturday, between West 125th St., Beck St., Bronx, and 177th St., crown breastpin, pearls and diamond; memento from one departed; reward. O 247 Times Downtown.

LOST—Feb. 19, 138th St. to 120 West 57th, via Broadway subway, lady's pearl heart pin, small diamond centre; reward. McCloskey, 51 Chambers. Phone 3300 Worth.

LOST—Small silvered leather purse containing money and cards, on Feb. 19, about 1 P. M., Mirror Candy Store, West 34th; reward. Phone 9065 Plaza.

LOST—Feb. 19, at Carnegie Hall or between there and 60th St. on Broadway, round diamond pin, 6 pearls; liberal reward. Mates, telephone 2584 Rector.

LOST—Brown skunk muff in French Hat Shop or McFarland automobile salesroom; liberal reward. Apartment 54, 610 West 116th St.

LOST—Lady's purple leather handbag containing gold coins, rosary, and personal cards; $10 reward if returned intact. W 173 Times.

LOST—On Liberty or Wall St., $50; 4 tens, 2 fives; new money; reward. Mr. Murtha, Hotel Breslin.

LOST—A pearl necklace, between 90th St. and Central Park West and Grand Central Station and 65th St.; reward. W 166 Times.

LOST—Gentleman's 3-stone diamond platinum ring, on Lenox Av., between 121st and 122d; liberal reward. 460 East 122d St.

LOST—Watch chain and silver pen, Sunday, on bridle path at Central Park. Reward, return 261 Broadway, Suite 410.

LOST—Monday, vicinity Lord & Taylor's, railway ticket Niagara Falls to Alberta; reward. D 62 Times.

LOST—SIGNET RING.

LOST—Feb. 13, on 23d St. car, purse containing money and lady's ring; reward. Phone 4732 Chelsea.

Gold "E," blue oval, in washroom Hotel Imperial, Monday; reward. D 44 Times.

LOST—Mink muff, on Sunday, on road between Borough Park and Coney Island; reward. Left, 302 Broadway.

GOLD mesh bag, Amsterdam Av. and 79th St.; liberal reward. Brazeau, 135 W. 79th.

LOST—Small gold watch, initials K. C. B., vicinity 23d, Madison Av. D 64 Times.

LOST—Brown fur neckpiece, about 40th St. Return Bryant, 425 5th Av.

LIBERAL REWARD, NO QUESTIONS ASKED, FOR RETURN OF PEARL NECKLACE CONTAINING 70 PEARLS WITHOUT CLASP; MISSING FROM PREMISES AT 15 MAIDEN LANE. O 270 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for the return of diamond barpin, diamond and onyx jabot pin, and diamond and pearl brooch; no questions asked. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St., City.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Diamond lavalliere, Reisenweber's, Rector's, or Healy's, Pyke, 14 Central Park West.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Diamond barpin; Saturday night, 44th to 5th Av., to 57th. W 108 Times.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Domino Room, Saturday night, diamond flexible bracelet. Telephone Schuyler 3692.

$100 REWARD for return of black velvet bag with diamond monogram, containing cigarette case, match box, powder box, and lip salve case, with "Leta" in diamonds on each article; lost between 63d and 73d Sts. on 5th Av. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$100 REWARD and no questions asked for return of diamond flexible bracelet, 72 small stones, lost Friday, Feb. 9, on 5th Av., near 64th St., or in 66th St., between 5th and Madison Avs. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av., New York.

$200 REWARD RECOVERY OR INFORMATION LEADING TO RECOVERY OF IMPERIAL SILK SHIRTS STOLEN FROM ROGGEN BROS. & CO., 633 BROADWAY.

Found.

FOUND—In fitting parlor of Bonwit Teller & Co., 5th Av. and 58th St., embroidered linen handkerchief, bow pin set with 15 jewels and 2 large pearls, attached to black taffie silk streamer. Apply Lost and Found Office.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston bull terrier, on Avenue P, Coney Island Boulevard; white head; name on collar, "Rocky"; reward. Dr. Sturn, 237 West 74th St.

FOUND—On Broadway, between 42d and 43d

PASTORS OF CALVARY INSIST THEY'LL QUIT

Baptist Congregation Votes, 148 to 19, to Uphold the Clergymen.

$1,400 RAISED FOR QUARTET

Dr. Kemp Asserts That Report He Was Behind Scurrilous and Anonymous Literature Is a Lie.

Financial and personal matters that had brought about factional differences of long standing among the members of the congregation of Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, and which ultimately led to disagreement between the pastors and some members of the Board of Trustees and their supporters and resulted in the resignations of the pastor and his assistant, were discussed last night at a meeting of the corporate organization of the church, and, despite several attempts to maintain harmony, the speaking developed at times into an acrimonious controversy. Both Dr. Joseph B. Kemp, the pastor, and his assistant, the Rev. Dr. David Ross, refused to withdraw their resignations. Moderator J. B. Calvert, a former pastor of the church, who presided, had difficulty occasionally in curbing the remarks of some of the speakers when their utterances became objectionable to some one or more of the 200 persons present.

The meeting had been called to receive a report from the Treasurer of the church, William H. West, and to pass on the action of the Trustees in deciding to dismiss the quartet of the choir, on the ground that the financial situation made it necessary to economize to the extent of their salaries, amounting to $2,400 yearly. Their intention of ceasing to publish the church calendar, at a cost of $500 yearly, was also a topic for consideration.

Joseph M. Lessler presented a resolution for the continued employment of the quartet. He made what was regarded by the supporters of the Rev. Dr. Joseph W. Kemp, the pastor, as a defense of his ministry.

President W. H. Trabue of the Trustees, protesting against the passage of the resolution, said: "You cannot compel the Trustees to make a contract for the employment of the quartet unless you provide us with the money for their salaries. I have taken legal counsel on this matter, and I, for one, won't do it."

After several persons had spoken in favor of the employment of a quartet and others had supported the stand of the Trustees on the ground that they had no alternative unless the money was provided, Mr. Lessler said that the loss of the quartet would practically end the choir and interfere with the religious work of the church.

"Here we have a church property valued at $750,000 with a small debt of $25,000 on it. Are we entirely to make use of the sticks and stones which the building represents without trying to develop and broaden its religious work? Why cannot the trustees go out and borrow money, as they did once before?"

After Treasurer West had been "heckled," Dr. Kemp, who had been sitting near the platform, arose and said that it was useless to authorize the Trustees to employ a quartet without providing them with funds. Then he characterized the decision of the Trustees to dismiss the quartet without consulting the church body to be unbusinesslike and un-Christian.

Dr. Kemp referred with some show of feeling to the differences that had come among the congregation, and said the situation was deplorable. "The condition is the result of gossip and scandal and things that have nothing to do with God's work," he declared.

After Dr. Kemp had spoken $1,400 was quickly contributed by four members of the church to pay the quartet. When a question was raised as to whether the money was to pay "the quartet or a quartet," and the Moderator had answered, "a quartet," E. J. Tinsdale, who had announced a subscription of $350, said:

"If it is to be a quartet, I will give $100 more." He also agreed to pay $500 for continued publication of the calendar. When the vote for retention of the quartet was announced to be 141 for it, with 64 votes favoring the Trustees, the supporters of Dr. Kemp regarded the result as a vote of confidence in him. But Dr. Kemp declared his resignation stood.

Mentioning what he termed "scurrilous and anonymous literature" that had been circulated in the church, Dr. Kemp said:

"Imagine my feelings when I heard it insinuated that I had something to do with this horrible thing." Then raising his hand, he continued: "Before my God, it is a lie."

At a church meeting, which followed the business session, from which Dr. Kemp had withdrawn before a vote was taken, 148 members voted not to accept the resignation of the pastor and that of his assistant, the Rev. Dr. David Ross. Only 19 votes were cast for their acceptance. Dr. Ross also declared he would not withdraw his resignation, when he and Dr. Kemp were informed at the rectory of the result of the vote.

FOR LEATHERLESS SHOES.

Canvas, Cork, and Rubber Must Be Used, Says Philadelphia Man.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—"Prices on leather have been boosted beyond all reason, and if the prices are to be reduced the public must learn to wear shoes that are made from leather substitutes. Although I use the word substitute, the articles that must supplant leather are not substitutes. They are canvas, cork, and rubber. With these articles we can make shoes that are as durable and stylish as those produced from leather."

So declared A. C. McGowen, head of John Wanamaker's shoe department, at the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Shoe Retailers' Association, held at the Bellevue-Stratford today. More than 300 retailers, representing every section of the State, attended, and brought to the convention but one complaint, that the price of shoes is soaring to such an extent that the public is threatening reprisals in the form of boycotts.

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To hear the tone of the Mehlin Piano is to concede its artistic supremacy. To see the exhibit of Mehlin Piano construction at our warerooms is to understand how the FREE VIBRATING SOUNDING BOARD, THE GRADUATED BRIDGE, and our fifteen other patented improvements make possible the celebrated Mehlin tone. You are cordially invited to attend this interesting exhibit of scientific piano construction. No obligation whatever incurred by your visit.

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The New Art Edison Phonographs and Records.

CAUTIONS EXPORTING FIRMS.

Commerce Department Condemns Irresponsible Foreign Agencies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A step toward export control was taken today by the Department of Commerce by the promulgation of a circular of caution to American firms engaged in shipping goods abroad as to the representations made by their foreign representatives and agents. It has been urged on the consideration of the Department of Commerce, through the investigations made by the Federal Trade Board in the foreign field, that our manufacturers can best gain and keep foreign trade by maintaining well organized agencies. The department's circular reads:

"The Department of Commerce cautions American firms embarking in the export trade against misrepresentations by companies formed for the purpose of acting as exporters' agents. These agencies claim to have the organization and facilities to place and develop American business in foreign lands with the least amount of trouble and the most profit to the American manufacturer.

"The occasion of the Commerce Department's warning is the advertising publicity given to the organization of some of these export agencies, in which the inference seems to be conveyed that they are in particularly close touch with the foreign trade developing system of the Commerce Department. The department announces that its services are rendered impartially to all reputable American firms, companies, and individuals.

"Any statements of a firm that 'the Department of Commerce is extending all the help in its power,' or declarations of a similar nature, mean merely that the firm may get the same aid and cooperation from the department as any other American exporter. The department goes further and advises American manufacturers to investigate carefully the financial status and organization of firms for foreign trade which aspire to handle their business.

"Serious damage has been done to the good name of American trade in foreign countries by dishonest practices which would not be tolerated in our domestic trade and by export companies which, through their ignorance, their own financial weakness, or their lack of suitable organization at home and co-operation abroad, cannot be expected to succeed.

"No manufacturer should be led to believe that he may expect permanent success in foreign trade unless he satisfies his customers and acquires a high reputation for honest and serviceable wares. If the trade is direct this rests with himself, but if it is conducted through an export concern it is of vital importance to the manufacturer that he assure himself of the solidity, standing, business ethics, and capacity of his agents or representatives, who, in a sense, become the custodians of the manufacturer's most stable asset—his reputation."

NEW FEATURE BY CITY BANK.

Department of Industrial Service to Give Advice to Customers.

A new departure in banking has been inaugurated by the National City Bank in the establishment of a department of industrial service, designed to render expert financial advice to customers. It is proposed to deal with practical, everyday problems of the factory, store, or office, and to supply the latest data on industrial problems obtained from all sources.

One of the most important functions of the new department will be the study of the proper proportions between invested, or permanent, capital, and borrowed capital in connection with applications for loans. In many cases, it is said, American firms are doing too much business for the capital invested with them, with the result that they are at the mercy of their banks when conditions curtail the supply of credit.

TO REPEAL '7 SISTERS' LAWS

Jersey Committee Would Keep Only One of Wilson's Measures.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—A complete revision of the laws of the State relating to corporations is favored in a report submitted to the Legislature tonight by a special commission of three Senators and three Assemblymen appointed a year ago. A bill of 170 sections is submitted to take the place of the existing corporation laws, and repeal is recommended for six of the seven laws passed in 1913 at the instance of President Wilson when Governor and known as the "seven sisters." The one law that would not be repealed is that forbidding discrimination in sales prices. Although repeal of the other six is recommended, the provision is retained in the revision against the restraint of trade.

Bronx Bar Gives Dinner to Bench.

Supreme Court Justices Richard H. Mitchell and George V. Mullan and Municipal Court Justice Michael J. Scanlan were the guests of honor last night at a dinner given by the Bronx County Bar Association. About 200 members were present. The guests included Thomas W. Churchill, Morris S. Cohen, Judge Martin T. Manton, and Justice John Proctor Clarke.

"Poly" Engineers Form a Corps.

President Fred Washington Atkinson of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, College of Engineering, announced at a meeting of the student body yesterday plans for the organization of a military engineering company among the students.

Try a glass of MAN-A-CEA with your dinner as a preventive against indigestion.

MAN-A-CEA WATER

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DAINTY AND SWEET ARE CUTICURA GIRLS

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Something New—In-B-Tween Cigars

Same tobacco, same workmanship, same smooth, delicious, distinctive smoking qualities of the high-priced cigar in "in-b-tween" size.

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The finest little cigar in the world

Box of 12 cigars, 50c
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At your Hotel, Club, Dealer, Everywhere.

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LOSES $50 EXCHANGE SEAT.

Weinstock's Bid in Wheeler Case Held to be "Grossly Inadequate."

Joseph Weinstock, Park Row moving picture theatre proprietor, will not get Albert Gallatin Wheeler's Stock Exchange seat, which he bought at auction for $50. Supreme Court Justice Finch decided yesterday that $50 was a "grossly inadequate" purchase price and refused to grant an order directing James A. Lynch, as receiver of Wheeler's property, to deliver a bill of sale for Wheeler's seat at that figure.

Wheeler owes $6,000 alimony to his wife, Mrs. Claudia Carlstedt Wheeler, under a separation decree, and the receiver was appointed at her instance. The only asset he could find was the Stock Exchange seat. He advertised it for sale at auction on Jan. 4, and the only bidder was Weinstock. When the receiver refused to accept Weinstock's money or execute the bill, Weinstock appealed to the court.

In denying the application Justice Finch held not only that the bid was "grossly inadequate" but that the sale was not legal, because Weinstock had paid no deposit and the receiver had not waived his right to demand a deposit.

WOULD TRAIN SCHOOLBOYS.

Gen. Wingate Defends Welsh Bill in Reply to Pacifists' Attack.

General George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League, has written to Leroy Arthur Sheetz of the No-Conscription League, an organization formed to fight the bills which provide for physical and military training in the schools, expressing surprise that the members of the pacifist organization "have not made yourselves familiar with these bills so as to understand their scope and purpose."

General Wingate points out that the Welsh bill puts the physical training in the hands of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and not a military commission, and that the Military Training Commission, of which civilians form a majority, can merely make suggestion to the Regents. After challenging various other interpretations of the various bills made by the pacifists he continues:

"The clamor that this is 'conscription' and that conscription is un-American and undemocratic ignores the well known historical fact that the first colonists brought to this country the ancient English law which is still upon the statute books of all the States that a Sheriff or other peace officer is authorized—as he still is—to command the services of every man to quell all disturbances and to enforce the law, and that every man is also a member of the militia bound to arm himself and serve his country when called upon.

"The practical question, therefore, is whether, in view of the fact that all Americans are under a constitutional obligation to serve as soldiers whenever an emergency should arise, they should not in their youth be given some previous instruction so as not only to render them efficient, but prevent the useless sacrifice of men and money and the national disasters that took place in the Revolution, in 1812, and above all in the civil war, in consequence of having to call untrained men to defend their country."

TO ACT ON SUFFRAGE BILL.

Assembly Is Likely to Pass the Measure Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The woman suffrage amendment will be on the Assembly calendar for third reading tomorrow. It is expected that it will be adopted with less than a score of votes in the negative. If the final action is taken in the lower house early enough the amendment will be sent at once to the Senate for concurrence.

It was learned tonight that Leader Elon R. Brown has withdrawn his objection to prompt action in the Senate, although personally he will vote against giving women the ballot. The Senate Judiciary Committee is scheduled to meet tomorrow afternoon, and it is not unlikely that the woman suffrage amendment will be taken up at that meeting and favorably reported.

Leaders in the suffrage movement feel that the changed attitude of Senator Brown is due to the careful manner in which they have conducted their campaign at the Capitol this Winter. A year ago at this time they made several demonstrations in force to speed the adoption of the suffrage amendment, to all of which Senator Brown took exception.

TAFT READY FOR WAR.

Can Ride a Horse, He Says, but It Might Be Rough on the Horse.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.—Ex-President Taft today expressed himself as ready for military service should his services be needed. He was enrolled as the first citizen of New Haven, whose military census was taken today, and gave as his qualifications the fact that he could swim, drive a team, run an automobile, and ride a horse. He added that his attempt to ride a horse might be mighty rough on the horse.

Mr. Taft gave as his occupation "lecturer at Yale," and said he was a lawyer in response to the question, "Have you other means of making a living?"

His enrollment took place in connection with the plan of Governor Holcomb to register the war ability of every citizen of the State over 16 years. It is believed that Connecticut is the only State which has yet taken this move in the interest of preparedness.

Relief for Brooklyn Subway Patrons

The Public Service Commission decided yesterday to adopt the plan providing for a two-track connection at Ashland Place, Brooklyn, between the Fourth Avenue subway and the Fulton Street elevated line for the relief of the congestion in central Brooklyn. If the Board of Estimate consents to the plan it will be laid before Mayor Mitchel for his approval.

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All suit ends—regardless of former cost—are reduced to $20. There are hundreds of imported and domestic materials to select from.

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Leave the winter's snow and cold. Enjoy the balmy climate of the South. Quaint New Orleans with its care-free life and picturesque by-ways welcomes you at the end of a delightful voyage on

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Car Value —What Makes It?

A most important factor in determining the value of the motor car you buy this spring is the stability of its manufacturer.

Assets and good will create stability.

So it is interesting to you, as an Overland owner or admirer to know that the assets of The Willys-Overland Company are more than $68,000,000.00.

Its good will can best be judged by the steadily increasing number of Willys-Overland purchasers.

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It's well to consider such fixed facts before you purchase your car.

Light Four		Big Four		Light Six		Willys-Knight	
Touring	$865	Touring	$850	Touring	$985	Four Touring	$1285
Roadster	$850	Roadster	$835	Roadster	$970	Four Coupe	$1650
Country Club	$750	Coupe	$1250	Coupe	$1385	Four Sedan	$1950
		Sedan	$1450	Sedan	$1585	Four Limousine	$1950
						Eight Touring	$1950

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SERVICE STATION	SERVICE STATION	SERVICE STATION	SERVICE STATION
150th St. & Gerard Ave. Tel. Melrose 9991.	280-90 St. Marks Av. Tel. Prospect 2146.	71 South Broadway. Tel. Yonkers 5587.	243-5 Central Av. Tel. Mulberry 2646.

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